INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF AMI ORGANICS ELECTROLYTES PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **AMI ORGANICS ELECTROLYTES PRIVATE LIMITED (CIN-U24290GJ2022PTC133444)** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and a summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules,2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023 and its Loss, Total Comprehensive Loss, Changes in Equity and its Cash Flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information other than the Standalone 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 Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Responsibility of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has an adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our 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 Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current year 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 Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit report we report that:

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

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

   c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss, including other comprehensive income, the cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

i. The Company has no pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses under the applicable law or accounting standards.

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

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

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

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

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

For Maheshwari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.105834W

Sd/-
Pawan Gattani
Partner
Membership No. 144734
UDIN: 23144734BGRHZN2459

Place: Surat
Date: May 13, 2023

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

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

1. The company does not have any property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) or intangible assets or both. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (i) of the Order are not applicable.

2. The company does not have any inventory and no working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees (at any point of time during the year), in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ii) of the Order are not applicable.

3. The company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) of the Order are not applicable

4. According to information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans, making investment and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

5. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed thereunder during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

6. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

7. a) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has been generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, Goods and Service Tax, custom duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. No undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid statutory dues were outstanding as on the last day of the financial year for a year of more than six months from the date they became payable.

   b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Goods and Service Tax, sales tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax and cess, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute with the relevant authorities.

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

9. (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the end of the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

10. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer of equity shares during the year.

    (b) During the year, the company has not made preferential allotment or private placement of shares.

11. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

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

    (c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year, if any (and up to the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

13. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us Internal Audit is not applicable to the Company as per Section 138 of the Companies Act,2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

15. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

17. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

19. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

20. In our opinion the company has not spent any amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the year as it is not required to do so under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xx) of the Order are not applicable

For Maheshwari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.105834W

Sd/-
Pawan Gattani
Partner
Membership No. 144734
UDIN:23144734BGRHZN2459

Place: Surat
Date: May 13, 2023

AMI ORGANICS ELECTROLYTES PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U24290GJ2022PTC133444
Registered office: 440/4 , Road No 82/A, Sachin GIDC, Surat, Gujarat - 394 230, India
Tel: +91 261 239 7193; +91 72279 77744; +91 75730 15366
website: www.aoelectrolytes.com

Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2023

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Note No	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
		Audited	NA
ASSETS			NOT APPLICABLE
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	0.16	
Other current assets	3	10.03	
Total Current Assets		**10.19**	
Total Assets		**10.19**	
EQUITY and LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	4	1.00	
Other Equity	5	(20.12)	
Total Equity		**(19.12)**	
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	6	21.00	
Total Non-current liabilities		**21.00**	
Current liabilities			
Trade Payables	7		
Total outstanding dues of to micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	
Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		8.30	
Other current liabilities	8	0.01	
Total Current liabilities		**8.31**	
Total liabilities		**29.31**	
Total Equity and Liabilities		**10.19**	

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

For **Maheshwari & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105834W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors,
AMI ORGANICS ELECTROLYTES PRIVATE LIMITED

Sd/-
Pawan Gattani
Partner
M.No: 144734
Place: Surat
Date: May 13, 2023

Sd/-
Chetankumar C. Vaghasia
Director
DIN: 01375540

Sd/-
Virendra Nath Mishra
Director
DIN: 07815490
Place: Surat
Date: May 13, 2023

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Standalone Profit & Loss 31 March, 2023

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Note No	For The Year ended March 31, 2023 Audited	For The Year ended March 31, 2022
Income			NOT APPLICABLE
Revenue From Operations	9	0.05	
Total Income		**0.05**	
Expenses			
Other expenses	10	20.17	
Total Expenses		**20.17**	
Profit/(loss) before tax		**(20.12)**	
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	
Total Tax expense		-	
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year		**(20.12)**	
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**(20.12)**	
Earnings per equity share			
Basic	11	(201.21)	
Diluted		(201.21)	

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

For **Maheshwari & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105834W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors,
AMI ORGANICS ELECTROLYTES PRIVATE LIMITED

Sd/-
Pawan Gattani
Partner
M.No: 144734
Place: Surat
Date: May 13, 2023

Sd/-
Chetankumar C. Vaghasia
Director
DIN: 01375540

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Standalone Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2023

