ORIENTAL RUBBER INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Shravani Gardens, 20, Viman Nagar, Nagar Road, Pune-411014 (India)
Tel.: +91-20-66270800 Fax: 020- 66270846 Website: www.orientalrubber .com
CIN: U25199PN1949PTC006875 EMAIL ID: info@orientalrubber.com

NOTICE OF THE SEVENTY FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

To,
The Members,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Seventy - fifth Annual General Meeting of the Members of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited will be held on Thursday, the 10th day of July, 2025 at 11.00 a.m. at the Registered Office of the Company at 20 Shravani Garden, Vimannagar, Pune 411014 for transaction of the following business, through Video Conferencing/ Other Audio-Visual Means in conformity with the regulatory provisions and Circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India.

ORDINARY BUSINESS

Item No. 1: Adoption of the Financial Statements, Auditors' Report and Directors' Report

To consider, and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modifications, the following resolution as an **ORDINARY RESOLUTION**:

"**RESOLVED THAT** the standalone and consolidated Balance Sheets as at 31st March, 2024, and Statements of Profit & Loss and Cash Flow for the year ended on that date and the report of the Auditors dated 5th June, 2025 thereon and the Board of Directors' Report dated 5th June, 2025 for the year ended 31st March, 2024 as circulated to the members along with the notice of the 75th Annual General Meeting and placed before this Meeting be and are hereby considered and adopted."

Item No. 2: To approve Interim dividend as Final Dividend

To consider, and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modifications, the following resolution as an **ORDINARY RESOLUTION**:

SEAL

"RESOLVED THAT the interim dividend on the paid-up equity share capital of the Company at 40% that is Rs. 4/- per equity share of Rs. 10/- each amounting to Rs. 1,49,10,000/-, declared by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 9th March, 2024 and paid out of the profits of the Company for the financial year 2023-2024 be and is hereby confirmed and approved as Final Dividend."

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Sd/-
Vishal Makar
Managing Director
DIN: 00020253
Add: Cluster 1/13 & 14, Kumar City,
Kalyani Nagar
Pune411014

Place: Pune
Date: 5th June, 2025

Notes:

1. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide its circulars dated 5 May 2020 read with circulars dated 8 April 2020, 13 April 2020, 25 September 2023 and 19 September 2024 (collectively referred to as the "MCA Circulars") permitted convening the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") through Video Conferencing ("VC")/ Other Audio Video Means ("OAVM"). Accordingly, in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") and the MCA Circulars, the 75th AGM of the Company is being held through VC.
2. **PURSUANT TO THE ACT AND THE RULES NOTIFIED UNDER THE ACT AND THE MCA CIRCULARS, AS APPLICABLE, THE FACILITY FOR APPOINTMENT OF PROXY/IES BY THE MEMBER IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE AGM HELD THROUGH VC/ OAVM. ACCORDINGLY, THE FACILITY FOR APPOINTMENT OF PROXY/IES FOR THIS 75TH AGM IS NOT AVAILABLE TO THE MEMBERS AND ACCORDINGLY, THE PROXY FORM IS NOT ANNEXED TO THIS NOTICE.**
3. Members attending the AGM through VC/ **OAVM** shall only be counted for the purpose of quorum under Section 103 of the Act and the attendance of the members shall be reckoned accordingly. No separate attendance form is being enclosed with the notice.
4. The place of the AGM for the statutory purposes shall be the registered office of the Company.
5. In compliance with the aforesaid MCA Circulars, Notice of the AGM along with the Annual Report 2024 is being sent only through electronic mode to those Members

SEAL

whose e-mail address are registered with the Company. Members may note that the Notice and Annual Report 2024 will also be available on the Company's Website www.orientalrubber.com

6. As prescribed in the MCA Circulars and complying with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Chairman may decide to conduct a vote by show of hands and accordingly a member may exercise voting right by show of hands. If the demand for poll is made by any member in accordance with Section 109 of the Act, the members shall cast their vote on the resolution only by sending emails through their email addresses which are registered with the Company. The said emails shall only be sent to the Companies designated email address: secretarial@orientalrubber.com.
7. The Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding, maintained under Section 170 of the Act, the Register of Contracts or Arrangements in which the Directors are interested, maintained under Section 189 of the Act will be available electronically for inspection by members during the AGM.
8. A Corporate Investor is encouraged to attend the AGM through VC by sending a scanned copy (PDF / JPG Format) of its Board resolution / Authorization, authorizing its representative to attend the AGM through VC/ **OAVM** on its behalf.
9. Since the AGM will be held through VC/ **OAVM** in accordance with the MCA Circulars, the route map of the meeting place is not attached to this Notice.
10. Instructions for attending the AGM through VC/OAVM

    a. AGM will be held through VC/ **OAVM** on Microsoft Team Platform. An invitation link will be provided before the AGM.

    b. Members are requested to click on the link and join the meeting.

    c. Members will be required to grant access to the web-cam to enable two-way video conferencing.

    d. Members are advised to use stable Wi-Fi or LAN connection to participate at the AGM through VC in a smooth manner. Participants may experience audio/video loss in case of fluctuation in their respective networks.

    e. Members who need technical assistance before or during the AGM, can contact Mr. Balravi Kulkarni on helpline number for VC Participation: +917774002425 or email id: balravi.kulkarni@orientalrubber.com

    f. The facility for joining the AGM shall be opened 15 minutes before the time scheduled to start the AGM and shall not be closed till the expiry of 15 minutes after such scheduled time. The proceedings of the AGM will be recorded by Mr. Vishal Makar, Managing Director.

SEAL

ORIENTAL RUBBER INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Shravani Gardens, 20, Viman Nagar, Nagar Road, Pune-411014 (India)
Tel.: +91-20-66270800 Fax: 020- 66270846 Website: www.orientalrubber .com
CIN: U25199PN1949PTC006875 EMAIL ID: info@orientalrubber.com

Board of Directors' Report
For the year ended March 31, 2024

To,
The Members,

Your Directors' have pleasure in presenting their 75th Annual Report on the business and operations of the Company and the audited financial statements for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2024.

1. **Financial results** **Rs. in Lakhs**

	Current year 31.03.2024	Previous year 31.03.2023
Revenue from operations	82578.08	83294.25
Operating expenditure	68454.49	72720.90
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)	14123.59	10573.35
Other Income	658.72	373.59
Finance Cost	1192.06	1409.16
Depreciation and amortization expense	630.09	632.31
Profit before tax	**12960.16**	**10946.94**
Tax expenses	3356.77	2715.39
Amount available for appropriations	**9603.39**	**8231.55**
Surplus carried to Profit & Loss Account	9603.39	8231.55

SEAL

Shravani Gardens, 20, Viman Nagar, Nagar Road, Pune-411014 (India)
Tel.: +91-20-66270800 Fax: 020- 66270846 Website: www.orientalrubber .com
CIN: U25199PN1949PTC006875 EMAIL ID: info@orientalrubber.com

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (IndAS). Please refer sub-note 2.1 'Basis of preparation' of note 2 'Significant Accounting Policies' of the Notes to the Standalone IndAS financial statements for the year ended March 31 2024.

2. STATE OF AFFAIRS

The Company was able to maintain the business momentum for the year. The sales were flat as compared to the previous year. However, on account of better sales and product mix, easing of ocean freight costs and other measures undertaken by the Company, the EBIDTA and profits were recorded at better levels over the previous year. The Company recorded its highest profitability ever, in the year under review. However, the Company could not embark upon its mid-sized expansion of about Rs. 40 Crores which was in consideration for achieving higher turnover and better profitability in the coming years.

3. OUTLOOK FOR THE CURRENT YEAR:

The domestic and global events have resulted in a somewhat muted demand. Uncertainties prevailing due to elections in key markets including India, the on-going geo-political conflicts, supply chain constraints and the like have affected the sales performance to an extent. However, the well spread sales distribution amongst different regions, different industries and different sectors along with the international product standards maintained by the Company will continue to enable the Company to limit the impact of global events and happenings. The domestic and other key overseas markets are regaining momentum. The Company has maintained a decent order book.

It is to be noted that in his capacity as a shareholder of the Company, Mr. Vikram Makar, Managing Director together with another shareholder, filed on April, 2024 Company Law Petition No. 54 of 2024 before the Hon'ble NCLT Mumbai Bench, against the remaining three Directors and other shareholders and the Company. At the request of the Parties to the said Petition, the Hon'ble NCLT granted mediation process between the two Promoters – Directors (who are the Managing Directors of the Company and also the major stakeholders), which is underway. Hon'ble NCLT also ordered that during the mediation none of the Parties will take any steps to the detriment of the Company. Mr. Vikram Makar has now applied to the Hon'ble NCLT, inter-alia, to direct closure of the mediation process.

SEAL

Shravani Gardens, 20, Viman Nagar, Nagar Road, Pune-411014 (India)
Tel.: +91-20-66270800 Fax: 020- 66270846 Website: www.orientalrubber .com
CIN: U25199PN1949PTC006875 EMAIL ID: info@orientalrubber.com

4. SUBSIDIARIES AND CONSOLIDATION:

The Company has two subsidiaries. One subsidiary is operating in Mauritius, namely, Innovention International, Mauritius ("Innovention") and the other is based in the Republic of South Africa ("RSA") namely Oriental Rubber Industries (SA) Pty Ltd. ("ORSA"), which is a step-down subsidiary. Innovention International is a Special Purpose Vehicle for investment and ORSA is in manufacturing of Conveyor Belts and their accessories. Innovention and ORSA follow IFRS convention of accounting. The previous financial year of both Innovention and ORSA ended on 31st March, 2024. The business of ORSA complements business of the Company. ORSA is the second largest manufacturer of textile conveyor belts in the RSA. ORSA's manufacturing presence in the RSA has helped the Company to deeply penetrate and establish the name as a dependable quality supplier of conveyor belts in the large markets of the RSA and sub-Saharan region.

Innovention recorded an income of Rs. 0.28 Lakhs and loss of Rs. 160.19 Lakhs whereas ORSA recorded an income of Rs. 14536.82 Lakhs and Profit of Rs. 237.39 Lakhs for the year under report.

No company had become or ceased to be its subsidiary, joint venture or associate company during the year under Report.

This Annual Report contains the standalone and consolidated financial statements and reports of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited. The statement containing salient features of the financial statement of the Company's subsidiaries, as per the first proviso to sub-section (3) of Section 129, is given in **Form AOC-1** attached to this Report as **Annexure 1** and is also in compliance with the requirements of Rule 8 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

5. ANNUAL RETURN

Pursuant to Section 92(3) and Section 134(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has placed a copy of the last filed Annual Return, on its website at www.orientalrubber.com. By virtue of amendment to Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is not required to provide extract of Annual Return (Form MGT-9) as part of the Board of Directors' report.

SEAL

6. NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

During the financial year 2023-2024, Four (4) board meetings were held on the following dates: 23rd June, 2023, 29th September, 2023, 28th December, 2023 and 9th March, 2024.

Sr. No	Dates on which Board Meetings were held	Total Strength of the Board	No. of Directors present
1.	23rd June, 2023	4	4
2.	29th September, 2023	4	4
3.	28th December, 2023	4	2
4.	9th March, 2024	4	3

7. COMPLIANCE OF SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Company complies with the applicable Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India. The Board invites attention of the Members to the observations in the Secretarial Auditors' Report dated 5th June, 2025 and the Board's explanation or comments thereto, enclosed as **Part II**, **Annexure 5** to this Report.

8. DIRECTORS RESPONBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(3) (c) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Directors state that:

a) In the preparation of the annual accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2024, the applicable accounting standards had been followed and no material departures had been made from the same;

b) The Directors had selected appropriate accounting policies and applied them consistently, and made judgments and estimates that were reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2024 and of profit and loss of the Company for that period;

c) Proper and sufficient care had been taken 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;

SEAL

d) the Directors had prepared the accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2024 on a going concern basis;

e) the Company is not a listed entity,

f) 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 except for the Auditors' observations/ mentions and Board's explanation or comments thereto, enclosed as **Part I & II** of **Annexure 5** to this Report.

9. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEE OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

The Company has not given any loan, guarantee or security to persons covered under section 185 nor given any security covered under section 186 of the Act.

10. DEPOSITS:

During the year under Report, your Company did not accept any deposit from the public or other eligible entities.

11. PARTICULRS OF THE CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company has entered into transactions with the related parties during the financial year 2023-24, which were on arm's length basis and were in the ordinary course of business. The details of transactions have been disclosed in **Form AOC 2** attached herewith as **"Annexure 2".**

12. DIVIDEND

The Board declared an Interim Dividend at 40% that is Rs. 4/- per equity share of Rs. 10/- each (amounting to Rs. 1,49,10,000/-) at its meeting held on 9th March, 2024. The dividend amount net of tax was paid by cheque to the respective equity shareholders whose names appeared in the Register of Members as at the close of business hours on the date of declaration of dividend. The Directors do not recommend any final dividend for the year under Report.

SEAL

13. TRANSFER TO RESERVE

It is not proposed to transfer any amount to any Reserve(s).

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

There are no material changes and commitments adversely 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 this Report except as stated below:

Mr. Vikram Makar, Managing Director of the Company, in his individual capacity, has not signed as one of the two guarantors (being one of the two promoter - Directors), for over a year, the sanction letters of banks for renewal of working capital limits and term loans. This is a non-compliance of an important sanction term. Further, due to the non-compliance of, and actions by, Mr. Vikram Makar, *inter-alia*, there were delays in approval by the Board of Directors of the financial statements for FY 2023-2024,requested by the Banks and audit thereof. As per the deliberations at the joint lenders meeting held on 27th December, 2024, the Banks are evaluating reduction in the sanctioned working capital limits along with other steps.

The Board remains hopeful of an early resolution.

15. CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS, IF ANY:

There was no change in the nature of business of the Company during the year under Report.

16. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING AND OUTGO

Details as per **Annexure 3**

SEAL

17. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Company has the Risk Management policy to identify and evaluate business risk and opportunities. This framework seeks to create transparency, minimize adverse impact on the business objectives and enhance the Company's competitive advantage. In the opinion of the Board, currently there is no perceivable risk which may threaten the existence of the Company.

18. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL

There is adequate internal financial control procedure commensurate with size of the Company and the nature of its business.

19. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACTIVITIES

The average net profit of the Company for the last three financial years is Rs. 7258.87 Lakhs. The prescribed two percent of the aforesaid amount comes to Rs. 145.18 Lakhs to be spent on CSR activities during the year. In addition, the balance carried forward from the earlier year is Rs. 143.41 Lakhs. The Directors inform that, the Company has contributed Rs. 145.00 Lakhs to the cause of promoting education (activity classified under Schedule VII read with Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013) till 31st March, 2024, which is identified as the on-going project by the Board of Directors. Further, the Company deposited an amount of Rs. 145.00 Lakhs into the "Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility Account" on 30th December, 2024. The amount allocated to the on-going project but remaining unspent will be spent during the course of permissible time.

The Report on CSR activities as required under the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 is annexed as **Annexure 4** and forms integral part of this Report. The CSR policy, Constitution of CSR Committee and the projects approved by the Board of Directors have been uploaded on the website of the Company at www.orientalrubber.com.

20. DETAILS OF APPOINTMENT AND RESIGNATION OF DIRECTORS

There was no change in the Board of Directors of the Company during the year under Report. The Company is not required to appoint any Key Managerial Personnel in the absence of applicability of such requirements.

SEAL

21. SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

22. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

The provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 as amended, are not applicable to the Company being a non-listed entity.

23. VIGIL MECHANISM

In reference to the requirements of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has framed a policy for vigil mechanism/ whistle blower policy ("the VM/WB policy") to deal with the instances of frauds and mismanagement. There are seventeen sections of the VM/WB policy. The VM/WB policy defines objectives, states guiding principles, lays down the scope, contains procedure for receipt and disposal of disclosures, provides for investigation, decision making and reporting, protection etc.

24. STATUTORY AUDITORS:

M/s. ANRK & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Pune, (Firm Registration No. W-100001), Chartered Accountants, Pune were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company for a period of five consecutive years from FY 2022-2023 to FY 2026-2027 at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Members held on 29th September, 2022. The Auditors have confirmed their eligibility to continue as the Auditors of the Company.

There is no qualification, reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer, except for certain reservation and mentions, made by the Auditors in their report for the year under review. These reservation and mentions are explained or commented upon in **Part I of Annexure 5** to this Report and form a part thereof.

25. SECRETARIAL AUDITORS

M/s. Bokil Punde & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries, Pune (Firm Registration No. P2013MH032300) were appointed as the Secretarial Auditor of the Company for the FY 2023-2024, pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the

SEAL

Companies Act, 2013. The Secretarial Audit Report in Form MR-3 is enclosed as **Annexure 5** to this Report.

There is no qualification, reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer, except for certain observations, made by the Secretarial Auditors in their report for the year under review. These observations are explained or commented upon in **Part II of Annexure 5** to this Report and form a part thereof.

26. COST AUDIT:

Your Company maintained cost records for the FY 2023-2024 in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013. The cost accounting records have been audited by Mr. Vivekbrata Mukherjee, Cost Accountant, who was appointed as the Cost Auditor of the Company for the FY 2023-2024.

27. FRAUD

No fraud by the Company or on the Company was noticed or reported during the year, by the Auditors.