Rs. In Lakhs | Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			NOT APPLICABLE
Profit Before Tax		(20.12)	
Adjustments for:			
Operating profit before working capital changes		(20.12)	
Adjustment for (increase) / decrease in operating assets			
Other assets		(10.03)	
Adjustment for Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities			
Trade payables		8.30	
Other Liabilities		0.01	
Cash generated from operations		(21.84)	
Income tax paid (net)			
Net cash (used)/generated by operating activities	**(A)**	**(21.84)**	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash (used in) / generated by investing activities	**(B)**	-	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net Proceeds / (Repayment) from long term borrowings (Net)		21.00	
Issue of Equity Shares		1.00	
Net cash (used)/generated in financing activities	**(C)**	**22.00**	
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(A+B+C)**	0.16	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		-	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**0.16**	

For **Maheshwari & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105834W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors,
AMI ORGANICS ELECTROLYTES PRIVATE LIMITED

Sd/-
Pawan Gattani
Partner
M.No: 144734
Place: Surat
Date: May 13, 2023

Sd/-
Chetankumar C. Vaghasia
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Statement of change in Equity for the year ended 31 March, 2023

A. Equity Share Capital

Current reporting year Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	**As at March 31 2023**	**As at March 31 2022**
As at 1 April, 2022	-	**NOT APPLICABLE**
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to Prior Period Errors	-	
Restated Balance as at 1 April, 2022	-	
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	1.00	
As at 31 March, 2023	**1.00**	

B. Other Equity

Current reporting year 31 March, 2023 Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	**Retained Earnings**	**Total**
Balance as at 1 April, 2022	-	-
Changes in Accounting Policy or Prior Period Errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 1 April, 2022	-	-
Add: Profit/(Loss) during the year	(20.12)	(20.12)
Total Comprehensive Income/(Expense)	**(20.12)**	**(20.12)**
Add/(Less): Adjustments	-	-
Balance As at 31 March, 2023	**(20.12)**	**(20.12)**

Other Equity

Previous reporting year 31 March 2022 Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	**Retained Earnings**	**Total**
Balance as at 1 April, 2021	**NOT APPLICABLE**	
Changes in Accounting Policy or Prior Period Errors		
Restated balance as at 1 April, 2021		
Add: Profit/(Loss) during the year		
Total Comprehensive Income/(Expense)		
Add/(Less): Adjustments		
Balance As at 31 March, 2022		

For **Maheshwari & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105834W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors,
AMI ORGANICS ELECTROLYTES PRIVATE LIMITED

Sd/-
Pawan Gattani
Partner
M.No: 144734
Place: Surat
Date: May 13, 2023

Sd/-
Chetankumar C. Vaghasia
Director
DIN: 01375540

Sd/-
Virendra Nath Mishra
Director
DIN: 07815490
Place: Surat
Date: May 13, 2023

AMI ORGANICS ELECTROLYTES PRIVATE LIMITED (CIN: U24290GJ2022PTC133444)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Company overview

Ami Organics Electrolytes Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated as wholly owned subsidiary of "Ami Organics Limited" on June 30, 2022 having CIN No: U24290GJ2022PTC133444 having its registered office at Plot no 440/4, Road No. 82/A, G.I.D.C Sachin, Surat, Gujarat, India, 394230. The Company is engaged in business of electrolytes and related activities.

The Standalone Financial Statements are approved by the company's Board of Directors on May 13, 2023.

1 Significant accounting policies

Statement of compliance

Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The separate financial statements of the company are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”), except for:

• Financial instruments – measured at fair value;
• Plan assets under defined benefit plans – measured at fair value
• Employee share-based payments – measured at fair value
• In addition, the carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities, designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at cost, are adjusted to record changes in the fair values attributable to the risks that are being hedged in effective hedge relationship.

1.2 Current and non-current classification

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

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria: it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company’s normal operating cycle.

it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
• It is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
• It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.
• All other assets are classified as non-current.
• A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
• It is expected to be settled in the Company’s normal operating cycle;
• It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded
• It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.
All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The Standalone Financial Statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company’s functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to the nearest two decimals of Crore, unless otherwise stated.