28. OBLIGATION OF COMPANY UNDER THE SEXUAL HARRASMENT OF WOMAN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

In terms of provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Woman at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, the Company policy is in place to prevent Sexual Harassment of woman at workplace. The Company has complied with the provisions relating to the constitution of Internal Complaints Committee under the said Act. During the year under review, no cases were filed pursuant to the sexual Harassment of Woman at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

29. DETAILS OF APPLICATION MADE OR ANY PROCEEDING PENDING UNDER THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE, 2016 (31 OF 2016) DURING THE YEAR ALONG WITH THEIR STATUS AS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The Company has not made any application and there are no proceedings pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

SEAL

Shravani Gardens, 20, Viman Nagar, Nagar Road, Pune-411014 (India)
Tel.: +91-20-66270800 Fax: 020- 66270846 Website: www.orientalrubber .com
CIN: U25199PN1949PTC006875 EMAIL ID: info@orientalrubber.com

30. 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

There was no instance of making one time settlement with any Banks or Financial Institutions with respect to any loan. The Company has not defaulted in repayment of any loan availed from any Bank / Financial Institution

31. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors sincerely acknowledge contribution of the banks, financial institutions, government bodies and other authorities and stakeholders.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sd/-

Vishal Makar
Managing Director
DIN: 00020253
Add: Cluster 1/13 & 14, Kumar City,
Kalyani Nagar
Pune411014

Place: Pune
Date: 5th June, 2025

Sd/-

Satish Kotian
Director
DIN: 06374939
Add: Flat No. E-1/401,
Madhuban Classics, S 115/A/2,
Kalas, Vishranwadi, Pune 411015

Place: Mangalore
Date: 5th June, 2025

SEAL

Annexure 1

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Form AOC I

Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries
Part A : Subsidiaries

1	**Name of subsidiary**	**Innovention International, Mauritius**	**Oriental Rubber Industries (SA) Pty Ltd.**
2	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	31.03.2024	31.03.2024
3	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	USD	ZAR
4	Share capital	30,001	2,793,194
5	Reserves & surplus	(1,743,897)	40,148,194
6	Total assets	4,331,787	373,586,257
7	Total liabilities	4,331,787	373,586,257
8	Investments	795 264	--
9	Turnover	--	329,177,915
10	Profit before taxation	(192,007)	7,214,451
11	Provision for taxation	--	1,838,886
12	Profit after taxation	(192,007)	5,375,565
13	Proposed Dividend	--	--
14	% of shareholding	--	--

SEAL

1 Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations – Nil
2 Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year – Nil

Part B : Associates & Joint Ventures

The company does not have any associate company or joint venture company as on 31.03.2024

For **Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited**

Sd/-

Vishal Makar
Managing Director
DIN: 00020253
Add: Cluster 1/13 & 14, Kumar City,
Kalyani Nagar
Pune411014

Place: Pune
Date: 5th June, 2025

Sd/-

Satish Kotian
Director
DIN: 06374939
Add: Flat No. E-1/401,
Madhuban Classics, S 115/A/2,
Kalas, Vishranwadi, Pune 411015

Place: Mangalore
Date: 5th June, 2025

SEAL

Shravani Gardens, 20, Viman Nagar, Nagar Road, Pune-411014 (India)
Tel.: +91-20-66270800 Fax: 020- 66270846 Website: www.orientalrubber .com
CIN: U25199PN1949PTC006875 EMAIL ID: info@orientalrubber.com

Annexure 2

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)

Form for Disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties referred to in sub-section of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis

a.	Name(s) of the related Party and nature of Relationship	Nil
b.	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions	Nil
c.	Duration of Contracts/ Arrangements/ Transactions	Nil
d.	Salient Terms of the Contracts or Arrangements Or Transactions Including The value, if any	Nil
e.	Justification for Entering into such Contracts or Arrangements or Transactions	Nil
f.	Date(s) of approval by the Board	Nil
g.	Amount paid as Advance, if Any	Nil
h.	Date on which the Special resolution Was passed in General Meeting as required under first proviso to section 188	Nil

SEAL

Shravani Gardens, 20, Viman Nagar, Nagar Road, Pune-411014 (India)
Tel.: +91-20-66270800 Fax: 020- 66270846 Website: www.orientalrubber .com
CIN: U25199PN1949PTC006875 EMAIL ID: info@orientalrubber.com

Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions at arm's length basis

	Name(s) of the related Party and nature of Relationship	Oriental Rubber Industries (SA) Pty Ltd. (Step down subsidiary)	Oriental Rubber Industries (SA) Pty Ltd. (Step down subsidiary)		
	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	Sale of Conveyor Belts	Purchase of Conveyor Belts		
	Duration of Contracts/ Arrangements/ Transactions	On ongoing basis from April 1, 2023	On ongoing basis from April 1, 2023		
	Salient Terms of the Contracts or Arrangements Or Transactions Including The value, if any	Sale of Conveyor Belts and rubber products and equipment/machinery used in the process of manufacture thereof on an ongoing basis and in the ordinary course of business, during the period 1st April, 2023 to 31st March, 2024 to M/s. Oriental Rubber Industries (SA) Pty. Ltd., the subsidiary company, of an aggregate value not exceeding Rs. 500 million	Purchase of Conveyor Belts and rubber products and equipment/machinery used in the process of manufacture thereof on an ongoing basis and in the ordinary course of business, during the period 1st April, 2023 to 31st March, 2024 from M/s. Oriental Rubber Industries (SA) Pty. Ltd., the subsidiary company, for a total value not exceeding Rs. 300 million		
	Date(s) of approval by the Board	23/09/2022	23/09/2022		
	Amount paid as Advance, if Any	Nil	Nil		

SEAL

ORIENTAL RUBBER INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Shravani Gardens, 20, Viman Nagar, Nagar Road, Pune-411014 (India)
Tel.: +91-20-66270800 Fax: 020- 66270846 Website: www.orientalrubber .com
CIN: U25199PN1949PTC006875 EMAIL ID: info@orientalrubber.com

Name(s) of the related Party and nature of Relationship	Mr. Vikram Makar, Managing Director	Mr. Vishal Makar Managing Director
Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	Leave and License Agreement	Leave and License Agreement
Duration of Contracts/ Arrangements/ Transactions	1st April, 2023 to 31st March, 2028	1st April, 2023 to 31st March, 2028
Salient Terms of the Contracts or Arrangements Or Transactions Including The value, if any	Renting on leave and license first floor of Row House No. 2B at 20, Shravani gardens, Viman Nagar, Nagar Road, Pune 411014, admeasuring about 40 sq. mts. at a rent of Rs. 3,00,000/- per annum (plus municipal taxes) for a period of 5 years from 1st April, 2023 to 31st March, 2028	Renting on leave and license first floor of Row House No. 2A at 20, Shravani gardens, Viman Nagar, Nagar Road, Pune 411014, admeasuring about 40 sq. mts. at a rent of Rs. 3,00,000/- per annum (plus municipal taxes) for a period of 5 years from 1st April, 2023 to 31st March, 2028
Date(s) of approval by the Board	23/09/2022	23/09/2022
Amount paid as Advance, if Any	Nil	Nil

SEAL

Name(s) of the related Party and nature of Relationship	Smt. Kamlesh Makar (relative of Director)
Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	Leave and License Agreement
Duration of Contracts/ Arrangements/ Transactions	1st April, 2023 to 31st March, 2028
Salient Terms of the Contracts or Arrangements Or Transactions Including The value, if any	Renting on leave and license first floor of Row House No. 1A and 1B at 20, Shravani gardens, Viman Nagar, Nagar Road, Pune 411014, admeasuring about 40 sq. mts. each on a rent of Rs. 3,00,000/- per annum (plus municipal taxes) for each Row House for a period of 5 years from 1st April, 2023 to 31st March, 2028
Date(s) of approval by the Board	23/09/2022
Amount paid as Advance, if Any	Nil

For **Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited**

Sd/-
Vishal Makar
Managing Director
DIN: 00020253
Add: Cluster 1/13 & 14, Kumar City,
Kalyani Nagar
Pune411014

Place: Pune
Date: 5^{th} June, 2025

Sd/-
Satish Kotian
Director
DIN: 06374939
Add: Flat No. E-1/401,
Madhuban Classics, S 115/A/2,
Kalas, Vishranwadi, Pune 411015

Place: Mangalore
Date: 5^{th} June, 2025

SEAL

Shravani Gardens, 20, Viman Nagar, Nagar Road, Pune-411014 (India)
Tel.: +91-20-66270800 Fax: 020- 66270846 Website: www.orientalrubber .com
CIN: U25199PN1949PTC006875 EMAIL ID: info@orientalrubber.com

Annexure 3

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING AND OUTGO-

A) Conservation of energy:

I) Steps taken or impact on conservation of energy:

The Company is making continuous efforts on ongoing basis for conservation of energy by adopting innovative measures to reduce wastage and optimize consumption. Some of the specific measures undertaken by the Company in this direction at its Plants located at Karandi and Koregaon Bhima are as under:

1. Energy efficient motor uses for the continuous run application
2. Interlocking of the lights in curing section
3. Mixing blower interlocking with machine
4. VFD uses for the motor
5. Boiler fuel saving by improving AP
6. Bridge Calendar Feeding mill modification for optimization of speed
7. 950 kva transformer modification to OLTC
8. Plant- lighting control through lux level switch Bay-2
9. Energy saving by modification of mill speed by replacement of motor.
10. Various methods tested for optimization of the sanction demand

II) The capital investment on energy conservation equipment’s; Nil

B) **Technology Absorption**:

The Company did not buy technology during FY 2023-2024. Technological development takes place on an ongoing basis within the Company.

SEAL

Shravani Gardens, 20, Viman Nagar, Nagar Road, Pune-411014 (India)
Tel.: +91-20-66270800 Fax: 020- 66270846 Website: www.orientalrubber .com
CIN: U25199PN1949PTC006875 EMAIL ID: info@orientalrubber.com

C) **Foreign Exchange earnings and outgo**:

Export revenue constituted 52% of the total revenue in the financial year 2023-2024 (65%) for the financial year 2022-2023)

In Rs. Lakhs

Foreign exchange used and earned		**2023-24**	**2022-23**
A	Foreign exchange earnings	46827.21	48,967.26
B	CIF value of imports	20537.78	20,605.06
C	Expenditure in foreign currency	1624.02	1093.85

SEAL

ORIENTAL RUBBER INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Shravani Gardens, 20, Viman Nagar, Nagar Road, Pune-411014 (India)
Tel.: +91-20-66270800 Fax: 020- 66270846 Website: www.orientalrubber .com
CIN: U25199PN1949PTC006875 EMAIL ID: info@orientalrubber.com

Annexure : 4 - CSR Annual Report for FY 2023-2024

Annual Report on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities for year ended 31st March 2024

1	A brief outline CSR, Policy of the Company	CSR activities include activities undertaken by the Company itself or through any agency or under partnership with any one or in any other manner which has an objective of socio-economic betterment of the society in any sphere while integrating them with the business objectives. Your Company's focus areas under CSR are promotion of education including enhancing vocation skills, rural development, promoting health care and undertaking other activities as approved by the CSR Committee within the ambit of CSR Rules as amended from time to time. The Company engages with credible institutions and foundations to leverage upon their expertise, networks and relationships in implementing the CSR initiatives.						
2	Composition of the CSR Committee.	Sr. No		Name of Director	Designation/ Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of Meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year	
		1		Mr. Vikram Makar	Managing Director	1	1	
		2		Mr. Vishal Makar	Managing Director	1	1	
		3		Mr. Satish Kotian	Director	1	1	
3	Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company	www.orientalrubber.com						
4	Provide the executive summary along with weblink of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8, if applicable.	Not Applicable						
5								
a	Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	725,886,846						
b	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	14,517,737						
c	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years.	0						
d	Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any	0						
e	Total CSR obligation for the financial year (b+c-d)	14,517,737						
6								
a	Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing Project and other than Ongoing Project)	14,500,000						
b	Amount spent in Administrative Overheads	-						

SEAL

c	Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable	-
d	Total amount spent for the Financial Year (a+b+c) *	14,500,000

* Note 1: Amount of Rs. 14,500,000/- spent during the FY 2023-2024 comprise of cumulative unspent balance of Rs. 14,341,851/- at the beginning of the year and Rs. 158,149/- for the year. The said entire amount was spent on the approved on-going projects.

e **CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:**

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in Rs.)	Amount Unspent (in Rs.)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6).		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5).		
	Amount	Date of Transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of Transfer
1,45,00,000 * (Refer Note 1)	1,45,00,000	30/12/2024	-	-	-

Note 2: The CSR obligation accrued for the FY 2023-2024 and remaining unspent, was Rs. 14,359,588/-, allocated to one of the on-going projects. Therefore the Company transferred on 30th December, 2024, the balance amount of Rs. 14,500,000/- (after rounding off) to the designated Unspent CSR account.

f **Excess amount for set off, if any**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Rs.)
1	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	14,517,737
2	Total amount spent for the Financial Year (from the above)	14,500,000 Refer Note 1
3	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	NIL
4	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	NIL
5	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	NIL

7 Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:

Sr. NO.	Preceding Financial Year.	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in Rs.)	Balance amount in Unspent CSR Account under Section 135(6) (in Rs.)	Amount spent in the Financial Year (in Rs.).	Amount transferred to a fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any.		Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (in Rs.)	Deficiency, if any
					Amount (in Rs).	Date of transfer		
1	2022-2023	9,250,000	14,675,000	11,625,000			14,341,851	
2	2021-2022	8,562,750	17,050,000	6,000,000			16,335,568	
3	2020-2021	15,500,000	15,500,000	4,867,675	-	-	15,133,000	

SEAL

8	Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through CSR amount spent in the Financial Year:	**NO**
	If yes, enter the number of Capital assets created/ acquired	**NIL**
	Furnish the details relating to such assets(s) so created or acquired through CSR amount spent in the Financial Year:	

Sr. No.	Short particulars of the property or assets(s) (including complete address and location of the property)	Pincode of the property or asset(s)	Date of creation	Amount of CSR amount spent	Details of entity/ Authority/ beneficiary of thr registered owner		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
					CSR Registration Number, if applicable	Name	Registered address
	Not Appicable						

(All the fields should be captured as appearing in the revenue record, falt no, house no, Municipal Office/ Municipal Corporation/ Gram panchayat are to be specified and also the area of the immovable property as well as boundaries)

9	Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5).	The Company had allocated funds to the on-going CSR projects. The unspent amount thereon would be spent during the due period.

For Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Sd/-	Sd/-
Vishal Makar	**Satish Kotian**
Managing Director	**Director**
DIN: 00020253	DIN: 06374939
Add: Cluster 1/13 & 14, Kumar City,	Add: Flat No. E-1/401,
Kalyani Nagar	Madhuban Classics, S 115/A/2,
Pune411014	Kalas, Vishranwadi, Pune 411015
Place: Pune	Place: Manglore
Date: 5th June, 2025	Date: 5th June, 2025

Bokil Punde & Associates
Company Secretaries
Multicon Square, Office No 301 to 306,
3rd Floor, Gulawani Maharaj Road, Opp. Suhrud Building,
Erandwane, Pune 411004.
Off: 80078549 |9552529210

bokil punde & associates Company Secretaries

Form no. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED **31 MARCH 2024**

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule no.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
CIN: U25199PN1949PTC006875
Shravani Gardens 20 Vimannagar Pune, 411014

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited (CIN U25199PN1949PTC006875)** (hereinafter called as "the Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts / statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Part A

I. Based on our verification of the **Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited** books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and produced before us and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on **31 March 2024,** generally complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance- mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter :

II. We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31 March 2024 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder; (*)

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder; (*)

(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

(v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; ('SEBI Act'); (*)

(a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011; (*)

(b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015; (*)

(c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018; (*)

(d) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021 (*)

(e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020; (*)

(f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client; (*)

(g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021; (*) and

(h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018; (*)

(i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015; (*)

(vi)The Rubber Act, 1947 & The Rubber Rules, 1955

(*) The provisions of these Acts/ regulations / Guidelines were not applicable to the Company during the year under report.

III.We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following :

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by 'The Institute of Company Secretaries of India and

(ii) **Not Applicable** : The Listing agreements entered into by the Company with Stock Exchange(s); No such agreement is executed, since the Company is a non-listed and non public entity;

Having regard to the compliance system prevailing in the company and on examination of the relevant documents and records in pursuance thereof and as confirmed by the Management of the company, no other law was applicable specifically to the company.

IV.During the year under review, the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above subject to the following observations :

1. Annual General Meeting for the year ended 31.3.2023 was not held within the prescribed time limits as required under Section 96 of the Act, including extension of time granted by ROC, Pune.

2. The Company has not submitted below forms during the year under report

a) Form AOC 4 for the Financial Year 2022-23 as required under Section 137 (1) of the Companies Act 2013 (Act)
b) Form MGT 7 for the Financial Year 2022-23 as required under Section 92 (1) of the Companies Act 2013 (Act)
c) Form DPT 3 for the year ended 31.3.2023 as required under rule 16 of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014
d) Form CRA 2 for the period 2023-24 as required under Rule 6(2) of The Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014
e) Form CRA 4 for the period 2022-23 as required under Rule 6(6) of The Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014
f) Form CSR 2 for the Financial Year 2022-23 as required under Rule 12(1B) of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

3. The Company has deposited the unspent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount of Rs. 1,45,00,000 on 30 December 2024 for the year ended 31.3.2024, which is later than prescribed period of 30 days from the end of Financial Year as required under Section 135 (6) of the Companies Act 2013 (Act).

4. The Company has not implemented a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account. The Statutory Auditors have also mentioned this fact along with other details in their report for the year 2023-24.

5.The salary / remuneration paid to Ms. Avantika Vikram Makar, relative of a Director is not in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act.

6.The acknowledgments of receipt of the notice of Board meetings (BM) held on 23 June 2023 and 29 September 2023 respectively appeared to have not been signed by Mr. Vikram Makar, one of the Directors of the Company. Minutes of the said meetings recorded that he was present at those meetings.

7.The acknowledgment of receipt of the notice of Board meeting (BM) held on 28 December 2023 appeared to have not been signed by Mr. Vikram Makar, one of the Directors of the Company. He intimated his inability to attend the said meeting.

8.The attendance sheets for the Board meetings (BM) held on 23 June 2023 and 29 September 2023 appeared to have not been signed by Mr. Vikram Makar, one of the Directors of the Company as required under Secretarial Standard 1 (SS 1) – 4.1.2 (Secretarial Standards). Minutes of the said meetings recorded that he was present at those meetings.

9.The acknowledgements of receipts of the draft and signed minutes of Board meetings (BM) held on 23 June 2023, 29 September 2023 and 28 December 2023 respectively, by Mr. Vikram Makar, one of the Directors of the Company, were not available for verification.

10.The attendance sheet for the Finance Committee Meeting (FC) held on 2 November 2023 appeared to have not been signed by Mr. Vikram Makar, one of the Directors of the Company as required under Secretarial Standards. Minutes of the said meeting recorded that he was present at those meetings.

11.The acknowledgements of receipt of the draft FC meeting minutes held on 12 October 2023 and draft and signed FC meeting minutes held on 2 November 2023 by Mr. Vikram Makar, one of the Directors of the Company, were not available for verification.

12.The acknowledgement of receipt of the notice of Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) committee meeting held on 29 September 2023, appeared to have not been signed by Mr. Vikram Makar, one of the Directors of the Company. Minutes of the meeting recorded that he was present at the said meeting.

13.The attendance sheet for the CSR committee meeting held on 29 September 2023 appeared to have not been signed Mr. Vikram Makar, one of the Directors of the Company as required under Secretarial Standards. Minutes of the said meeting recorded that he was present at that meeting.

14.The acknowledgement of receipt of draft and signed CSR committee meeting minutes of CSR committee meeting held on 29 September 2023 by Mr. Vikram Makar, one of the Directors of the Company , were not available for verification.