1.3 Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

This note provides an overview of the areas where there is a higher degree of judgment or complexity. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgments are:

Valuation of financial instruments
Useful life of property, plant and equipment
Defined benefit obligation
Provisions
Recoverability of trade receivables
Recognition of revenue and allocation of transaction price

Current tax expense and current tax payable
Estimates and judgments are regularly revisited. Estimates are based on historical experience and other factors, including futuristic reasonable information that may have a financial impact on the company.

Summary of significant accounting policies
A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements is as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

1.4 Fair value measurement

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.
The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.
At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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

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

Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 13)
Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 13)

1.5 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when control of goods is transferred to a customer in accordance with the terms of the contract. The control of the goods is transferred upon delivery to the customers either at factory gate of the Company or specific location of the customer or when the goods are handed over to the freight carrier, as per the terms of the contract. A receivable is recognised by the Company when the goods are delivered to the customer as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due.

Revenue from services, including those embedded in contract for sale of goods, namely, freight and insurance services mainly in case of export sales, is recognised upon completion of services.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled as per contract with a customer. The consideration is determined based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated variable consideration. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the variable consideration, using the expected value method and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. Contracts with customers are for short-term, at an agreed price basis having contracted credit period ranging up to 180 days. The contracts do not grant any rights of return to the customer. Returns of goods are accepted by the Company only on an exception basis. Revenue excludes any taxes or duties collected on behalf of government that are levied on sales such as goods and services tax.

Eligible export incentives are recognised in the year in which the conditions precedent are met and there is no significant uncertainty about the collectability.

Other Income
Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder’s right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).
Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset’s net carrying amount on initial recognition.

1.6 Inventories:

i) Raw materials - is valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value. The cost is determined on FIFO /specific identification basis.

ii) Finished goods - valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value. The cost of material is determined on FIFO/specific identification basis.

iii) Work-in-progress is valued at material cost including appropriate production overhead.

iv) Stores and spares are valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined on FIFO basis.

Due allowances are made for slow | non-moving, defective and obsolete inventories based on estimates made by the Company.

1.7 Foreign currency transactions and translation

i) Functional and presentation currency:

Items included in the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (functional currency). The Standalone Financial Statements of the Company are presented in Indian currency, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

ii) Transactions and balances:

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gain | (loss) resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, except that they are deferred in other equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges. Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gain | (loss) presented in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss are on a net basis within other income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value and denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain | (loss). Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not revalued.

1.8 Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The Company determines the tax as per the provisions of Income Tax Act 1961 and other rules specified thereunder.

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

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:
When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

1.90 a) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and where applicable accumulated impairment losses. Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress cost include expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

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

Property, plant and equipment that are not ready for intended use as on the date of Standalone Balance Sheet are disclosed as 'capital work-in-progress'.

Subsequent Cost

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is de-recognised and charged to the statement of Profit and Loss. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss.

The system software which is expected to provide future enduring benefits is capitalised. The capitalised cost includes license fees and cost of implementation/system integration. Computer software cost is amortised over a period of three years using the straight-line method.

Development expenditure qualifying as an intangible asset, if any, is capitalised, to be amortised over the economic life of the product/patent.

Depreciation and amortisation

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of expected useful life and the expected residual value of the assets at the end of its useful life. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life.

The depreciation on tangible assets is calculated on SLM method over the estimated useful life of assets prescribed by the Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 as follows:

Asset class	**Estimated Useful Life**
Plant and machinery	20 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computers/Servers	3/6 years
Vehicles	8 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Electrical installation	10 years
Office premises	60 years
Residential premises	60 years
Factory Building	30 years
Computer Softwares	3 Years

The useful life has been determined based on technical evaluation done by the Management/experts, which are different from the useful life prescribed in Part C of Schedule II of the Act in order to reflect actual use of the assets. The residual values ,useful life and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The carrying amount of an asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the carrying amount of the asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Land accounted under finance lease is amortised on a straight-line basis over the primary period of lease.

Derecognition of assets

An item of property plant & equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

1.10 Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

1.11 Contingent Assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

Contingent assets require disclosure only. If the realisation of income is virtually certain, the related asset is not a contingent asset and recognition is require

1.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

A previously recognised impairment loss is further provided or reversed depending on changes in the circumstances and to the extent that carrying amount of the assets does not exceed the carrying amount that will be determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised.

1.13 Provisions

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

1.14 Financial instruments

Initial recognition

The company recognise the financial asset and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. All the financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivable which are initially recognised at transaction price. Transaction cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial asset and financial liabilities, that are not at fair value through profit and loss, are added to the fair value on the initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

(A) Non derivative financial instruments

(i) Financial Assets at amortised cost

A financial assets 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.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. All the Loans and other receivables under financial assets (except Investments) are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by impairment amount.

(ii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss/Other comprehensive income

Instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

If the company decides to classify an instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

(iii) Financial liabilities

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

(a) Loans and borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. If not, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs.

Borrowings are removed from the Standalone Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income | (expense).

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period

(b) Trade & other payables

After initial recognition, trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(B) Derivative financial instruments

The company holds derivatives financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward and option contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. Company has taken all the forward contract from the bank.

The company have derivative financial assets/financial liabilities which are not designated as hedges;

Derivatives not designated are initially recognised at the fair value and attributable transaction cost are recognised in statement of profit and loss, when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, these derivatives are measured at fair value through profit and loss. Asset/Liabilities in this category are presented as current asset/current liabilities.

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.

1.15 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

1.16 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

1.17 Employee Benefits

i) Defined contribution plans (Provident Fund)

In accordance with Indian Law, eligible employees receive benefits from Provident Fund, which is defined contribution plan. Both the employee and employer make monthly contributions to the plan, which is administrated by the Government authorities, each equal to the specific percentage of employee's basic salary. The Company has no further obligation under the plan beyond its monthly contributions. Obligation for contributions to the plan is recognised as an employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred.

ii) Defined benefit plans (Gratuity)

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is computed on the basis of an actuarial valuation by an actuary appointed for the purpose as per projected unit credit method at the end of each financial year. The liability or asset recognised in the Standalone Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The liability so provided is paid to a trust administered by the Company, which in turn invests in eligible securities to meet the liability as and when it becomes due for payment in future. Any shortfall in the value of assets over the defined benefit obligation is recognised as a liability with a corresponding charge to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows with reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of changes in equity and in the Standalone Balance Sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

The Company recognises all Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability/asset directly in other comprehensive income and presented within equity.

iii) Short term benefits

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as a related service provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short term cash bonus or profit sharing plans 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.

1.18 Lease

The Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset, ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for short-term leases (leases with a term of twelve months or less), leases of low value assets and, for contract where the lessee and lessor has the right to terminate a lease without permission from the other party with no more than an insignificant penalty. The lease expense of such short-term leases, low value assets leases and cancellable leases, are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

At the commencement date, lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments to be paid during the non-cancellable period of the contract, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. The right-of-use assets is initially recognised at the amount of the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before commencement date less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs.

Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using effective interest rate method) and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The right-of-use asset and lease liability are also adjusted to reflect any lease modifications or revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

1.19 Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the year, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

1.20 Research and Development expenditure

Expenditure on research is recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Expenditure on development which does not meet the criteria for recognition as an intangible assets is recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Items of Property, Plant and Equipment and acquired Intangible assets are used for research and development are capitalised and depreciated in accordance with the policies stated for Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets.

1.21 Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements-This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023.The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors-This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates 'and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes- This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023.The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statement.

AMI ORGANICS ELECTROLYTES PVT LTD (CIN: U24290GJ2022PTC133444)

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2023

2 Cash and cash equivalents

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with Banks	0.16	NOT APPLICABLE
Rs. In Lakhs		
Total	**0.16**	

3 Other current assets

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Prepaid expenses	8.13	NOT APPLICABLE
GST Receivable	1.89	
Total	**10.03**	

4 Equity Share Capital

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised Share Capital		NOT APPLICABLE
10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	1.00	
Issued, subscribed & fully paid up		
10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	1.00	
Total	**1.00**	

The Company has only one class of equity shares. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed, if any by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders.