V. We further report that;

1. The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors and Non-Executive Directors. The Company, being a private limited company, is not required to appoint an Independent Director. There were no changes in the composition of the Board of Directors of the company during the year under report.

2. Adequate notice is given to all Directors to schedule the Board meetings; agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least 7 days in advance, except in one case where the meetings were held at a shorter notice with the consent of majority of the Directors. A system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

3. Based on inspection of the minutes of the Board of Directors and its Committees, there were no dissenting views expressed by any member of the Board of Directors and / or it's Committees in any of the meetings.

VI. We further report that there are systems and processes in the company generally commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines however the same needs to be improved considering the discrepancies found and reported herein.

VII. During the year under report, there are no events / actions taken by the company having a major bearing on the company's affairs. We further report that during the audit period there are no event/ actions taken by the company having a major bearing on the company's affairs. During the current year, certain shareholders of the Company have filed an application with Honorable National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) against other shareholders under section 241 and 242 of the Act. The Company and other directors of the Company have also been made a party to the suit. In view of this the outcome and impact thereof cannot be stated.

Part B

This forms part of our Secretarial Audit Report

1. Maintenance of Secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company, and our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.

2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the practices and processes we followed, provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company as it is a part of financial audit. 1

4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management Representation Letter about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events, etc.

5. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations and standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company

Place: Pune
Date: 5 June 2025

Signature: **SD /-**

Vishwas Bokil
Partner
Company Secretary
C.P. No: 3449
FCS: 5756
UDIN F005756G000549651
Peer review no.: P2013MH032300

Annexure 5

Part I

Explanations or Comments by Board of Directors to the Financial Auditors' reservation and mentions.

a) Referring to the mention by the Auditors in their report at point no. ii(b) of the Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report, the Directors state that the periodical statements are required to be submitted to the Banks by the 15th of every calendar month. For submission, the Company extracts the balances of various accounts from the books of accounts as of the end of the previous calendar month, groups and reports them to the Banks. We invite attention to Note 49(e) of the Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024 where the year-end differences between the bank-reported and audited figures have been detailed. The differences are mainly attributable to the audit procedures followed by the Auditors, necessitating regrouping and re-statement of the amounts.

b) Referring to the mention by the Auditors in their report at point no. (xx)(b) of the Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report, the Directors state that the .delay in transfer of the amount to the designated bank account was due to administrative delay/ oversight. On discovering this administrative delay/ oversight, the Company on its own deposited the unspent Corporate Social Responsibility amount in the designated bank account.

c) Referring to the reservation of Auditors in their report at point no. 2(A)(g) and 2(B)(vi)(a) (b) (c) of the Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (Standalone) and point no. 1(A)(g) and 1(B)(vi))(a) (b) (c) of the report on audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, the Directors state that the comments made by the Auditors are self-explanatory; however are an industry wide issue faced by many corporates. It is expected that the Regulators will address the corporate concerns soon.

SEAL

Shravani Gardens, 20, Viman Nagar, Nagar Road, Pune-411014 (India)
Tel.: +91-20-66270800 Fax: 020- 66270846 Website: www.orientalrubber .com
CIN: U25199PN1949PTC006875 EMAIL ID: info@orientalrubber.com

Annexure 5

Part II

Explanation or comments by Board of Directors to the Secretarial Auditors' observations.

Attention is drawn to the Secretarial Auditors' Report in Form No. MR-3 for the financial year ended 31st March, 2024 which is reproduced earlier in this Part II of Annexure 5. There are "observations" by the Secretarial Auditors in their Report. Since the observations do not constitute either, qualifications, reservations, adverse remarks or disclaimers under section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, the same strictly do not merit explanation in the Directors' Report. Nevertheless, given the current situation the Board of Directors feels that these observations need to be explained and the correct position be on record.

Further to the explanation given in the Board of Directors' Report dated 28th December, 2023 for the FY 2022-2023, it is important to set out the backdrop, which is one of the important factors for the observations beings raised.

Given the differences between the two Managing Directors, Mr. Vikram Makar and Mr. Vishal Makar, one of the non-executive independent Directors did try to bring about a reconciliation between them but this attempt did not bear the desired results.

Thereafter, Mr Vikram Makar, Managing Director along with his shareholder-relative filed in April 2024, Petition No 54 of 2024 before the Hon'ble NCLT , Mumbai Bench against all the other Directors , other shareholders and the Company making allegations of oppression and mismanagement. During the pendency of the NCLT proceedings, the two major shareholders, who are also the Company's Managing Directors, agreed for a mediation process before Mr Justice Sekri (Retd Judge of the Supreme Court of India) to resolve the differences., During the pendency of the said mediation process, Mr Vikram Makar has now applied to the Hon'ble NCLT inter alia to direct closure of the mediation process.

Detailed responses are given hereunder to each observation in the Secretarial Auditors' Report

SEAL

Shravani Gardens, 20, Viman Nagar, Nagar Road, Pune-411014 (India)
Tel.: +91-20-66270800 Fax: 020- 66270846 Website: www.orientalrubber .com
CIN: U25199PN1949PTC006875 EMAIL ID: info@orientalrubber.com

1) Referring to the observation of the Secretarial Auditors in their report at point no IV(1) the Directors state that the Company had obtained extension of time till 30th December, 2023 to hold the Annual General Meeting for the year ended 31st March, 2023. Accordingly, the Company had convened a board meeting on 28th December, 2023 inter-alia, to approve the financial statements for the year 2022-2023 to be adopted at the Annual General Meeting. Mr. Vikram Makar, Managing Director of the Company and who is also a 49.99% shareholder of the Company, requested for a postponement of the said Board Meeting citing the holiday session. There were already disagreements during the FY 2023-2024 on many of the matters governing the operations of the Company. Soon thereafter, Mr. Vikram Makar proceeded to file petition no. 54 of 2024 before Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench against the other Directors, other shareholders and the Company. Due to these prevailing circumstances, the Annual General Meeting could not be held in time.

2) Referring to the observation of the Secretarial Auditors in their report at point no IV(2) the Directors state that the forms mentioned above could not be filed because the Annual General Meeting for the year ended 31st March, 2023 could not be held and due to the constraints as mentioned in Sr. 1 above.

3) Referring to the observation of the Secretarial Auditors in their report at point no IV(3) the Directors state that the delay in transfer of the amount to the designated bank account was due to administrative delay/ oversight. On discovering this administrative delay/ oversight, the Company on its own deposited the unspent Corporate Social Responsibility amount in the designated bank account.

4) Referring to the observation of the Secretarial Auditors in their report at point no IV(4) the Directors state that the observation is self - explanatory and does not warrant any comment.

5) Referring to the observation of the Secretarial Auditors in their report at point no IV(5) the Directors state that The Board at its meeting held on 27th February, 2023 approved revision in remuneration of Ms. Avantika Makar, relative (daughter) of Mr. Vikram Makar, Managing Director, and it's provision has been made in accordance with the Board's decision. However, the shareholders' meeting for approval to revision in remuneration could not be held due to constraints mentioned in Sr. 1 above.

6) Referring to the observation of the Secretarial Auditors in their report at point no IV(6) the Directors state that, even though Mr. Vikram Makar did not sign the receipt of the notice of the Board meetings held on 23 June 2023 and 29 September 2023, he attended both the said Board meetings. This is one more example of Mr Vikram Makar not following corporate governance. For reasons best known to him, he has stopped signing the receipts of notice of the Board meetings but attending the same. However given the fact that he attended the meeting, we feel that this observation does not merit any further response.

SEAL

7) Referring to the observation of the Secretarial Auditors in their report at point no IV(7) the Directors state that Not signing the acknowledgment of receipt of the notice of Board meeting held on 28 December 2023 is something only Mr Vikram Makar can answer. But given the fact that he knew about the meeting, since he intimated his inability to attend the said meeting,we feel that this observation does not merit any further response.

8) Referring to the observation of the Secretarial Auditors in their report at point no IV(8) the Directors state that all the Directors present at the meeting, except Mr. Vikram Makar who was also present, signed the attendance sheets of the Board meetings held on 23 June 2023 and 29 September 2023. This is one more instance of his disregard for corporate compliance.

9) Referring to the observation of the Secretarial Auditors in their report at point no IV(9) the Directors state that All the Directors, except Mr. Vikram Makar, acknowledged receipt of draft and signed minutes of Board meetings held on 23 June 2023, 29 September 2023 and 28 December 2023. Even though Mr. Vikram Makar may not have acknowledged receipt of the draft and signed minutes of said Board meetings, he has participated in implementing certain resolutions passed in these meetings.

10) Referring to the observation of the Secretarial Auditors in their report at point no IV(10) the Directors state that Yes, unfortunately given his conduct of not following standard corporate governance practices, Mr. Vikram Makar did refuse to sign [1]the attendance sheet of the Finance Committee meeting held on 2 November 2023.

11) Referring to the observation of the Secretarial Auditors in their report at point no IV(11) the Directors state that, for the reasons mentioned above,

-Mr. Vikram Makar did not acknowledge receipt of the draft minutes of the Finance Committee meeting held on 12 October 2023. He has however acknowledged receipt of the signed minutes.

-Mr. Vikram Makar did not acknowledge receipt of the draft and signed Finance Committee meeting minutes held on 2 November 2023.

It may be noted that Mr. Vikram Makar participated in implementing the resolutions passed in these two meetings.

SEAL

12) Referring to the observation of the Secretarial Auditors in their report at point no IV(12) the Directors state that of the three members of the Corporate Social Responsibilities Committee, Mr. Vikram Makar did not sign the receipt of the notice of the Corporate Social Responsibilities committee meeting held on 29 September 2023 but attended thesaid Committee Meeting.

13) Referring to the observation of the Secretarial Auditors in their report at point no IV(13) the Directors state that of the three Committee members present at the meeting, Mr. Vikram Makar did not sign the attendance sheet of the CSR Committee meeting held on 29 September 2023.

14) Referring to the observation of the Secretarial Auditors in their report at point no IV(14) the Directors state that of the three Committee members, Mr. Vikram Makar did not acknowledge receipt of draft and signed minutes of the CSR Committee meeting held on 29 September 2023. Mr. Vikram Makar participated in implementing the resolutions passed in this meeting.

SEAL

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Standalone Ind AS Financial statements together with the Independent Auditors’ Report for the year ended 31 March 2024

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Standalone Ind AS Financial statements together with the Independent Auditors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2024

Contents

Independent Auditors' Report

Standalone Balance Sheet

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

Standalone Statement of Changes in equity

Standalone Cash Flow Statement

Notes to the standalone financial statements

Independent Auditors' Report
To the Members of
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying the standalone Ind AS financial statements of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended, and notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of the 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 standalone 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 31 March 2024, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs"), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone 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 Act 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 Ind AS financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

(a) We draw attention to note 43 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements which more fully explains that the Annual General Meeting ('AGM') of the shareholders of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 was not held. The Company has obtained a legal opinion confirming that these standalone Ind AS financial statements can be adopted in the board meeting in spite of non-compliance under section 96 of the Companies Act, 2013 related to the requirement of holding an AGM. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

(b) We draw attention to note 44 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements which more fully explains that certain shareholders of the Company have filed an application with Hon' National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') against other shareholders under section 241 and section 242 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company and other directors of the Company have also been made a party to the suit. The NCLT in its proceedings has recorded that the shareholders have consented for mediation. The mediation has not been concluded till the date of approval of the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The management believes that the outcome of the mediation and/or the NCLT proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on these standalone Ind AS financial statements. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report but does not include the standalone Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's responsibility for the standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with 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 judgements 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone Ind AS financial statements, the management and the Board of Directors are 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.

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone Ind AS Financial Statements (continued)

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 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 Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the standalone Ind AS 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone Ind AS 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

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

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

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2B(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).

(c) The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Standalone Cash Flow Statement and the Standalone 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 Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

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

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report.

(g) The reservation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2B(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 40 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

iv. (i) The management has represented that to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, 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;

(ii) The management has represented that to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, 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; and

(iii) Based on such audit procedures which we have 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) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act in respect of dividends declared or paid during the year.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software:

(a) The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account.

(b) The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the application layer of the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account relating to financial reporting process, purchase to payables and revenue to receivables throughout the year.

(c) The employee attendance software does not have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. Consequently, we are unable to comment on audit trail feature of the said software.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the respective accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

(C) Since the Company is a private limited company, provisions of section 197 is not applicable to the Company, accordingly matters to be included in Auditors' Report under section 197(16) are not applicable.

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: W-100001

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place: Pune
Date: 31 December 2024
UDIN: 24107739BKDVJT5686

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 in Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024.)

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment, by which all the Property, Plant and Equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of the assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of the immovable properties as disclosed in the standalone Ind AS financial statements (other than those properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment, Right of Use assets or intangible assets during the year.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for Holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) As explained to us, the inventory has been physically verified at reasonable intervals by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. There were no cases where the discrepancies exceeded 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory which were noticed during the year.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in aggregate, exceeding five crore rupees from the banks on the basis of security of current assets. The periodical statements filed by the Company with such banks and financial institution were not in agreement with books of accounts of the Company. Refer note 49(e) for details related to the deviations. The Company does not have any working capital limits sanctioned from financial institutions.

(iii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any investments in, or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made investments in or provided guarantee or security to which the provisions of section 185 or section 186 of the Act apply. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Accordingly, the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and rules made there under relating to the acceptance of deposits are not applicable to the Company.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost record under Section 148(1) of the Act, in respect of the products manufactured by the Company. We are of the opinion that prima facie, such accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Duty of Customs and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Excise and Value Added Tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Duty of Customs and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 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 dues of Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Duty of Customs and other material statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute other than stated below:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Financial year	Amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Amount paid (Rs. in lakhs) *	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	2007-2008	12.37	-	Hon' Bombay High Court
Customs Act, 1962	Custom duty	2014-2015	56.01	56.01	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Services Tax	2017-2018	4.99	4.99	Central Goods and Services Tax Appellate Authority
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Services Tax	2019-2020	29.83	-	Central Goods and Services Tax Appellate Authority
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Services tax	2021-2022	27.56	25.05	Central Goods and Services Tax Appellate Authority

**paid under protest*

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions which were not recorded in the books of accounts as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lenders.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans availed during the year was applied for the purpose for which the loans was obtained.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the funds raised on short term basis were not utilized for long-term purposes.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary. The Company does not have any joint ventures or associate companies. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary. The Company does not have any joint ventures or associate companies. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment of shares or private placement of shares or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the 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.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not received any whistle-blower complaints during the year.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all the transactions with related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act and the details, as required by the applicable accounting standards, have been disclosed in the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The provisions of Section 177 are not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an adequate internal audit system that commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have reviewed the reports of the internal auditors for the period under audit, however we have not placed reliance on the work done by the internal auditor.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of section 192 of the act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to register itself under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the group does not have any CIC. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (also refer Note 49(f) to the Ind AS financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that 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 on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and the management plans presented before us, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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.

(xx) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount required to be transferred in accordance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of ongoing project, the Company has transferred unspent amount to a special account, within a period of thirty days from the end of the financial year in compliance with sub-section (6) of section 135 of the Act, except in respect of the following:

Financial year	Amount unspent on Corporate Social Responsibility activities for "Ongoing Projects"	Amount transferred to special account within 30 days from the end of the Financial Year	Amount Transferred after the due date
2023-2024	Rs. 143.59 lakhs	-	Rs. 143.59 lakhs transferred on 30 December 2024

(xxi) The paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable to the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company.

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: W-100001

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place: Pune
Date: 31 December 2024
UDIN: 24107739BKDVJT5686

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) in Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: W-100001

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place: Pune
Date: 31 December 2024
UDIN: 24107739BKDVJT5686

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
CIN:U25199PN1949PTC006875

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

	Note	March 31, 2024 Rs. Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. Lakhs
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property plant and equipment and intangible assets				
(i) Property plant and equipment	4 (a)	8,399.13	8,699.76	8,689.27
(ii) Intangible assets	4 (b)	1.08	2.38	0.31
(iii) Capital work-in-progress	4 (c)	563.83	289.08	346.36
(iv) Right of use of assets	5	153.20	233.84	314.48
Financial assets				
(i) Investment in subsidiary	6	3,729.07	3,729.07	3,729.07
(ii) Other investments	6	343.62	320.94	313.59
(iii) Other financial assets	7	416.56	380.42	122.56
Other non-current assets	8	244.75	832.52	1,626.99
		13,851.24	**14,488.01**	**15,142.63**
Current assets				
Inventories	9	13,569.59	14,324.54	17,448.91
Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	10	35,835.15	35,598.07	24,236.07
(ii) Cash and cash equivalent	11	2,349.06	1,343.37	174.87
(iii) Other bank balances	11	821.23	808.27	1,033.64
(iv) Other financial assets	12	321.11	301.81	474.04
Other current assets	13	367.90	662.70	808.33
		53,264.04	**53,038.76**	**44,175.86**
TOTAL		**67,115.28**	**67,526.77**	**59,318.49**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Share capital	14	372.75	372.75	372.75
Other equity	15	41,226.02	31,807.87	23,793.00
		41,598.77	**32,180.62**	**24,165.75**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	16	1,011.06	1,512.80	2,127.31
(ii) Lease Liabilities	5	99.88	179.01	251.99
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	33	570.49	661.00	704.83
Long term provisions	17	318.83	240.12	77.47
Other long term liabilities	18	22.83	48.29	40.17
		2,023.09	**2,641.22**	**3,201.77**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	19	13,503.32	18,393.27	16,591.12
(ii) Trade payables	20			
(a) dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
(b) dues to others		7,759.05	10,186.63	12,482.73
(iii) Lease liabilities	5	79.13	72.98	54.98
(iv) Other financial liabilities	21	74.85	7.10	45.07
Current tax liabilities	33	116.91	662.96	369.23
Short-term provisions	22	116.60	100.04	105.65
Other current liabilities	23	1,843.56	3,281.95	2,302.19
		23,493.42	**32,704.93**	**31,950.97**
TOTAL		**67,115.28**	**67,526.77**	**59,318.49**

Summary of significant accounting policies 1 - 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone Ind AS financial statements 3 - 50

As per our report of even date

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Firm Registration Number: W-100001
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place : Pune
Date: 31 December 2024
UDIN:24107739BKDVJT568631