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

Reconciliation of Share Capital

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Opening Balance	-	-	NOT APPLICABLE	
Issued during the year	10,000.00	1.00		
Closing balance	**10,000.00**	**1.00**		

Equity Share holder holding more than 5%

Name of Share Holder	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No of Shares	% of Shareholding	No of Shares	% of Shareholding
Ami Organics Limited	9,998	99.98%	NOT APPLICABLE	
Nareshkumar R. Patel (Held on behalf of Ami Organics Limited)	1	0.01%		
Chetankumar C. Vaghasia (Held on behalf of Ami Organics Limited)	1	0.01%		

Shares held by promoters at 31 March 2023

Name of Promotor	Class of shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Ami Organics Limited	Equity	9,998	NOT APPLICABLE	
Nareshkumar R. Patel (Held on behalf of Ami Organics Limited)	Equity	1		
Chetankumar C. Vaghasia (Held on behalf of Ami Organics Limited)	Equity	1		

Shares held by promoters at 31 March 2022

Name of Promotor	Class of shares	No of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Ami Organics Limited	NOT APPLICABLE			
Nareshkumar R. Patel				
Chetankumar C. Vaghasia				

5 Other Equity

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Retained Earnings	(20.12)	NOT APPLICABLE
Total	**(20.12)**	

Movement of Other Equity

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Retained Earnings		NOT APPLICABLE
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	
Add: Profit/(Loss) during the year	(20.12)	
Less: Appropriation		
Transfer to General Reserve	-	
Dividend on Equity Shares (Incl. DDT)	-	
Balance at the end of the year	**(20.12)**	

AMI ORGANICS ELECTROLYTES PVT LTD (CIN: U24290GJ2022PTC133444)
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2023

6 Borrowings - non current financial liabilities Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Loan from Holding Company	21.00	NOT APPLICABLE
Total	**21.00**	

7 Trade Payables - current Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Total outstanding dues of Creditor of other than Micro Enterprise and small enterprise	8.30	NOT APPLICABLE
Total	**8.30**	

Trade Payables ageing schedule 31 March, 2023 Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Undue	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				As at March 31, 2023
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	8.30	-	-	-	-	8.30
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**8.30**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8.30**

Trade Payables ageing schedule 31 March, 2022 Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Undue	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				As at March 31, 2022
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	NOT APPLICABLE					
Others						
Disputed dues- MSME						
Disputed dues- Others						
Total						

8 Other current liabilities Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Statutory dues	0.01	NOT APPLICABLE
Total	**0.01**	

9 Revenue From Operations Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For Year ended 31 March 2023	For Year ended 31 March 2022
Sale of products	0.05	NOT APPLICABLE
Total	**0.05**	

10 Other expenses Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For Year ended 31 March 2023	For Year ended 31 March 2022
Expost Handling and others	0.36	NOT APPLICABLE
Bank Charges	0.01	
Interest on Loan	0.73	
Exhibition	8.53	
Legal & Professional	0.02	
Import handling and Duty	0.42	
Import Handling	0.68	
Incorporation Expenses	0.14	
Publication Expenses	1.26	
Computer Exp	0.28	
Inventory	7.61	
FEFR Import	0.13	
Total	**20.17**	

AMI ORGANICS ELECTROLYTES PVT LTD (CIN: U24290GJ2022PTC133444)
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2023

11 Earning per share

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars		**For Year ended 31 March 2023**	**For Year ended 31 March 2022**
Profit for the year		-20.12	
Profit attributable to equity shareholders		-20.12	
Weighted average number of Equity Shares	Rs. In Lakhs	10,000.00	**NOT APPLICABLE**
Earnings per share basic (Rs)		-201.21	
Earnings per share diluted (Rs)		-201.21	
Face value per equity share (Rs)		10.00	

12 Related Party Disclosure

(i) List of Related Parties

Enterprises in which relative of key management personnel have significant influence

-Hare Krishna Bath Fittings LLP
-Alkoxide Fine Chem Private Limited
-Globe BioCare
-Ami Procure Private Limited
-Religen Inc
-Prodigy Biotech Inc

Holding Company

-Ami Organics Limited

Key Managerial Personnel

-Nareshkumar R. Patel (Director)
-Chetankumar C. Vaghasia (Director)
-Virendra Nath Mishra (Director)

Relative of KMP

-Shitalben Patel - Wife of Nareshkumar R. Patel
-Parulben C. Vaghasia - Wife of Chetankumar C. Vaghasia
-Chhagan R Vaghasia - Father of Chetankumar C. Vaghasia
-Bhanuben C Vaghasia - Mother of Chetankumar C. Vaghasia

(ii) Related Party Transactions

The related party relationships have been determined on the basis of the requirements of the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) -24 'Related Party Disclosures' and the same have been relied upon by the auditors.

The relationships as mentioned above pertain to those related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the current year /previous year, except where control exists, in which case the relationships have been mentioned irrespective of transactions with the related party.

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	**Relationship**	**For Year ended 31 March 2023**	**For Year ended 31 March 2022**
Share Subscription Money Received		**1.00**	
- Ami Organics Limited	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	1.00	
Loan Received		**21.00**	
- Ami Organics Limited	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	21.00	
Interest Charged on Loan Received		**0.73**	**NOT APPLICABLE**
- Ami Organics Limited	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	0.73	
Reimbursement of Expenses Payable		**8.94**	
- Ami Organics Limited	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	8.94	

Balances of Related Party Outstanding at the end of year

Rs. In Lakhs

Particular	**For Year ended 31 March 2023**	**For Year ended 31 March 2022**
Trade Payable	8.30	
Loan Payable	21.00	**NOT APPLICABLE**
Interest Payable against Loan received	0.73	
Total	**30.03**	

13 Financial Instrument

The borrowings and trade payables of the company are to the Holding Company ("Ami Organics Limited"), so Risks related to Financial Instruments such as Market Risk, Credit Risk and Foreign Currency fluctuations Risk are not applicable. Accordingly the same need not to be disclosed.

14 Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will continue as a going concern, while maximising the return to shareholders.

15 Ratio Analysis

Since the company is still in Pre-operative stage, ratio analysis will not give the correct picture, hence the same need not be disclosed.

16 Other statutory information

a) The Company has not entered into any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

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

c) The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lenders.

d) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

(e) The Company does not have transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

f) The Company does not have any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee, if any) whose title deeds are not held in the name of the Company. The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

g) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made there under.

h) No loans or advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and the related parties (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) either severally or jointly with any other person.

i) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

j) Other than the nature of transactions described above;

(i) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“intermediaries”) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in party identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding 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;

k) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961). Also, there are no previously unrecorded income and related assets that have required to be recorded in the books of account during the year.

l) The Company does not have any borrowings from banks or financial institutions which is taken on the basis of security of current assets

17 Subsequent Events

No subsequent event has been observed which may require an adjustment to the statement of financial position.

18 In the opinion of the Management, current assets, loans, advances and deposits are approximately of the value stated, if realised in the ordinary course of business and are subject to confirmation.

19 Balances in the accounts of Trade Receivables, Loans and Advances, Trade Payables and Other Current Liabilities are subject to confirmation / reconciliation, if any. The management does not expect any material adjustment in respect of the same effecting the financial statements on such reconciliation / adjustments.

20 There was no impairment loss on the fixed assets on the basis of review carried out by the management in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)–36 ‘Impairment of Assets.

The tax rate used for the reconciliation above is the corporate tax rate payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

The Company has elected to exercise the option permitted under Section 115BAA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 which gives a one time irreversible option to domestic companies for payment of corporate tax at reduced rates. Accordingly, the Company has re-measured its deferred tax asset (net) basis the rate prescribed in the said section.

21 The Company has a single operations and there is / are no reportable segments (business and/or geograhical) in accordance with the requirements under Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segments". Accordingly no disclosures are required under secondary segment reporting.

22 The balance sheet, statement of profit and loss, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of significant accounting policies and the other explanatory notes forms an integral part of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023.

Signature to Notes "1 to 22"

For **Maheshwari & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105834W

Sd/-
Pawan Gattani
Partner
M.No: 144734
Place: Surat
Date: May 13, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors,
AMI ORGANICS ELECTROLYTES PRIVATE LIMITED

Sd/-
Chetankumar C. Vaghasia
Director
DIN: 01375540

Sd/-
Virendra Nath Mishra
Director
DIN: 07815490
Place: Surat
Date: May 13, 2023