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Sd/-

Vishal Makar
Managing Director
DIN: 00020253
Place: Pune
Date:31 December 2024

Sd/-

Laxmidas V Merchant
Director
DIN: 00007722
Place: Pune
Date:31 December 2024

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
CIN:U25199PN1949PTC006875

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024		**Year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. Lakhs**	**Year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. Lakhs**
Income			
Revenue from operations	24	82,578.08	83,294.25
Other income	25	658.72	373.59
Total income		**83,236.80**	**83,667.84**
Expenses			
Cost of raw material and components consumed	26	47,725.23	47,804.12
Purchase of traded goods	27	138.40	455.94
Decrease in inventories of work in progress and finished goods	28	569.94	1,947.90
Employee benefits expense	29	5,759.71	5,260.54
Depreciation and amortisation	30	630.09	632.31
Finance costs	31	1,192.06	1,409.16
Other expenses	32	14,261.21	15,210.93
Total expenses		**70,276.64**	**72,720.90**
Profit before tax		**12,960.16**	**10,946.94**
Taxation	33		
Current tax		3,400.00	2,761.69
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		35.13	(31.47)
Deferred tax charge		(78.36)	(14.83)
Total tax expenses		**3,356.77**	**2,715.39**
Profit for the year		**9,603.39**	**8,231.55**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent years			
- Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans		(48.29)	(115.22)
- Income tax effect on above		12.15	29.00
		(36.14)	**(86.22)**
Items that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent years			
- Net movement in cash flow hedges		-	-
- Income tax effect on above		-	-
		-	-
Other comprehensive loss for the year (net of tax)		**(36.14)**	**(86.22)**
Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		**9,567.25**	**8,145.33**
Earnings per equity share			
Basic (nominal value of Rs. 10 each)	35	256.67	218.52
Diluted (nominal value of Rs. 10 each)		250.95	212.30
Summary of significant accounting policies	1 - 2		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone Ind AS financial statements	3 - 50		

As per our report of even date

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Firm Registration Number: W-100001
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place : Pune
Date: 31 December 2024
UDIN:24107739BKDVJT568631

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Sd/-

Vishal Makar
Managing Director
DIN: 00020253
Place: Pune
Date: 31 December 2024

Sd/-

Laxmidas V Merchant
Director
DIN: 00007722
Place: Pune
Date:31 December 2024

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
CIN:U25199PN1949PTC006875

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024

Amount Rs. Lakhs

A. Equity share capital:

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and paid up

Particulars	Amount Rs. Lakhs
Balance as at 1 April 2022	372.75
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**372.75**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**372.75**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Equity component of compound financial instruments	General reserves	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2022	548.63	15,182.85	8,061.52	23,793.00
Profit for the year	-	-	8,231.55	8,231.55
Other Comprehensive Income :				
- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations (net of tax)	-	-	(86.22)	(86.22)
Less : Dividend paid	-	-	(130.46)	(130.46)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	8,014.87	8,014.87
Balance as at 31 March 2023	548.63	15,182.85	16,076.39	31,807.87
Balance as at 1 April 2023	**548.63**	**15,182.85**	**16,076.39**	**31,807.87**
Profit for the year	-	-	**9,603.39**	**9,603.39**
Other Comprehensive Income :				
- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations (net of tax)	-	-	**(36.14)**	**(36.14)**
Less : Dividend paid	**-**	**-**	**(149.10)**	**(149.10)**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**9,418.15**	**9,418.15**
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**548.63**	**15,182.85**	**25,494.54**	**41,226.02**

Summary of significant accounting policies 1 - 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone Ind AS financial statements 3 - 50

As per our report of even date

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Firm Registration Number: W-100001
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place : Pune
Date: 31 December 2024
UDIN:24107739BKDVJT568631

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Sd/-

Vishal Makar
Managing Director
DIN: 00020253
Place: Pune
Date: 31 December 2024

Sd/-

Laxmidas V Merchant
Director
DIN: 00007722
Place: Pune
Date:31 December 2024

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
CIN:U25199PN1949PTC006875

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024 Rs. Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. Lakhs
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	12,960.16	10,946.94
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	630.09	632.31
Interest expenses	1,192.06	1,409.16
Provision for bad and doubtful debts (including expected credit loss)	486.28	235.01
Bad debts written off	187.15	168.70
Interest income on bank deposits	(71.49)	(56.92)
Interest income on unwinding of other financial assets	(1.97)	(1.49)
Profit on sale of assets (net)	(21.58)	-
Net gain on fair valuation of financial instruments (FVTPL)	(22.62)	(13.91)
Unrealised exchange gain	39.97	(421.35)
Liabilities no longer payable	-	(9.04)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**15,378.05**	**12,889.41**
Movements in working capital		
Increase in trade receivables	(950.48)	(11,344.36)
Decrease in inventories	754.95	3,124.37
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(53.47)	155.46
Decrease in other assets	882.57	940.10
Decrease in trade payables	(2,427.58)	(2,287.06)
Increase in provisions	46.98	41.82
Decrease in other financial liabilities	-	(1.64)
(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities	(1,463.85)	987.88
Cash generated from operations	**12,167.17**	**4,505.98**
Direct taxes paid	(3,982.35)	(2,565.86)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**8,184.82**	**1,940.12**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property,plant and equipment (including Capital work in progress)	(531.59)	(541.24)
Proceeds from sale of assets	30.90	-
Increase in fixed deposits (net)	(12.96)	(7.67)
Interest received	71.49	56.92
Net cash used in investing activities	**(442.16)**	**(491.99)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(Repayment of) / proceeds from borrowings (net)	(5,391.69)	1,187.64
Payment of lease liabilities	(91.93)	(79.38)
Interest paid	(1,171.35)	(1,257.43)
Dividends paid	(82.00)	(130.46)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(6,736.97)**	**(279.63)**
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,005.69	1,168.50
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,343.37	174.87
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**2,349.06**	**1,343.37**
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash on hand	3.56	8.98
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	2,200.37	928.03
- debit balance in cash credit account	123.73	406.36
- margin money deposit with original maturity less than three months	21.40	-
	2,349.06	**1,343.37**

Summary of significant accounting policies	1 - 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone Ind AS financial statements	3 - 50

As per our report of even date

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Firm Registration Number: W-100001
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place : Pune
Date: 31 December 2024
UDIN: 24107739BKDVJT568631

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Sd/-	**Sd/-**
Vishal Makar	**Laxmidas V Merchant**
Managing Director	**Director**
DIN: 00020253	**DIN: 00007722**
Place: Pune	**Place: Pune**
Date: 31 December 2024	**Date:31 December 2024**

1. Corporate Information

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited ("the Company") is a company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing and selling of fabric and steel cord reinforced conveyor belts, rubber sheets and other rubber moulded products. It caters to both domestic and international markets. The registered office of the Company is located at Shravani Gardens 20 Vimannagar, Pune, Maharashtra, India, 411014. The Company's CIN is U25199PN1949PTC006875.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements of the Company.

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2021 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. *(Refer to note 48 for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS.)*

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

These financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors passed on 31 December 2024.

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

a) Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

(i) Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
(ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
(iii) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
(iv) Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
(i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
(iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The 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.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

a) Current and non-current classification (continued)

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. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b) Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also its functional currency.

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange difference that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each Balance Sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI') or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in OCI or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

c) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each Balance Sheet date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fair value measurement (continued)

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.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets or liabilities such as unquoted financial assets, retirement benefits, etc. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

The management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

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 summarizes 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 47)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 47)
- Investment in unquoted equity shares and mutual funds (note 6)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 47)

d) Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has concluded that it is principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer. The policy of recognizing the revenue is determined by the five-stage model proposed by Ind AS 115 “Revenue from contract with customers”.

Sale of goods
Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on date of bill of lading for export sales and generally on delivery for domestic sales. The normal credit term offered ranges between 30 to 270 days upon delivery of goods.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effect of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration and consideration payable to the customer, if any.

Export incentives
Income from export incentives are accounted for on export of goods if the entitlements can be estimated with reasonable assurance and conditions precedent to claim are fulfilled.

Sale of services
Revenue from sale of services is generally in nature of job work on a customer product normally takes 1 – 7 days for completion. Accordingly, revenue is recognized when products are dispatched to customer on which job work is completed. The normal credit period offered ranges between 30 to 60 days.

d) Revenue (continued)

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected Cash Flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in “Other income” in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

e) Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company’s right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in Note 2.2 (q) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

f) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration in form of advance from customer (or an amount of consideration is due). If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made.

Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs the obligation as per the contract.

g) Investments in subsidiaries

The Company has accounted for its investment in subsidiaries at cost less accumulated impairment [Refer note 2.2 (q)].

h) 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 tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income (“OCI”) 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 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 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 utilized. 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.

h) Taxes (continued)

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 the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income (“OCI”) 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.

The net amount of tax recoverable from or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Balance Sheet.

i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss (if any). Internally manufactured property, plant and equipment are capitalised at cost, including taxes for which credit is not available, wherever applicable. All significant costs relating to the acquisition and installation of property, plant and equipment are capitalised. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

The identified components are depreciated over their useful lives, the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset. Depreciation for identified components is computed on straight line method/written down value method as elected by the management based on:
- useful lives determined based on internal technical evaluation,
- residual value of respective assets, which are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

Type of asset	Useful lives estimated by the management (years)
Building – factories	30
Plant and machineries (including electrical installations)	25
Plant and machineries – computers	3
Servers and network	6
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	6

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The Company, based on technical assessment made by a technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Freehold land is carried at cost.

An item of property, plant and 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 (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

j) Intangible assets

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

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

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.

Acquired intangible assets which comprise expenditure incurred on acquisition of user licenses for computer software's are amortised over the estimated useful life (say 3 years) on a straight-line basis. The useful life of intangible assets is reviewed by management at each Balance Sheet date.

k) 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.

l) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities representing obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right of use assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right of use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (n) Impairment of non-financial assets.

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate, are recognized as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

m) Inventories

Cost of inventories have been computed to include all cost of purchases, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Raw materials and components, stores and spares and loose tools are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Costs are determined on weighted average basis.

Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods are determined on a weighted average basis.

Scrap is valued at net realizable value after assessing the probability of realisation.Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

n) 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, 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 group of 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.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future Cash Flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future Cash Flows after the fifth year. To estimate Cash Flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates Cash Flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries or country or countries in which the entity operates or for the market in which the asset is used.

Intangible assets under development are tested for impairment annually.

Impairment losses of continuing operations including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For the assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased.

If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

o) Provisions and contingent liabilities

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. 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. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation arising out of past event, 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 arising out of a past event where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

o) Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

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.

p) Post-employment and other employee benefits

Provident fund
The Company contributes regularly towards the provident fund of its employees to the Government administered pension fund which is a defined contribution scheme.

The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service.

Gratuity and other long term benefits
The Company operates a defined benefits plan for its employee's viz. gratuity scheme and loyalty bonus scheme. Payment for present liability of future payment of gratuity and loyalty bonus is unfunded. The cost of providing benefits under these plans is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year end. Actuarial valuation is carried out for the plan using the project unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet as asset / liability with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur.

Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the earlier of:
- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment
- The date that the Company recognizes related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss:
- Service costs comprising of current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Privilege leave benefits
Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond 12 months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end.

Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the Balance Sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where the Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

q) 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 assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets except trade or other receivables that result from transactions within scope of IND AS 115, are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Trade and other receivables arising as a result of transactions within scope of IND AS 115 are initially recorded at transaction price.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a timeframe 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.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortized cost
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through Profit or Loss (‘FVTPL’)
- Equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (‘FVTOCI’) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A ‘debt instrument’ 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. 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 other 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.

Debt instruments at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as at FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or as at FVTOCI 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’). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

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

Financial instruments (continued)

Equity investments (other than investments in subsidiaries)

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. For all equity investments not held for trading, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity investment as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

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

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 – Separate Financial Statements.

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:

- The rights to receive Cash Flows from the asset have expired, or
- 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.

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

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

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 for credit risk exposure:

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

b) Financial assets that are measured at FVTOCI

c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 116

d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

Financial instruments (continued)

The Company follows ‘simplified approach’ for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables including segregation of trade receivables on geographical basis. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head ‘other expenses’ in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Balance Sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

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

- Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as accumulated impairment amount in the OCI.

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

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

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.

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 including bank overdrafts.

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Loans and borrowings
This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and 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.

Compound Financial Instruments
A compound financial instrument is a financial instrument that contains both a liability and an equity component, which are classified and measured separately at the time of initial recognition based on the substance of the contractual arrangement.

The fair value of the liability component is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (e.g., interest payments and principal repayment) at the prevailing market interest rate for a similar instrument without an equity component. The equity component is measured as the residual amount, being the total fair value of the compound instrument less the fair value of the liability component. The liability component is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method whereas the equity component is not remeasured but transferred to securities premium at the time of issue of equity shares of the Company on the date of maturity.

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 and Loss.

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

q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts and cash credit facilities as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

r) Dividend to equity holders of the Company

The Company recognises a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

s) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker. The Chief Operating Decision-Maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

t) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, including the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company has applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

a) Identifying contracts with customers
The management of the Company has exercised judgement to determine contract with customers for the purpose of Ind AS 115 and for identification of performance obligations and other associated terms.

b) Identifying performance obligation
The Company enters into contract with customers for goods and services. The Company determined that both the goods and services are capable of being distinct. The Company also determined that the promises to transfer these goods and services are distinct within the context of the contract.

c) Determination of timing of satisfaction of performance obligation
The Company concluded that revenue from sale of goods to be recognised at a point in time and revenue from sale of services to be recognised over a period of time. The Company has applied judgement in determining the point in time when the control of the goods are transferred based on the criteria mentioned in the standard read along with the contract with customers, applicable laws and considering the industry practices.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

1) Impairment of non-financial assets (tangible and intangible)
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's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset. In determining the fair value less costs to disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

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

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for India. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases, discount rate and return on planned assets are based on expected future inflation rates for India. Further details about defined benefit plans are given in note 36.

3) **Impairment of financial assets**
The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Further, the Company also evaluates risk with respect to expected loss on account of loss in time value of money which is calculated using average cost of capital for relevant financial assets.

2.4 New amendments issued but not effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2024, MCA did not issue any accounting standards that were effective on April 1, 2024 that were applicable to the Company.

4 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

(a) Property, plant and equipment

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

	Land	Building	Plant and equipment	Electrical Installations	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Deemed cost								
As at April 01, 2022	148.61	1,069.73	7,291.73	48.59	4.49	28.91	97.21	8,689.27
Additions	-	29.37	453.34	10.66	29.79	26.56	12.04	561.76
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**148.61**	**1,099.10**	**7,745.07**	**59.25**	**34.28**	**55.47**	**109.25**	**9,251.03**
As at April 01, 2023	148.61	1,099.10	7,745.07	59.25	34.28	55.47	109.25	9,251.03
Additions	-	-	157.59	15.08	0.74	7.69	75.74	256.84
Disposals	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	13.75	13.88
As at March 31, 2024	**148.61**	**1,099.10**	**7,902.66**	**74.33**	**34.89**	**63.16**	**171.24**	**9,493.99**
Accumulated depreciation								
As at April 01, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	100.63	380.05	15.90	5.42	20.59	28.68	551.27
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**100.63**	**380.05**	**15.90**	**5.42**	**20.59**	**28.68**	**551.27**
As at April 01, 2023	-	100.63	380.05	15.90	5.42	20.59	28.68	551.27
Charge for the year	-	93.76	391.97	2.41	19.26	12.68	28.07	548.15
Disposals	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	4.49	4.56
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**194.39**	**772.02**	**18.31**	**24.61**	**33.27**	**52.26**	**1,094.86**
Net Block								
As at March 31, 2024	**148.61**	**904.71**	**7,130.64**	**56.02**	**10.28**	**29.89**	**118.98**	**8,399.13**
As at March 31, 2023	**148.61**	**998.47**	**7,365.02**	**43.35**	**28.86**	**34.88**	**80.57**	**8,699.76**
As at April 01, 2022	**148.61**	**1,069.73**	**7,291.73**	**48.59**	**4.49**	**28.91**	**97.21**	**8,689.27**

4 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets
(b) Intangible assets

	Computer softwares Rs. in Lakhs	Total Rs. in Lakhs
Deemed cost		
As at April 01, 2022	0.31	0.31
Additions	2.47	2.47
As at March 31, 2023	**2.78**	**2.78**
As at April 1, 2023	2.78	2.78
Additions	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**2.78**	**2.78**
Amortisation		
As at April 01, 2022	-	-
Charge for the year	0.40	0.40
As at March 31, 2023	**0.40**	**0.40**
As at April 01, 2023	0.40	0.40
Charge for the year	1.30	1.30
As at March 31, 2024	**1.70**	**1.70**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2024	**1.08**	**1.08**
As at March 31, 2023	**2.38**	**2.38**
As at April 1, 2022	**0.31**	**0.31**

4 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets
(c) Capital work-in-progress

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the year	289.08	346.36	126.15
Add: Additions during the year	448.85	228.36	579.31
Less: Assets capitalised during the year	(174.10)	(285.64)	(359.10)
Balance at the end of the year	**563.83**	**289.08**	**346.36**

Capital Work in Progress ageing schedule
As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Amount in Capital Work In Progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress*	290.09	221.89	22.82	29.03	563.83

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Amount in Capital Work In Progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress*	237.23	22.82	-	29.03	289.08

As at April 1, 2022

Particulars	Amount in Capital Work In Progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress*	220.21	20.25	77.31	28.59	346.36

*represents ongoing projects that are actively under development as at the end of respective financial year

5 Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

The Company leases office spaces and warehousing spaces for its operations, the lease terms of which varies from 3 to 6 years.

Disclosures persuant to Ind AS 116 - Leases

(a) Right-of-use assets

Below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

Particulars	Buildings Rs. in Lakhs	Total Rs. in Lakhs
As at 1 April 2022	314.48	314.48
Depreciation	80.64	80.64
As at 31 March 2023	**233.84**	**233.84**
As at 1 April 2023	233.84	233.84
Depreciation	80.64	80.64
As at 31 March 2024	**153.20**	**153.20**

(b) Lease liabilities

Below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the year	251.99	306.97
Interest accurred	18.95	24.40
Payments	91.93	79.38
Balance at the end of the year	179.01	251.99
Current	79.13	72.98
Non-current	99.88	179.01

Note :

(i) The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 9.00% p.a (March 31, 2023: 9.00% p.a., April 1, 2022 : 9.00% p.a)

(ii) The Company had total cash outflows for leases of Rs. 113.82 lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs. 113.29 lakhs) inclusive of cash outflows attributable to short term and low value leases.

(c) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	80.64	80.64
Interest expense on lease liabilities	18.95	24.40
Expense relating to short-term and low value leases (refer note below)	21.89	33.91
Total amount recognised in statement of profit or loss	**121.48**	**138.95**

(d) Below are the undiscounted potential future rental payments relating to leases liabilities recognised and outstanding at the end of the year :

Particulars	Within 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2024	205.22	-	**205.22**
March 31, 2023	287.84	9.30	**297.14**

The Company has certain leases of various assets with lease terms less than 12 months and certain leases of office equipment of low value. The Company applies the ‘short-term lease’ and ‘lease of low-value assets’ recognition exemptions for these leases which is recognised directly in Statement of Profit and Loss (included as a part of "Other expenses").

6 Non current investments

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Investment in subsidiary			
Innovention International, Mauritius			
15,302 (March 31, 2023 : 15,302; April 01, 2022 : 15,302) equity shares of USD 1 each fully paid up	6.13	6.13	6.13
57,25,000 (March 31, 2023: 57,25,000; April 01, 2022: 57,25,000) redeemable preference shares of USD 1 each fully paid up	3,722.94	3,722.94	3,722.94
	3,729.07	**3,729.07**	**3,729.07**
Investments designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
29,40,083.433 units (March 31, 2023: 29,40,083.43; April 01, 2022: 29,40,083.43) of Union Medium Duration Fund *	343.62	320.94	313.59
	343.62	**320.94**	**313.59**

*Investments in Union Medium Duration Fund form part of margin money kept against letter of credits and bank guarantees sanctioned to the Company.

7 Other non-current financial assets (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Security deposits	84.27	77.37	52.55
Non current bank balances (refer note 11)	332.29	303.05	70.01
	416.56	**380.42**	**122.56**

8 Other non-current assets (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Capital advances	37.50	37.50	37.50
Balances with government authorities	207.25	795.02	1,589.49
	244.75	**832.52**	**1,626.99**

9 Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Raw materials and components	9,849.87	9,835.85	11,136.83
Work in progress	515.23	778.08	1,223.04
Finished goods	2,671.45	2,978.54	4,481.48
Stores, spares, packing materials and others	533.04	732.07	607.56
	13,569.59	**14,324.54**	**17,448.91**

10 Trade receivables

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Unsecured			
Considered good	36,957.12	36,233.76	24,636.75
Doubtful	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-
	36,957.12	**36,233.76**	**24,636.75**
Less : Impairment allowance (including allowance for expected credit loss)			
Unsecured (considered good)	(1,121.97)	(635.69)	(400.68)
Doubtful	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-
	(1,121.97)	**(635.69)**	**(400.68)**
	35,835.15	**35,598.07**	**24,236.07**

10 Trade receivables (continued)

Trade receivables ageing schedule (on gross basis)

As of March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables						
- considered good	26,799.99	2,565.95	3,789.00	506.99	669.71	**34,331.64**
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	26,799.99	**2,565.95**	**3,789.00**	**506.99**	**669.71**	**34,331.64**
(ii) Disputed trade receivables						
- considered good	1,269.54	310.47	1,045.47	-	-	2,625.48
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,269.54	**310.47**	**1,045.47**	**-**	**-**	**2,625.48**
	28,069.53	**2,876.42**	**4,834.47**	**506.99**	**669.71**	**36,957.12**

As of March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables						
- considered good	28,529.95	3,022.66	2,038.86	1,867.60	774.69	**36,233.76**
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	28,529.95	**3,022.66**	**2,038.86**	**1,867.60**	**774.69**	**36,233.76**
(ii) Disputed trade receivables						
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	28,529.95	**3,022.66**	**2,038.86**	**1,867.60**	**774.69**	**36,233.76**

As of April 1, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables						
-considered good	19,014.74	1,807.15	2,311.83	1,471.39	31.64	**24,636.75**
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	19,014.74	**1,807.15**	**2,311.83**	**1,471.39**	**31.64**	**24,636.75**
(ii) Disputed trade receivables						
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	19,014.74	**1,807.15**	**2,311.83**	**1,471.39**	**31.64**	**24,636.75**

11 Cash and bank balances

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand	3.56	8.98	23.02
Balance with banks:			
- on current accounts	2,200.37	928.03	151.85
- debit balance in cash credit account	123.73	406.36	-
- margin money deposit with original maturity less than three months	21.40	-	-
	2,349.06	**1,343.37**	**174.87**
Other bank balances			
Margin money deposits having remaining maturity less than 12 months	821.23	808.27	1,033.64
	821.23	**808.27**	**1,033.64**
Details of bank balances :			
Balance with banks available on demand	2,324.10	1,334.39	151.85
Margin money deposit with original maturity less than three months	21.40	-	-
Margin money deposits having remaining maturity less than 12 months	821.23	808.27	1,033.64
Margin money deposits having remaining maturity more than 12 months (refer note 7)	332.29	303.05	70.01
	3,499.02	**2,445.71**	**1,255.50**

Balances with bank given as security

Margin money deposits with a carrying value of Rs. 1,174.92 Lakhs (March 31, 2023: Rs.1,111.32 Lakhs; April 01, 2022: Rs.1,103.65 Lakhs) are kept with the bank as margin for letter of credit and bank guarantee.

12 Other current financial assets

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Export incentive receivable	30.96	-	-
Retention money deposits	290.15	295.25	474.04
Derivative financial assets	-	6.56	-
	321.11	**301.81**	**474.04**

13 Other current assets

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Prepaid expenses	95.64	101.96	57.88
Advance to suppliers	272.26	560.74	750.45
	367.90	**662.70**	**808.33**

14 Share capital

	March 31, 2024 Rs. In Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. In Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. In Lakhs
Authorised shares			
50,00,000 (March 31, 2023, April 01, 2022: 50,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	500.00	500.00	500.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares			
37,27,500 (March 31, 2023, April 01, 2022: 37,27,500) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	372.75	372.75	372.75
	372.75	**372.75**	**372.75**

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity shares	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		April 1, 2022	
	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs
At the beginning of the year	37,27,500	372.75	37,27,500	372.75	37,27,500	372.75
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of year	**37,27,500**	**372.75**	**37,27,500**	**372.75**	**37,27,500**	**372.75**

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of 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.

(c) Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

The Company does not have any holding/ ultimate holding company and accordingly, the disclosures are not applicable.

14 Share capital (continued)

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the shareholders	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		April 1, 2022	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid						
Vikram Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	18,63,237	49.99%	18,63,237	49.99%
Vishal Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	18,63,237	49.99%	18,63,237	49.99%
	37,26,474		37,26,474		37,26,474	

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

(e) The Board of Directors in its meeting held on March 9, 2024 had recommended an interim dividend payment of Rs. 4.00 per share for the financial year March 31, 2024. The dividend was paid on March 29, 2024.

(f) Details of shareholdings of promoters

For year ended March 31, 2024

Name of Promoter	Number of Shares held as on March 31, 2024	% of total Shares	Change in holding % during the year ended March 31, 2024
Vikram Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	NIL
Vishal Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	NIL
Poonam Makar	500	0.01%	NIL
Meetashi Makar	500	0.01%	NIL
Punvick Spaces LLP	25	0.00%	NIL
Quadrant Trades Private Limited	1	0.00%	NIL

For year ended March 31, 2023

Name of Promoter	Number of Shares held as on March 31, 2023	% of total Shares	Change in holding % during the year ended March 31, 2023
Vikram Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	NIL
Vishal Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	NIL
Poonam Makar	500	0.01%	NIL
Meetashi Makar	500	0.01%	NIL
Punvick Spaces LLP	25	0.00%	NIL
Quadrant Trades Private Limited	1	0.00%	NIL

For year ended April 1, 2022

Name of Promoter	Number of Shares held as on April 1, 2022	% of total Shares	Change in holding % during the year ended April 1, 2022
Vikram Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	NIL
Vishal Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	NIL
Poonam Makar	500	0.01%	NIL
Meetashi Makar	500	0.01%	NIL
Punvick Spaces LLP	25	0.00%	NIL
Quadrant Trades Private Limited	1	0.00%	NIL

15 Other equity

	March 31, 2024 Rs. In Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Equity component of compound financial instruments			
Balance at the beginning of the year	548.63	548.63	548.63
Changes during the year	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**548.63**	**548.63**	**548.63**
General reserve			
Balance at the beginning of the year	15,182.85	15,182.85	15,182.85
Add: Transfer from Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**15,182.85**	**15,182.85**	**15,182.85**
Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss (Retained earnings)			
Balance at the commencement of the year	16,076.39	8,061.52	3,435.35
Add: Net profit for the year	9,603.39	8,231.55	4,750.07
Add: Other comprehensive income			
- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations (net of tax)	(36.14)	(86.22)	(12.07)
	25,643.64	**16,206.85**	**8,173.35**
Less: Appropriations			
Transfer to General reserve	-	-	-
Equity dividend of Rs. 4.00 per share (March 31, 2023: Rs.3.50; April 01, 2022 : Rs. 3.00)	149.10	130.46	111.83
	149.10	**130.46**	**111.83**
Net surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**25,494.54**	**16,076.39**	**8,061.52**
Total reserves and surplus	**41,226.02**	**31,807.87**	**23,793.00**

16 Long - term borrowings

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Secured			
Term loans			
- from banks [in refer note (a)]	141.64	354.10	566.23
- from financial institution [in refer note (a)]	345.10	595.44	918.78
Vehicle loans			
- from banks [in refer note (b)]	54.99	27.21	45.21
	541.73	**976.75**	**1,530.22**
Unsecured			
Financial liability component of compulsory convertible debentures [in refer note (c)]	469.33	536.05	597.09
	469.33	**536.05**	**597.09**
	1,011.06	**1,512.80**	**2,127.31**
The above amount includes			
Secured borrowings	541.73	976.75	1,530.22
Unsecured borrowings	469.33	536.05	597.09
Amounts disclosed under the head "Short term borrowing" (refer note 19)	491.07	545.26	553.04
	1,502.13	**2,058.06**	**2,680.35**

(a) For term loans from banks and financial institutions in Indian rupees

i) Term loans from Bajaj Finance Limited comprises of two tranches divided into four loans. The first tranche comprising two loans was fully repaid in the present financial year. The second tranche comprising of two loans carrying an interest rate of 9.25% p.a and repayable in monthly installments ranging from 21 - 34 months of Rs. 12.26 Lakhs each. The term loans are secured by,

i) an exclusive charge on specific movable assets purchased from the proceeds of the loans with a minimum fixed asset coverage ratio (FACR) of 1.4x.
ii) Personal guarantees of Vikram Makar and Vishal Makar.

(ii) Term loan from HDFC Bank carries interest rate of 8.00% p.a (1 Year MLCR + 70 bps) and are repayable in 20 equal monthly installments of Rs. 17.76 Lakhs.The term loan is secured by :

i) Exclusive charge on assets financed under the loan
ii) Land and building and plant & machinery situated at gat no. 519 and 521 to 525, Koregaon Bhima, Shirur, Pune.
iii) Land and building and plant & machinery situated at gat no. 735 to 739, Karandi, Shirur, Pune.
iv) Land situated at gat no. 1268/1 and 1268/2 at village Karandi, Shirur, Pune.
v) Pari passu charge on raw material, stock in progess, stores, spares and books debts of both present and future.
vi) Personal guarantees of Vikram Makar and Vishal Makar.

16 Long - term borrowings (continued)

(b) Vehicle loans from banks

Vehicle loans carry an interest rate ranging from 7.25% p.a to 9.50% p.a and are repayable in 35 - 56 equal monthly installments ranging from Rs. 0.18 lakhs to Rs. 0.59 lakhs. The vehicle loans are secured by a charge on the specific vehicles financed by the respective lenders.

(c) Compulsory convertible debentures

1,10,00,000 compulsory convertible debentures of Rs.10 each were issued during the financial year 2019-2020. The debentures are compulsory convertible into equity shares within a period of 10 years and carry an coupon rate of 10.25% p.a, which is subject to variation from time to time as mutually decided between the Company and the debenture holders. The Company has classified these debentures as compound financial instruments in accordance with Ind AS 109. Refer note 2.2(q) for accounting policies applied by the Company for accounting of Compulsory convertible debentures.

17 Long term provisions

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Provision for employee benefits			
Compensated absences (refer note 36)	89.60	80.72	77.47
Gratuity (refer note 36)	229.23	159.40	-
	318.83	**240.12**	**77.47**

18 Other long-term liabilities

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Other advances	22.83	48.29	40.17
	22.83	**48.29**	**40.17**

19 Short-term borrowings

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Secured:			
Cash credit from banks [also refer note (a) below]	44.71	529.55	2,879.12
Packing credit in foreign currency [also refer note (a) below]	7,315.46	7,493.24	4,560.69
Preshipment credit in foreign currency [also refer note (a) below]	2,561.34	2,038.82	1,026.94
Foreign usance bill discounting [also refer note (b) below]	580.83	1,808.03	1,036.21
Working capital demand loans [also refer note (c) below]	2,509.91	5,227.34	4,573.53
Current maturities of long-term borrowings [refer note 16]	491.07	545.26	553.04
Other short term borrowings [also refer note (d) below]	-	751.03	1,461.59
	13,503.32	**18,393.27**	**16,091.12**
Unsecured:			
Working capital demand loan [also refer note (c) below]	-	-	500.00
	-	**-**	**500.00**
	13,503.32	**18,393.27**	**16,591.12**

(a) Cash credit, Pre-shipment, Post shipment and Packing Credit facilities

(i) Cash credit and packing credit in foreign currency from Union Bank of India are secured by hypothecation of inventories, stores, spares and trade receivables and personal guarantee of Vishal Makar and Vikram Makar.

(ii) Cash credit, Packing credit in foreign currency, Pre-shipment credit in foreign currency from HDFC Bank are secured by primary pari passu hypothecation charge on entire inventories, stores, spares and trade receivables. This is also secured by a second pari passu charge on:
-land and building and plant and machinery at Gat no. 519 and 521 to 525 at Koregao Bhima, Shirur.
-land and building and plant and machinery at Gat no.735 to 739 at villiage karandi, Shirur.
-land loacted at Gat no.1268/1 and 1268/2 at villiage Karandi, Shirur.
-and personal guarantee of Vishal Makar and Vikram Makar.

(iii) Cash credit facilities are repayable on demand and carry an interest rate ranging from 8.50% p.a to 10.00% p.a.

(iv) Packing credit and Pre-shipment credit in foreign currency are repayable on demand and carry an interest rate ranging from 3 Months SOFR plus 1.25 % p.a to 2.00% p.a.

19 Short-term borrowings (continued)

(b) Foreign usance bill discounting
Foreign usance bill discounting facility from Union Bank of India carries an interest rate of 3 Months SOFR plus 1.25% p.a to 2.00% p.a. and is secured by bills covering export sales and personal guarantee of Vishal Makar and Vikram Makar.

(c) Working Capital demand loan
(i) Working capital demand loan from Indusind Bank, HDFC Bank and HSBC Bank carries interest rate ranging from 8.50% p.a to 10.00% p.a and are secured by first pari passu charge on current asset and second pari passu charge on immovable fixed asset of the Company situated at both its units at Shirur and Koregaon Bhima (Part of consortium) and personal guarantee of Vikram Makar and Vishal Makar.

(ii) Working capital demand loan from Union Bank of India carries interest rate ranging from 8.50% p.a to 10.00% p.a and is secured by hypothecation of raw material, work in progress, finished goods, stores, spares, book debts including hypothecation of stock meant for exports and personal guarantee of Vishal Makar and Vikram Makar.

(d) Other short term borrowings
Other short term borrowings includes USD and EURO based bill discounting facility availed from India Factoring and Finance Solutions Private Limited, which is secured by bills covering export sales and carries interest of 3 Months LIBOR plus 2.50%.

20 Trade payables

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Total outstanding due of micro and small enterprises (MSME) (refer note 39)	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	7,759.05	10,186.63	12,482.73
	7,759.05	**10,186.63**	**12,482.73**

Trade payable ageing schedule
As on March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed					
- MSME					-
- Others	7,193.11	27.76	5.66	-	7,226.53
	7,193.11	**27.76**	**5.66**	**-**	**7,226.53**
(ii) Disputed					
- MSME					-
- Others					-
	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Unbilled dues*	532.52	-	-	-	532.52
	7,193.11	**27.76**	**5.66**	**-**	**7,759.05**

As on March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed					
-MSME					-
- Others	9,864.19	290.29	1.89	0.72	10,157.09
	9,864.19	**290.29**	**1.89**	**0.72**	**10,157.09**
(ii) Disputed					
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Unbilled dues*	29.54	-	-	-	29.54
	9,864.19	**290.29**	**1.89**	**0.72**	**10,186.63**

As on April 1, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed					
-MSME					-
- Others	11,441.19	18.59	11.65	10.60	11,482.02
	11,441.19	**18.59**	**11.65**	**10.60**	**11,482.02**
(ii) Disputed					
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Unbilled dues*	1,000.71	-	-	-	1,000.71
	12,441.90	**18.59**	**11.65**	**10.60**	**12,482.73**

* Unbilled dues represents provisions for expenses accounted for.

21 Other current financial liabilities

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Capital creditors	-	-	34.29
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	7.69	7.10	9.14
Derivate financial liabilities	0.06	-	1.64
Unclaimed dividend	67.10	-	-
	74.85	**7.10**	**45.07**

22 Short term provisions

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Provision for employee benefits			
Compensated absences (refer note 36)	13.70	12.34	12.19
Gratuity (refer note 36)	102.90	87.70	93.46
	116.60	**100.04**	**105.65**

23 Other current liabilities

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Statutory dues	320.99	329.94	208.78
Employee related liabilities	704.30	868.34	501.85
Advance from customers	818.27	2,083.67	1,591.56
	1,843.56	**3,281.95**	**2,302.19**

24 Revenue from operations

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Sale of products		
- finished goods	81,905.16	82,587.24
- traded goods	550.12	649.52
Sale of services	15.67	11.31
Other operating revenue		
- Scrap sales	76.17	46.18
- Export incentives	30.96	-
Revenue from operations (net)	**82,578.08**	**83,294.25**

Disclosures persuant to Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers :

(a) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contracted price is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Revenue from operations	82,578.08	83,294.25
Less : Export incentives from government	(30.96)	-
Revenue from contract with customers	**82,547.12**	**83,294.25**
Add : Discounts allowed to customers	55.57	425.21
Add : Sales rejections/returns	153.01	769.48
Revenue as per contracted price	**82,755.70**	**84,488.94**

(b) Timing of revenue recognition

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
At point in time	82,578.08	83,294.25
	82,578.08	**83,294.25**

(c) Contract balances

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Trade receivables (gross)	36,957.12	36,233.76
Advance from customers	818.27	2,083.67
	37,775.39	**38,317.43**

25 Other income

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Interest income		
- on bank deposits	71.49	56.92
- on unwinding of other financial assets	1.97	1.49
Exchange differences (net)	463.26	282.49
Profit on sale of assets (net)	21.58	-
Net gain on fair valuation of financial instruments ('FVTPL')	22.62	13.91
Liabilities no longer payable	-	9.04
Miscellaneous income	77.80	9.74
	658.72	**373.59**

26 Cost of raw material and components consumed

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Inventory at the beginning of the year	9,835.85	11,136.83
Add: Purchases	47,739.25	46,503.14
	57,575.10	**57,639.97**
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	9,849.87	9,835.85
Cost of raw material and components consumed	**47,725.23**	**47,804.12**

27 Purchase of traded goods

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Traded goods	138.40	455.94
	138.40	**455.94**

28 Decrease in inventories of work in progress and finished goods

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Work in progress	778.08	1,223.04
Finished goods	2,978.54	4,481.48
	3,756.62	**5,704.52**
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Work in progress	515.23	778.08
Finished goods	2,671.45	2,978.54
	3,186.68	**3,756.62**
	569.94	**1,947.90**

29 Employee benefits expense

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Salaries, wages, bonus and commission	5,286.18	4,846.65
Contribution to provident and other funds	203.01	218.21
Superannuation expense	12.13	8.46
Gratuity expenses (refer note 36)	71.14	50.25
Staff welfare expenses	187.25	136.97
	5,759.71	**5,260.54**

30 Depreciation and amortisation

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Depreciation of property, plant and equipments	548.15	551.27
Amortisation of intangible assets	1.30	0.40
Depreciation of right of use assets	80.64	80.64
	630.09	**632.31**

31 Finance costs

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Interest on term loans	52.69	63.17
Interest on working capital facilities	1,071.56	1,139.41
Interest on lease liabilities	18.95	24.40
Interest on unwinding of financial liabilities		
- on compulsory convertible debentures	46.34	51.71
- on other financial liabilities	1.35	1.10
Interest on short fall in payment of income tax	1.17	129.37
	1,192.06	**1,409.16**

32 Other expenses

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Consumption of stores and spares	1,573.98	1,280.46
Consumption of packing materials	965.04	859.99
Power, fuel and water	2,965.38	2,470.96
Labour charges	991.89	1,085.24
Other manufacturing expenses	160.31	275.61
Freight and forwarding charges	3,836.90	5,988.39
Rent, rates and taxes	45.52	83.27
Insurance	90.20	74.06
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	365.24	173.69
- Others	156.45	140.46
Security charges	108.37	113.09
Travelling and conveyance	366.85	333.12
Other selling expenses	694.14	594.43
Communication costs	38.18	54.20
Business promotion and advertisement expenses	297.20	339.70
Legal and professional fees	200.26	197.58
Payment to auditors (refer note 34)	27.36	26.76
Bank charges	470.82	532.32
Provision for doubtful debts (including expected credit loss)	486.28	235.01
Bad debts written off	187.15	168.70
Miscellaneous expenses	88.69	67.64
Expenditure incurred towards Corporate Social Responsibity('CSR') (refer note 41)	145.00	116.25
	14,261.21	**15,210.93**

33 Income tax

(A) Statement of Profit and Loss

(i) Tax expenses on items recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Current tax	3,400.00	2,761.69
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	35.13	(31.47)
Deferred tax	(78.36)	(14.83)
	3,356.77	**2,715.39**

(ii) Tax expenses on items recognised in Other Comprehensive income

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Tax on remeasurements of defined benefit liability	(12.15)	(29.00)
	(12.15)	**(29.00)**

(iii) Tax expenses on total comprehensive income	3,344.62	2,686.39

(B) Balance Sheet

Tax liabilities

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Income tax liabilities	116.91	662.96	369.23
	116.91	**662.96**	**369.23**

33 Income tax (continued)

(C) Deferred tax liabilities (net)

		March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Deferred tax liability				
Property, plant and equipments and Intangible assets		1,075.81	1,040.36	998.37
Right of use of assets		38.56	58.85	79.15
Transaction cost on long term borrowings		0.40	0.77	1.97
Fair value gain on investment in mutual funds		10.98	5.27	3.42
Others		1.25	2.94	1.43
Gross deferred tax liability	**(A)**	**1,127.00**	**1,108.19**	**1,084.34**
Deferred tax assets				
Expected credit loss on trade receivables		282.38	159.99	100.84
Expenditure allowed on payment basis		109.59	87.29	48.91
Lease liabilities		45.05	63.42	77.26
Compound financial instruments		118.12	134.91	150.28
Others		1.37	1.58	2.21
Gross deferred tax assets	**(B)**	**556.51**	**447.19**	**379.50**
Net deferred tax liabilities	**C = (A) - (B)**	**570.49**	**661.00**	**704.83**

(D) Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rate for respective year

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Accounting profit before tax	12,960.16	10,946.94
Income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected income tax expense	3,261.81	2,755.13
Tax effects of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) :		
(i) Non deductible expenses	39.01	29.26
(ii) Changes in estimates related to prior years	35.13	(31.47)
(iii) Others	20.82	(37.52)
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**3,356.77**	**2,715.39**

34 Payment to auditor's

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
As auditor:		
Statutory audit	17.00	15.63
Tax audit	5.00	4.50
Other taxation matters	5.07	6.45
Reimbursement of expenses	0.29	0.18
	27.36	**26.76**

35 Earnings Per Share ('EPS')

The following table reflects the computation of basic and diluted EPS in accordance with Ind AS 33 - Earnings per share

			March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
A	Total compreshensive income attributable to equity shareholders	in Rs. Lakhs	9,567.25	8,145.33
B	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	Nos.	37,27,500	37,27,500
C	Adjusted earning for computation of diluted earning per share	in Rs. Lakhs	9,601.70	8,184.02
D	Weighted average number of potential equity shares outstanding during the year on account of complusory convertible debentures	Nos.	98,567	1,27,414
E	Weighted average number of equity shares (including diluting shares)	Nos.	38,26,067	38,54,914
F	Nominal value of each share	in Rs.	10.00	10.00
G	Basic Earnings per share (A/B)	in Rs.	**256.67**	**218.52**
H	Diluted Earnings per share (C/E)	in Rs.	**250.95**	**212.30**

36 Details of employee benefits as required by the IND AS 19 Employee benefits :

(a) Defined Contribution Plan
The Company makes provident fund contributions and National Pension Scheme (NPS) contribution to defined contributions plans for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognised Rs. 194.80 lakhs (March 31, 2023 : Rs. 211.60 lakhs) for the above-mentioned contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the scheme.

(b) Defined Benefit Plan
Defined benefit plans comprises of Post-employment benefits plan mainly gratuity and other long term employee benefits mainly comprising of compensated absences. These are measured at each Balance Sheet date based on actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using projected unit credit method. The breakup is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 01, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Gratuity :			
Non-current	**229.23**	159.40	-
Current	**102.90**	87.70	93.46
Total	**332.13**	247.10	93.46
Compensated absences :			
Non-current	**89.60**	80.72	77.47
Current	**13.70**	12.34	12.19
Total	**103.30**	93.06	89.66

(c) The gratuity plan is a defined benefit plan under which an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service is entitled to receive fifteen by twenty-six days salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement/exit. The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, Other Comprehensive Income, the funded status and amounts recognised in Balance Sheet for the plan :

a) Statement showing changes in present value of obligation as at the end of the year

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 01, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	683.14	523.70	442.53
Current service cost	52.71	43.73	37.54
Interest cost	50.96	36.55	28.50
Benefits paid	(31.21)	(32.41)	(32.85)
Actuarial (gains) / losses	42.97	111.57	47.98
Present value of defined benefit obligation as on Balance Sheet date	**798.57**	**683.14**	**523.70**

(b) Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 01, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Opening fair value of plan assets	436.04	430.24	404.04
Interest income	32.53	30.03	26.02
Contributions by employer	34.40	11.83	33.06
Benefits paid	(31.21)	(32.41)	(32.85)
Return on plan assets	(5.32)	(3.65)	(0.03)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**466.44**	**436.04**	**430.24**

c) Analysis of defined benefit obligation :

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Defined benefit obligation	798.57	683.14	523.70
Fair value of plan assets	466.44	436.04	430.24
Net liability recognized in the Balance Sheet	**(332.13)**	**(247.10)**	**(93.46)**

d) Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Current service cost	52.71	43.73
Interest cost (net of interest income from plan assets)	18.43	6.52
Gratuity expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**71.14**	**50.25**

e) Expenses recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Actuarial losses / (gains)	42.97	111.57
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	5.32	3.65
Gratuity expense recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	**48.29**	**115.22**

36 Details of employee benefits as required by the IND AS 19 Employee benefits (continued)

f) Actuarial assumptions

	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
i)	Discount Rate (%)	**7.20%**	7.46%	6.98%
ii)	Salary Escalation (%)	**10.00%**	10.00%	8.00%
iii)	Withdrawal Rate (%)	**8.00%**	8.00%	7.00%
iv)	Retirement age (In years)	**60**	60	60
v)	Mortality rate	**Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)**	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)

g) Sensitivity analysis of present value of defined benefit obligation to 1% change in key assumptions

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Increase by 1%	Decrease by 1%	Increase by 1%	Decrease by 1%
Discount rate	(55.30)	63.37	(47.27)	54.17
Salary Escalation rate	51.22	(47.80)	45.57	(42.50)
Withdrawal rate	(8.84)	9.92	(7.49)	8.41

h) Expected cash flows

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Year 1	66.60	63.80
Year 2	73.61	51.21
Year 3	59.90	67.68
Year 4	71.15	50.58
Year 5	61.92	61.85
Year 6 - 10	405.51	332.82
Year 11 - above	834.97	758.95

37 Capital and other commitments

(a) At March 31, 2024, the Company has a commitment for non-disposal of its investment in subsidiary Oriental Rubber Industries (SA) Pty Ltd. Similar commitment were provided in past years.

(b) At March 31, 2024, the Company has a commitment towards purchase of capital assets of Rs.Nil (March 31, 2023: Rs 36.85 lakhs; April 1, 2022: Rs 179.72 lakhs).

38 Related party disclosures

Name of related parties and related party relationship	
Related parties where control exists	
Subsidiary	Innovention International,Mauritius
Step down subsidiary	Oriental Rubber Industries (SA) Pty Ltd, South Africa
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and their relatives with whom transactions have taken place	Quadrant Property Management Services Private Limited Punvick Spaces LLP (formerly known as Punvick Spaces Private Limited) Quadrant Trades Private Limited
Key Managerial personnel	Vikram Makar Vishal Makar
Directors	Laxmidas V Merchant Satish Kotian
Relatives of Key managerial personnel	Kamlesh Makar Poonam Makar Meetashi Makar Avantika Makar

38 Related party disclosures (continued)

a. Transaction and closing balances : Related parties where control exists

	Sale of goods	Usance Charges Recovered	Purchase of traded goods and other charges	Amount receivable from related Parties	Amount payable to related parties
Step down subsidiary					
Oriental Rubber Industries (SA) Pty Ltd					
March 31, 2024	3,049.73	25.91	-	8,612.79	-
March 31, 2023	3,389.12	129.86	68.93	8,884.79	-
Other entities					
Quadrant Trades Private Limited					
March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	0.35
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	0.35
Quadrant Property Management Services Private Limited					
March 31, 2024	-	-	-	1.39	-
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	1.39	-

b. Closing balance : Investment in subsidiary

	No. of shares	Face value in USD	Amount USD in Lakhs	Investments Rs. in Lakhs
Innovention International, Mauritius				
Equity shares				
March 31, 2024	15,302	$ 1.00	0.15	6.13
March 31, 2023	15,302	$ 1.00	0.15	6.13
Preference shares				
March 31, 2024	57,25,000	$ 1.00	57.25	3,722.94
March 31, 2023	57,25,000	$ 1.00	57.25	3,722.94

c. Transactions and closing balances : Key managerial personnel

	Salary and Professional fees	Rent	Dividend	Amount payable to related parties*
Vikram Makar, Managing Director				
March 31, 2024	691.50	3.00	74.53	120.92
March 31, 2023	859.53	3.00	65.21	226.69
Vishal Makar, Managing Director				
March 31, 2024	709.50	3.00	74.53	118.67
March 31, 2023	859.53	3.00	65.21	224.24
Satish Kotian, Director				
March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2023	25.39	-	-	-

*excluding unclaimed dividend, if any

38 Related party disclosures (continued)

d. Transactions and closing balances : Relatives of key managerial personnel

	Salary	Rent	Dividend	Amount payable to the related parties*
Kamlesh Makar				
March 31, 2024	-	6.00	-	5.40
March 31, 2023	-	6.00	-	5.40
Poonam Makar				
March 31, 2024	-	-	0.02	0.02
March 31, 2023	-	-	0.02	-
Meetashi Makar				
March 31, 2024	-	-	0.02	-
March 31, 2023	-	-	0.02	-
Avantika Makar				
March 31, 2024	67.27	-	-	20.48
March 31, 2023	62.42	-	-	18.23

*excluding unclaimed dividend, if any

e. Transactions and closing balances : Key managerial personnel and relatives of key managerial personnel

	Coupon payments on compulsory convertible debentures	Amounts of compulsory convertible debentures subscribed
Vikram Makar, Managing Director		
March 31, 2024	56.35	549.85
March 31, 2023	56.35	549.85
Vishal Makar, Managing Director		
March 31, 2024	56.35	549.85
March 31, 2023	56.35	549.85
Poonam Makar		
March 31, 2024	0.02	0.15
March 31, 2023	0.02	0.15
Meetashi Makar		
March 31, 2024	0.02	0.15
March 31, 2023	0.02	0.15

39 Details of due to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

There are no amounts that needs to disclosed pertaining to Micro and Small Enterprises under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006). As at March 31, 2024, no supplier has intimated the Company about its status as Micro or Small enterprises or its registration with appropriate authority under 'The Micro, small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. (March 31, 2023 : Nil; April 1, 2022 : Nil).

40 Contingent liabilities

	Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
a.	Income tax*	19.06	19.06	12.37
b.	Customs**	56.01	56.01	56.01
c.	Sales tax ***	-	-	71.78
d.	Goods and services tax#	62.39	-	-

*Income tax comprise demand from the Indian tax authorities for payment of additional tax of Rs.19.06 lakhs (March 31, 2023: 19.06 Lakhs, April 1, 2022: 12.37 lakhs) including interest. The tax demands have arisen as the tax authorities have disallowed the expense of late delivery charges for AY 2008-2009. The matter for the AY 2008-2009 is pending before the Hon' Bombay High Court. The Company and the income tax department is contesting the demands against each other and hence no tax expense has been accrued in the financial statements for the tax demand raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

**The customs department has issued order demanding payment of duty, interest and penalty under the Customs Act, 1962 in relation to import of machinery without payment of duty under notification no. 52/2003. The total amount of demand as per order is Rs. 56.01 Lakhs (March 31, 2023: 56.01 Lakhs, April 1, 2022: 56.01 Lakhs). The Company is contesting the demand at Customs, Excise, Service Tax Appeallate Tribunal. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

*** For financial year 2016-2017, the Sales tax department had adjusted the demand amount of Rs. 71.78 Lakhs against the refund balance of Rs. 152.36 Lakhs on account of differential duty on C-forms not received. The management had resolved to write off the balance amount in the financial year 2022-2023 and not dispute the above adjustment.

#Goods and services tax comprises of various demands from the Goods and Services tax authorities amounting to Rs.62.39 Lakhs (March 31, 2023: Nil, April 1, 2022: Nil). The tax demands have arisen as the Goods and Services tax authorities have adjusted refund issued/input tax credit claimed by the Company in financial year 2017-2018, 2019-2020 and 2021-2022. The matter for each of the financial year is pending before the Central GST Appellate Authority and hence no tax expense has been accrued in the financial statements. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

41 Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') Expenditure

As per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company was required to spend Rs.145.18 lakhs (March 31, 2023: 96.31 lakhs) (based on 2% of average profit before tax of preceding 3 financial years), in pursuance to its Corporate Social Responsibility policy. The break-up of expenditure incurred on Corporate Social Responsibility activities is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Gross amount required to be spent at the beginning of the year	143.41	163.35
Gross amount required to be spent during the year	145.18	96.31
Amount spent during the year in cash on:		
(i) construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) on purposes other than (i) above	(145.00)	(116.25)
Total amount unspent, if any	**143.59**	143.41

** Out of the total unspent amount, the Company has deposited Rs. 143.59 lakhs in separate bank account on xx December 2024 (i.e) beyond the time limit for deposit prescribed in section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company undertakes promotion of educational activities in accordance with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 through contributions to schools and/or trusts. Further, there were no related party transactions included in CSR expenditure.

42 Segment reporting

Reportable segments

The Board of Directors have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision-Maker who examine the Company's performance both from a product and geographic perspective. The Chief Operating Decision Maker has identified only one reportable segment of "Manufacturing and selling of fabric reinforced conveyor belts,rubber sheets and other rubber moulded products" for different sectors/industries. Hence the revenue, expenses, results, assets and liabilities disclosed in the financial statements of the Company are allocable to one segment.

Geographical information

(a) Revenues from operations:

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Within India	39,296.63	29,035.44
Outside India	43,281.45	54,258.81
	82,578.08	**83,294.25**

(b) Segment assets (trade receivables)

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Within India	13,681.64	9,412.52	8,302.24
Outside India	23,275.48	26,821.24	16,334.51
	36,957.12	**36,233.76**	**24,636.75**

(c) Segment liabilities (trade payables)

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Within India	6,508.13	8,187.90	9,929.77
Outside India (trade payables)	1,250.92	1,998.73	2,552.96
	7,759.05	**10,186.63**	**12,482.73**

43 The Annual General Meeting ('AGM') of the shareholders of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 has not been held. The Company has obtained a legal opinion confirming that these standalone Ind AS financial statements can be adopted in the board meeting in spite of non-compliance under section 96 of the Companies Act, 2013 related to the requirement of holding an AGM.

44 Certain shareholders of the Company have filed an application with Hon’ National Company Law Tribunal (‘NCLT’) against other shareholders under section 241 and section 242 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company and other directors of the Company have also been made a party to the suit. The NCLT in its proceedings has recorded that the shareholders have consented for mediation. The mediation has not been concluded till the date of approval of the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The management believes that the outcome of the mediation and/or the NCLT proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on these standalone Ind AS financial statements.

45 Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises of loans, borrowings, lease liabilities and trade payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances that are derived directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risks, credit risks and liquidity risks. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks. The management of the Company ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's risk objectives. The Board of Directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

(A) Market risks
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risks include loans and borrowings, trade payables, investments in mutual funds and trade receivables.

(i) Interest rate risks
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Below mentioned table provides a summary of financial instruments that are exposed to interest rate risk :

Particulars	March 31, 2024		
	Average interest rate	Balance Rs. in Lakhs	% of total loans
Term loan from banks and financial institution	9.00%	1,032.80	7.12%
Working capital facilities from banks and financial institutions in foreign currency	6.94%	10,457.63	72.05%
Working capital facilities from banks and financial institutions in Indian Rupees	9.25%	2,554.62	17.60%

Particulars	March 31, 2023		
	Average interest rate	Balance Rs. in Lakhs	% of total loans
Term loan from banks and financial institution	8.61%	1,522.01	7.65%
Working capital facilities from banks and financial institutions in foreign currency	6.78%	12,091.12	60.74%
Working capital facilities from banks and financial institutions in Indian Rupees	8.45%	5,756.89	28.92%

Particulars	April 1, 2022		
	Average interest rate	Balance Rs. in Lakhs	% of total loans
Term loan from banks and financial institution	8.41%	2,083.26	11.13%
Working capital facilities from banks and financial institutions in foreign currency	3.35%	7,381.83	39.44%
Working capital facilities from banks and financial institutions in Indian Rupees	9.19%	8,656.25	46.24%

Sensitivity
Profit/loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of change interest rates

Impact on profit after tax	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Interest rates - increase by 50 basis points *	70.23	96.85	90.61
Interest rates - decrease by 50 basis points *	(70.23)	(96.85)	(90.61)

* Holding all other variables constant.

(ii) Foreign currency risks
Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's export revenue, Company's import purchases and Company's net investment in foreign subsidiaries. The Company does not hedge its foreign currency exposures.

The Company's management monitors the trade receivables in foreign currency on a regular basis. The credit period extended to the foreign customers is restricted, thus ensuring that the exchange rate fluctuations does not materially affect the cash inflows in functional currency (INR). The Company's exposure to the foreign currency risk is as follows :

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		April 1, 2022	
		Amount in foreign currency	Rs. in Lakhs	Amount in foreign currency	Rs. in Lakhs	Amount in foreign currency	Rs. in Lakhs
Financial assets							
Trade receivables	EUR	19.90	1,723.89	16.13	1,334.48	8.77	735.68
	GBP	2.61	262.34	3.22	315.16	4.49	442.65
	USD	164.63	13,552.55	225.66	18,191.36	134.49	10,141.72
	ZAR	1,720.48	7,736.70	1,509.70	6,980.24	958.24	5,014.46
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings	USD	125.03	10,457.63	145.95	12,040.37	96.30	7,310.40
	EURO	-	-	0.56	50.75	0.85	71.43
Trade payables	USD	13.83	1,160.69	24.00	1,991.21	33.26	2,530.19
	EURO	0.01	0.71	0.02	0.02	0.18	15.26
	CAD	0.12	6.30	0.12	7.51	0.12	7.52
	AED	3.56	83.22	-	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risks	EUR	19.89	1,723.17	15.54	1,283.71	7.74	648.99
	GBP	2.61	262.34	3.22	315.16	4.49	442.65
	USD	25.77	1,934.23	55.70	4,159.79	4.93	301.14
	ZAR	1,720.48	7,736.70	1,509.70	6,980.24	958.24	5,014.46
	CAD	(0.12)	(6.30)	(0.12)	(7.51)	(0.12)	(7.52)
	AED	(3.56)	(83.22)	-	-	-	-

45 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and EUR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		01 April 2022	
		Impact on profit		Impact on profit		Impact on profit	
		Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%
Net exposure to foreign currency risks	EUR	86.16	(86.16)	64.19	(64.19)	32.45	(32.45)
	GBP	13.12	(13.12)	15.76	(15.76)	22.13	(22.13)
	USD	96.71	(96.71)	207.99	(207.99)	15.06	(15.06)
	ZAR	386.84	(386.84)	349.01	(349.01)	250.72	(250.72)
	CAD	(0.31)	0.31	0.38	(0.38)	0.38	(0.38)
	AED	(4.16)	4.16	-	-	-	-

Other price risks

The Company has a policy of investing its surplus funds in mutual funds, interest bearing term deposits and other highly marketable debt investments . The Company is exposed to price risk for investments that are classified as fair value through profit and loss. To manage its price risk, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification and investment in the portfolio is done in accordance with Company's investment policy approved by the Board of Directors.

Derivative financial instruments

To effectively manage the foreign currency risk, the Company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts in US Dollar, ZAR and Euro that are measured at fair value through profit and loss in accordance with Ind AS 109.

The foreign exchange forward contract balances vary with the changes in foreign exchange forward rates. The fair value of foreign currency forward contracts as at the end of the respective financial years are as under :

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		01 April 2022	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value of foreign currency forwards	-	**0.06**	6.56	-	-	1.64

Below mentioned table summarises the amounts of outstanding forward contracts as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 :

Nature of instrument	Purpose	Currency	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
			Foreign Currency In Lakhs *	In Rs. Lakhs *	Foreign Currency In Lakhs *	In Rs. Lakhs *
Forward Contracts	Effective management of foreign currency risk	USD	**7.50**	**633.11**	27.33	2,207.83
Forward Contracts		ZAR	-	-	58.56	269.10

*Amount in INR and foreign currency represents the amount of forward contracts purchased.

(B) Credit risks

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to financial losses. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities including deposits with banks, investment in mutual funds and other financial instruments.

(i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and reconciled. At March 31, 2024, receivable from Company's top 5 customers accounted for approximately 26.36% (March 31, 2023: 30.29%) of gross trade receivable outstanding. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. The calculation is based on historical data and subsequent expectation of receipts. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

(ii) Deposits with banks and investment in mutual funds

Credit risk from balances with banks and mutual funds is managed in accordance with the Company's approved investment policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with reputed banks where the counterparty risk is minimum.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Balance Sheet March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 and April 1, 2022 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in the respective notes.

45 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(C) Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its existing or future obligations as they fall due, due to insufficient availability of cash or cash equivalents. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damages to Company's reputation.

The Company maintained a cautious liquidity strategy, with a positive cash balance throughout the year ended March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 and April 1, 2022. Cash flow from operating activities provides the funds to service the financial liabilities on a day-to-day basis.

The Company regularly monitors the rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short term surplus cash generated, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, is retained as cash and cash equivalents for ensuring sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 Years	More than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2024				
Borrowings	**14,023.31**	**491.07**	**-**	**14,514.38**
Lease liabilities	**79.13**	**99.88**	**-**	**179.01**
Trade payables	**7,759.05**	**-**	**-**	**7,759.05**
Other financial liabilities	**74.85**	**-**	**-**	**74.85**
Total	**21,936.34**	**590.95**	**-**	**22,527.29**
March 31, 2023				
Borrowings	19,360.81	545.26	-	19,906.07
Lease liabilities	72.98	169.81	9.20	251.99
Trade payables	10,186.63	-	-	10,186.63
Other financial liabilities	7.10	-	-	7.10
Total	**29,627.52**	**715.07**	**9.20**	**30,351.79**
April 1, 2022				
Borrowings	18,165.39	551.62	1.42	18,718.43
Lease liabilities	54.98	240.53	11.46	306.97
Trade payables	12,482.73	-	-	12,482.73
Other financial liabilities	45.07	-	-	45.07
Total	**30,748.17**	**792.15**	**12.88**	**31,553.20**

46 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, equity component of compound financial instruments and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Below mentioned table summarises the capital structure of the Company at the end of the financial year :

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	01 April 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Equity share capital	372.75	372.75	372.75
Equity component of compound financial instruments	548.63	548.63	548.63
Other equity	40,677.39	31,259.24	23,244.37
Total equity	**41,598.77**	**32,180.62**	**24,165.75**
Borrowings	14,514.38	19,906.07	18,718.43
Total debt	**14,514.38**	**19,906.07**	**18,718.43**
Debt to equity ratio	**0.35**	**0.62**	**0.77**

47 Fair value measurement

A Financial instruments by category

The financial instruments of the Company are measured at Amortised cost and Fair Value through Profit and Loss ("FVTPL"). The Company does not have any financial instruments that are measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVTOCI").

Below table summarises the financial instruments that are measures at FVTPL and amoritsed cost :

S.no	Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		April 1, 2022	
		Rs. in Lakhs		Rs. in Lakhs		Rs. in Lakhs	
		FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
	Financial assets						
(a)	Non current investment*	343.62	-	320.94	-	313.59	-
(b)	Trade receivables	-	35,835.15	-	35,598.07	-	24,236.07
(c)	Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,349.06	-	1,343.37	-	174.87
(d)	Other bank balances	-	821.23	-	808.27	-	1,033.64
(e)	Other financial assets	-	737.67	6.56	675.67	-	596.60
	Total financial assets	**343.62**	**39,743.11**	**327.50**	**38,425.38**	**313.59**	**26,041.18**
	Financial liabilities						
(a)	Borrowings	-	14,514.38	-	19,906.07	-	18,718.43
(b)	Lease liabilities	-	179.01	-	251.99	-	306.97
(c)	Trade payables	-	7,759.05	-	10,186.63	-	12,482.73
(d)	Other financial liabilities	0.06	74.79	-	7.10	1.64	43.43
	Total financial liabilities	**0.06**	**22,527.23**	**-**	**30,351.79**	**1.64**	**31,551.56**

*excluding investment in subsidiary

B Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS). An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Total financial assets				
March 31, 2024	343.62	-	-	**343.62**
March 31, 2023	327.50	-	-	**327.50**
April 1, 2022	313.59	-	-	**313.59**
Total financial liabilities				
March 31, 2024	0.06	-	-	**0.06**
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	**-**
April 1, 2022	1.64	-	-	**1.64**

Level 1: This hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.
Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. The Company does not have any financial instruments that are measured under Level 2 hierarchy.
Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. The Company does not have any financial instruments that are measured under Level 3 hierarchy.

C Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, lease liabilities, trade payables, long-term borrowings, short term borrowings and all other financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values.

D Valuation technique used to determine fair value of forward contracts

Fair value of forward contracts outstanding as at the balance sheet date is determined using marked to market valuation received from bank.

E Valuation technique used to determine fair value of investments in mutual funds

Fair value of market linked investments is determined using Net Asset Value ('NAV') report issued by mutual fund house.

48 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS')

These financial statements, for the year ended March 31, 2024, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (‘Indian GAAP’).

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for the periods ending on March 31, 2024, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023 and April 1, 2022, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company’s opening Balance Sheet was prepared as at April 1, 2022, the Company’s date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 1, 2022 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023.

Ind AS 101 allows first time adopters certain mandatory exemptions and certain optional exceptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. These are enumerated below :

A. Mandatory exemptions applied

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions:

(1) Estimates
The estimates at April 1, 2022 and at March 31, 2023 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model where application of Indian GAAP did not require estimation. The estimates used by the Company for recording the impairinment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model are in accordance with the conditions as at April 1, 2022, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of March 31, 2023.

(2) Classification and measurement of financial assets
The Company has classified financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

(3) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities
The Company has elected to apply derecognition requirements for financial assets and financial liabilities as per Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS.

B. Optional exceptions applied

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain optional exceptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions:

(1) Deemed cost for Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets
The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the Indian GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

B Reconciliations between Indian GAAP and Ind AS

The following reconciliations provide the effect of transition to Ind AS from Indian GAAP in accordance with Ind AS 101 :
(1) Balance sheet as at April 1, 2022 and March 31, 2023
(2) Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2023
(3) Reconciliation of total equity as at April 1, 2022 and March 31, 2023
(4) Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
CIN:U25199PN1949PTC006875
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 (Continued)

48 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards (continued)

(i) Reconciliation of assets, liabilities and equity as previously reported under Indian GAAP with Ind AS

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2023			As at April 1, 2022		
		Indian GAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS	Indian GAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
ASSETS							
I. Non-current assets							
Property, plant and equipment	B	8,699.76	-	8,699.76	8,689.27	-	8,689.27
Capital work-in-progress		2.38	0.00	2.38	0.31	(0.00)	0.31
Other intangible assets	B	289.08	-	289.08	346.36	-	346.36
Right-of-use assets	3	-	233.84	233.84	-	314.48	314.48
Financial assets							
(i) Investment in subsidiary		3,729.07	-	3,729.07	3,729.07	-	3,729.07
(ii) Other investments	2	300.00	20.94	320.94	300.00	13.59	313.59
(iii) Other financial assets	2	832.52	(452.10)	380.42	1,626.99	(1,504.43)	122.56
Other non-current assets		681.88	150.64	832.52	603.78	1,023.21	1,626.99
Total non-current assets		14,534.69	(46.68)	14,488.01	15,295.78	(153.15)	15,142.63
Current assets							
Inventories		14,324.54	-	14,324.54	17,448.91	-	17,448.91
Financial assets							
(i) Trade receivables	2	36,233.76	(635.69)	35,598.07	24,636.75	(400.68)	24,236.07
(ii) Cash and cash equivalent		1,745.28	(401.91)	1,343.37	1,208.51	(1,033.64)	174.87
(iii) Other bank balances		-	808.27	808.27	-	1,033.64	1,033.64
(iv) Other financial assets	2	560.74	(258.93)	301.81	750.45	(276.41)	474.04
Other current assets		114.84	547.86	662.70	82.64	725.69	808.33
Total current assets		52,979.16	59.60	53,038.76	44,127.26	48.60	44,175.86
Total assets		67,513.85	12.92	67,526.77	59,423.04	(104.55)	59,318.49
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Equity							
Equity share capital		372.75	-	372.75	372.75	-	372.75
Other equity		31,358.31	449.56	31,807.87	23,443.61	349.39	23,793.00
		31,731.06	449.56	32,180.62	23,816.36	349.39	24,165.75
LIABILITIES							
Non-current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
(i) Borrowings	7	2,079.79	(566.99)	1,512.80	2,638.05	(510.74)	2,127.31
(ii) Lease liabilities	3	-	179.01	179.01	-	251.99	251.99
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5	1,027.49	(366.49)	661.00	914.88	(210.05)	704.83
Long term provisions	1	240.12	-	240.12	77.47	-	77.47
Other long term liabilities		53.42	(5.13)	48.29	45.85	(5.68)	40.17
Total non-current liabilities		3,400.82	(759.60)	2,641.22	3,676.25	(474.48)	3,201.77
Current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
(i) Borrowings		17,986.91	406.36	18,393.27	16,591.12	-	16,591.12
(ii) Trade payables							
- Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-
- Dues to other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		11,054.10	(867.47)	10,186.63	12,983.70	(500.97)	12,482.73
(iii) Lease liabilities	3	-	72.98	72.98	-	54.98	54.98
(iv) Other financial liabilities		-	7.10	7.10	-	45.07	45.07
Current tax liabilities		662.96	-	662.96	369.23	-	369.23
Short-term provisions	1	100.04	-	100.04	105.65	-	105.65
Other current liabilities		2,577.96	703.99	3,281.95	1,880.73	421.46	2,302.19
Total current liabilities		32,381.97	322.96	32,704.93	31,930.43	20.54	31,950.97
Total equity and liabilities		67,513.85	12.92	67,526.77	59,423.04	(104.55)	59,318.49

* The Indian GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

48 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards (continued)

(ii) Reconciliation of Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2023 Indian GAAP *	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Income				
Revenue from operations		83,294.25	-	83,294.25
Other income	2	368.20	5.39	373.59
		83,662.45	**5.39**	**83,667.84**
Expenses				
Cost of raw materials and components consumed		47,804.12	-	47,804.12
Purchase of traded goods		455.94	-	455.94
Change in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress, dies and scrap		1,947.90	-	1,947.90
Employee benefits expense	1	5,376.11	(115.57)	5,260.54
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3	551.67	80.64	632.31
Finance costs	2(e), 7	1,439.92	(30.76)	1,409.16
Other expenses	2(a)	15,198.80	12.13	15,210.93
		72,774.46	**(53.56)**	**72,720.90**
Profit before tax		**10,887.99**	**58.95**	**10,946.94**
Tax expense				
Current tax		2,761.69	-	2,761.69
Earlier year taxes		(31.47)	-	(31.47)
Deferred tax	5	112.61	(127.44)	(14.83)
Tax expense		**2,842.83**	**(127.44)**	**2,715.39**
Profit for the year		**8,045.16**	**186.39**	**8,231.55**
Other comprehensive income				
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)				
- Re-measurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plans	1	-	(115.22)	(115.22)
- Income tax effect on above	5	-	29.00	29.00
Other comprehensive (loss) for the year (net of tax)		**-**	**(86.22)**	**(86.22)**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year (net of tax)		**8,045.16**	**100.17**	**8,145.33**

* The Indian GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

(ii) Reconciliations between Ind AS and Indian GAAP of equity and profit or loss are given below

Particulars	Note	Profit reconciliation For the year ended March 31, 2023	Equity reconciliation As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022
Profit after tax/ total equity as per previous GAAP		8,045.16	31,731.06	23,816.36
Ind AS Adjustments [Increase in equity/(decrease in equity)]:				
(a) Impact of accounting of borrowing cost on loans accepted from banks and financial institutions using effective interest rate as per Ind AS 109 - financial instruments.	7	(5.32)	7.30	12.63
(b) Impact of accounting of expected credit loss on trade receivable as per Ind AS 109 - financial instruments.	2(a)	(235.01)	(635.69)	(400.68)
(c) Impact of fair value gain on investment in mutual funds accounted for as per Ind AS 109 - financial instruments.	2(b)	7.35	20.94	13.59
(d) Impact of accounting of leases as per Ind AS 116 - leases	3	(25.66)	(18.15)	7.51
(e) Impact of restatement of security deposits at amortised cost as per Ind AS 109 - financial instruments.	2(c)	0.97	(6.21)	(7.18)
(f) Impact of accounting of Compulsory Convertible Debentures as per Ind AS 109 - financial instruments	2(c)	61.04	749.40	688.35
(g) Impact of accounting of forward contracts as per Ind AS 109 - financial instruments	2(d)	140.36	150.93	10.57
(h) Actuarial loss of employee benefits schemes transferred to other comprehensive income (net of tax)	1	86.22	-	-
(i) Deferred tax effect on above	5	156.45	181.05	24.60
Total		**186.39**	**449.56**	**349.39**
Profit after tax/ Equity as per Ind AS		**8,231.55**	**32,180.62**	**24,165.75**

(iii) Reconciliation of Cash Flow for year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Note	Indian GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Net cash flows from operating activities		1,989.02	(48.90)	1,940.12
Net cash flows from investing activities		(491.99)	-	(491.99)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(734.89)	455.26	(279.63)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**762.14**	**406.36**	**1,168.50**
Opening Cash and cash equivalents		174.87	-	174.87
Closing Cash and cash equivalents		**937.01**	**406.36**	**1,343.37**

48 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards (continued)

Notes to the reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

(1) Defined Benefit Obligations

In the financial statements prepared under Indian GAAP, remeasurement of defined plans (gratuity), arising primarily due to change in actuarial assumptions was recognised as employee benefits expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Under Ind AS, such remeasurement benefits relating to defined benefit plans are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) as per the requirements of Ind AS 19- Employee benefits. As a result of this change, employee benefit expense for the year ended March 31, 2023 has reduced by Rs. 86.22 lakhs (net of tax) and has been disclosed under OCI.

(2) Financials instruments

(a) Trade receivables

Under Indian GAAP, the Company has accounted for provision for doubtful receivables on the basis of specific provisions for probable losses. Under Ind AS, impairment allowance is determined based on Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model. Due to ECL model, the Company impaired its trade receivables by Rs. 400.68 lakhs on the date of transition (i.e) April 1, 2022 which was adjusted in retained earnings.

(b) Mutual funds

Under Indian GAAP, investments in mutual funds were recognised at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower. Under Ind AS, these investments are measured at fair value. The resulting fair value change of these investments have been recognised in retained earnings as at the date of transition and subsequently in Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023.

(c) Security deposits

Under Indian GAAP, security deposits are accounted for at cost. Under Ind AS, the security deposits are measured at amortised cost. The resulting changes in the carrying amount of security deposits are recognised in retained earnings as at the date of transition.

(d) Forward contracts

Under Indian GAAP, forward contracts are accounted for in accordance with the Accounting Standard 11 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates read with Gudiance Note on Accounting of Derivative Instruments issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Under Ind AS, these forward contracts are measured at fair value through profit and loss, unless designated as hedging instruments. The resulting changes in the carrying amount of forward contracts are recognised in retained earnings as at the date of transition.

(e) Compulsory convertible debentures

Under Indian GAAP, proceeds received from issue of Compulsory convertible debentures are accounted for at the value at which it is issued. Under Ind AS, these compulsory convertible debentures are classified as compound financial instruments and the proceeds received from the issue are bifurcated into equity component and financial liability component based on the present values of contractual cash flows inbuilt in the financial instruments in accordance with Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments. The resulting changes in the carrying amount of compulsorily convertible debentures on account of above mentioned treatment are recognised in retained earnings as at the date of transition. The amount attributable to the equity component of financial instruments are included in other equity.

(2) Leases

Under Indian GAAP, lease rentals were recognised as an expense after giving straight lining impact. Under Ind AS 116, the lessee shall recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities at the inception of lease. Right of use asset shall be depreciated over the lease period and lease liability shall be classified as financial liability and finance cost shall be charged on it for each reporting period. The Company recognised present value of lease payments as lease liability with corresponding recognition of right of use of assets (except for low value and short term leases).

(3) Deferred Tax

Under Indian GAAP the Company has the option to recognise deferred tax using the income statement approach which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period or the Balance Sheet approach where temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or a liability in the Balance Sheet and its tax base is compared.

Ind AS 12 permits entities to account for deferred taxes using the Balance Sheet approach only. Also, various transitional adjustments arising on account of first time adoption of Ind AS lead to recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other equity or a separate component of equity whichever is appropriate.

(4) Impact on Cash Flow Statement

The transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS has no material impact on the Cash Flow Statement except in case of term loans and lease liabilities.

(5) Borrowings costs on loans availed by the Company from banks and financial institutions

The Company recognised the transaction costs pertaining to the borrowings immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss under Indian GAAP. As per Ind AS 109, borrowings are measured at amortised cost and hence, all the transaction costs are amortised over the period of loan using effective interest rate method.

49 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013

(a) Title deeds of immovable property not held in name of the Company
The title deeds of all immovable properties (other than those properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.

(b) Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment, intangible asset and investment property
The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets or investment property during the current or previous year.

(c) Loans or advances granted to promoters, directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs) and the related parties
The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties either severally or jointly with any other person.

(d) Details of benami property held
No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(e) Reconciliation of returns or statements submitted with banks or financial institution
The Company has availed borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The periodical statements of current assets filed by the Company with such banks are not in agreement with books of accounts of the Company on account of following reasons:

Table showing Comparision of periodical returns filled with banks with books of accounts

S.no	Particulars	Amount as per periodical returns filled with banks	Subsequent adjustments	Amount as per books of accounts
A	Trade receivables	39,125.57	(3,290.42)	35,835.15
B	Inventories	13,134.98	434.61	13,569.59
C	Trade payables	6,766.07	992.98	7,759.05

Table detaling out subsequent adjustments to books of accounts after filling of periodical returns

S.no	Particulars	Trade receivables	Inventories	Trade payables
A	Accounting of provision for expenses subsequent to filling of periodical returns with bank	-	-	937.58
B	Reversal of sales cut off adjustments of previous financial year not considered at the time of filling periodical returns with banks	(1,894.20)	-	-
C	Effect of unrealised exchange gain/loss on trade receivables subsequent to the filling of periodical returns with banks	(61.51)	-	-
D	Balances with government authorities (goods and services tax) included as a part of trade receivables at the time of filling periodical returns	(55.55)	-	-
E	Advance received from customers netted off from trade receivables at the time of filling periodical returns	(818.27)	-	-
F	Payable balances of provision for expenses, engineering and transport creditors and other clearing accounts excluded at the time of filling periodical returns	-	-	(153.36)
G	Margin money balances netted off from trade payables at the time of filling periodical returns	-	-	(230.86)
H	Rectification of underabsorption of overhead and undervaluation of inventories after filling of periodical returns	-	474.94	-
I	Advance to suppliers netted off from trade payables at the time of filling periodical returns	-	-	360.24
J	Adjustments to the balances of debtors subsequent to the filling of periodical returns with banks	(400.04)	-	-
K	Other adjustments	(60.84)	(40.33)	79.38
		(3,290.42)	**434.61**	**992.98**

49 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (continued)

(f) Ratios

S.no	Ratio	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	% Change in ratio	Reasons
(a)	Current ratio	2.27	1.62	39.80%	Refer note (i)
(b)	Debt-equity ratio	0.35	0.62	-43.59%	Refer note (i)
(c)	Debt service coverage ratio	0.94	0.61	53.54%	Refer note (i)
(d)	Return on equity ratio	0.26	0.29	-10.90%	NA*
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio	3.46	3.13	10.57%	NA*
(f)	Trade receivables turnover ratio	2.31	2.78	-16.96%	NA*
(g)	Trade payables turnover ratio	5.32	4.10	29.68%	Refer note (i)
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio	3.30	5.12	-35.58%	Refer note (i)
(i)	Net profit ratio	0.12	0.10	17.68%	NA*
(j)	Return on capital employed ratio	0.25	0.23	6.59%	NA*
(k)	Return on investment ratio	0.19	0.19	3.94%	NA*

NA* - variance in ratio is not more than 25%, accordingly no explanation for variance is detailed out.

Accounting Ratios formulas :

(a) Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current liabilities
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio = Total Debt / Total equity
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt service / Debt service
(d) Return on Equity Ratio = Profit for the year / Average equity
(e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of Goods Sold / Average Inventory
(f) Trade receivables turnover ratio = Revenue from operations / Average Trade receivables
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio = Purchases / Average Trade payables
(h) Net capital turnover ratio = Revenue from operations / Average Working Capital (Current assets - current liabilities)
(i) Net profit ratio = Profit for the year / Revenue from operations
(j) Return on Capital employed = EBIT / (Tangible networth +Total debt)
(k) Return on investment = (Profit for the year + Finance Cost) / (Debt + Total equity)

Accounting Ratios explanations :

(i) The utilisation of working capital facilities availed from banks have reduced significantly,accordingly current ratio, debt equity ratio, debt service coverage ratio, trade payable turnover ratio and net capital turnover ratio have changed significantly.

(g) Wilful defaulter
The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lenders during the current and previous financial year.

(h) Relationship with struck off Companies
The Company does not have any transactions with Companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(i) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies
The Company has registered all creation and satisfaction of charges with the Registrar of Companies during the current and previous financial year.

(j) Compliance with number of layers of companies
The Company has complied with the number of layers of subsidiary prescribed under the Act.

(k) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements
The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current year or previous year.

(l) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium
The Company has not advanced or granted any loan or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

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

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

The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(is), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(m) Undisclosed income
There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income, which is not recorded in books of accounts during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(n) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency
The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

50 Previous year comparatives

Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the current year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For ANRK & Associates LLP **Firm Registration Number: W-100001** **Chartered Accountants**	**For and on behalf of the board of directors of** **Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited**	
Sd/-	**Sd/-**	**Sd/-**
Rahul Khasnis **Partner** **Membership Number: 107739** **Place : Pune** **Date: 31 December 2024** **UDIN: 24107739BKDVJT568631**	**Vishal Makar** **Managing Director** **DIN: 00020253** **Place: Pune** **Date: 31 December 2024**	**Laxmidas V Merchant** **Director** **DIN: 00007722** **Place: Pune** **Date:31 December 2024**

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Consolidated Ind AS financial statements together with the Independent Auditors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2024

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Consolidated Ind AS financial statements together with the Independent Auditors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2024

Contents

Independent Auditors' Report

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

Notes to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), which comprise the consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended, and notes to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Consolidated 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 consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2024, of its consolidated profit and other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

a) We draw attention to note 43 to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements which more fully explains that the Annual General Meeting ('AGM') of the shareholders of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 was not held. The Company has obtained a legal opinion confirming that these consolidated Ind AS financial statements can be adopted in the board meeting in spite of non-compliance under section 96 of the Companies Act, 2013 related to the requirement of holding an AGM. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter (continued)

b) We draw attention to note 44 to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements which more fully explains that certain shareholders of the Company have filed an application with Hon' National Company Law Tribunal('NCLT') against other shareholders under section 241 and section 242 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company and other directors of the Company have also been made a party to the suit. The NCLT in its proceedings has recorded that the shareholders have consented for mediation. The mediation has not been concluded till the date of approval of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. The management believes that the outcome of the mediation and/or the NCLT proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on these consolidated Ind AS financial statements. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Other matter

The accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements include unaudited Ind AS financial statements and other unaudited financial information of one of the subsidiaries (Innovention International Limited, Mauritius) of the Group, whose Ind AS financial statements and other financial information reflect total assets of Rs. 3,610.40 lakhs as at March 31, 2024, total revenues of Rs. Nil and net cash inflows of Rs. 6.63 lakhs for the year ended on that date. These unaudited Ind AS financial statements and other unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the management of the Holding Company.

Further, we did not audit the financial statements of one of the subsidiary (Oriental Rubber Industries (SA) Pty Ltd.) whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs. 16,498.01 lakhs as at March 31, 2024 and total revenues of Rs. 14,481.74 lakhs and net cash outflows of Rs. 76.80 lakhs for the year then ended. These financial statements and other financial information have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management.

Our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries is based solely on the reports of the other auditors or unaudited Ind AS financial statements/unaudited financial information as applicable. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The Holding Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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.

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

The Holding Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated state of affairs, consolidated profit and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective management and Board of Directors of the entities included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of each entity and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements by the management and Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, the respective management and the Board of Directors of the entities included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of each entity to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective management and Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The respective Board of Directors of the entities included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each entity.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements (continued)

- 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 Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS 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 and Board of Directors of the Holding Company.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's and Board of Director's of the Holding Company use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of consolidated Ind AS financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the appropriateness of this assumption.

- 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 consolidated 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group (Holding Company and subsidiary) to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of such entities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial information of the entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. (A) As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 of the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

    b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Group so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2B(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).

    c) The consolidated Balance Sheet, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, none of the directors of the Group's companies incorporated in India are disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

    f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Holding Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure A'.

    g) The reservation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2B(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

    (B) 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 and based on the consideration of the other financial information of the subsidiary, as noted in the 'Other matter' paragraph:

    i) The consolidated Ind AS financial statements has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2024 on its consolidated Ind AS financial position of the Group. – Refer Note 41 to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

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

iv) (i) The respective management of the entities in the Group have represented that, to the best of it's 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 any entity within the Group to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(ii) The respective management of the entities in the Group have represented that to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by any entity within the Group from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Group 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; and

(iii) Based on such audit procedures which we have 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) contain any material misstatement.

v) The Group has complied with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act in respect of dividends declared or paid during the year.

vi) Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below, the entities within the Group that are incorporated in India have used accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software:

a) The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account.

b) The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the application layer of the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account relating to financial reporting process, purchase to payables and revenue to receivables throughout the year.

c) The employee attendance software does not have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. Consequently, we are unable to comment on audit trail feature of the said software.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

d) Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the respective accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

(C) Since the Holding Company is a private limited company, provisions of section 197 are not applicable to the Holding Company, accordingly matters to be included in Auditors' Report under section 197(16) are not applicable.

(D) There are no qualifications or adverse remarks in the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order ('CARO') report annexed to the audited standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Holding Company for the year ended March 31, 2024.

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: W-100001

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place: Pune
Date: 5 June 2025
UDIN: 25107739BMRKMW5135

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) in Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

Opinion

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company as of that date.

In our opinion, the Holding Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements criteria established by such Holding Company considering the essential components of such internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Holding Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on the criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls based on the assessed risk.

Auditor's Responsibility (continued)

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

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

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: W-100001

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place: Pune
Date: 5 June 2025
UDIN: 25107739BMRKMW5135

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
CIN:U25199PN1949PTC006875

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024		March 31, 2024 Rs. Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. Lakhs
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property plant and equipment and intangible assets				
(i) Property plant and equipment	4 (a)	13,326.31	13,737.78	14,368.91
(ii) Intangible assets	4 (b)	5.20	8.46	9.41
(iii) Capital work-in-progress	4 (c)	563.83	289.08	346.36
(iv) Right of use of assets	5	153.20	233.84	314.48
Financial assets				
(i) Other investments	6	343.62	320.94	313.59
(ii) Other financial assets	7	416.56	380.42	177.32
Other non-current assets	8	472.66	1,054.26	1,747.93
		15,281.38	**16,024.78**	**17,278.00**
Current assets				
Inventories	9	20,934.64	22,182.04	24,659.02
Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	10	31,288.98	30,508.80	20,484.50
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	2,452.52	1,499.62	494.94
(iii) Other bank balances	11	821.23	808.27	1,033.64
(iv) Other financial assets	12	321.11	301.81	474.04
Other current assets	13	367.90	662.70	808.33
		56,186.38	**55,963.24**	**47,954.47**
TOTAL		**71,467.76**	**71,988.02**	**65,232.47**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Share capital	14	372.75	372.75	372.75
Other equity	15	41,918.92	32,611.36	25,025.20
		42,291.67	**32,984.11**	**25,397.95**
Non-controlling interests		194.45	161.48	573.51
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	16	1,011.06	1,667.12	2,705.77
(ii) Lease Liabilities	5	99.88	179.01	251.99
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	34	1,144.56	1,190.46	1,460.28
Long term provisions	17	318.83	240.12	77.47
Other long term liabilities	18	22.83	48.29	40.17
		2,597.16	**3,325.00**	**4,535.68**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	19	14,978.25	19,913.75	17,981.23
(ii) Trade payables	20			
(a) dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
(b) dues to others		9,175.18	11,478.65	13,848.11
(iii) Lease liabilities	5	79.13	72.98	54.98
(iv) Other financial liabilities	21	74.85	7.10	45.07
Current tax liabilities	34	116.91	662.96	388.10
Short-term provisions	22	116.60	100.04	105.65
Other current liabilities	23	1,843.56	3,281.95	2,302.19
		26,384.48	**35,517.43**	**34,725.33**
TOTAL		**71,467.76**	**71,988.02**	**65,232.47**
Summary of significant accounting policies	1 - 3			
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements	4 - 50			

As per our report of even date

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Firm Registration Number: W-100001
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place : Pune
Date: 05 June 2025
UDIN: 25107739BMRKMW5135

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Sd/-

Vishal Makar
Managing Director
DIN: 00020253
Place: Pune
Date: 05 June 2025

Sd/-

Satish Kotian
Director
DIN: 06374939
Place: Mangalore
Date: 05 June 2025

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
CIN:U25199PN1949PTC006875

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024		Year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. Lakhs	Year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. Lakhs
Income			
Revenue from operations	24	94,189.48	93,658.86
Other income	25	366.02	327.97
Total income		**94,555.50**	**93,986.83**
Expenses			
Cost of raw material and components consumed	26	56,829.81	54,878.25
Purchase of traded goods	27	138.40	455.94
Decrease in inventories of work in progress and finished goods	28	1,126.09	2,445.41
Employee benefits expense	29	6,480.54	6,014.90
Depreciation and amortisation	30	873.94	903.58
Finance costs	31	1,273.16	1,475.09
Other expenses	32	14,832.25	16,625.04
Total expenses		**81,554.19**	**82,798.21**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**13,001.31**	**11,188.62**
Exceptional items	33	-	1,315.08
Profit before tax		**13,001.31**	**9,873.54**
Taxation	34		
Current tax		3,412.23	2,761.69
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		35.13	(31.47)
Deferred tax charge		(9.04)	(181.08)
Total tax expenses		**3,438.32**	**2,549.14**
Profit for the year		**9,562.99**	**7,324.40**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent years			
- Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans		(48.29)	(115.22)
- Income tax effect on above		12.15	29.00
		(36.14)	**(86.22)**
Items that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent years			
- Foreign currency translation reserve		(37.22)	66.41
- Income tax effect on above		-	-
		(37.22)	**66.41**
Other comprehensive loss for the year (net of tax)		**(73.36)**	**(19.81)**
Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		**9,489.63**	**7,304.59**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited		9,456.66	7,716.62
Non-controlling interests		32.97	(412.03)
Of the total comprehensive income above,			
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited		9,511.78	7,768.95
Non-controlling interests		51.21	(444.55)
Of the total comprehensive income above,			
Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Owners of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited		(55.12)	(52.33)
Non-controlling interests		(18.24)	32.52
Earnings per equity share			
Basic (nominal value of Rs. 10 each)	36	253.70	207.02
Diluted (nominal value of Rs. 10 each)		248.06	201.18
Summary of significant accounting policies	1 - 3		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements	4 - 50		

As per our report of even date

For ANRK & Associates LLP	**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**	
Firm Registration Number: W-100001	**Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited**	
Chartered Accountants		
Sd/-	**Sd/-**	**Sd/-**
Rahul Khasnis	**Vishal Makar**	**Satish Kotian**
Partner	**Managing Director**	**Director**
Membership Number: 107739	**DIN: 00020253**	**DIN: 06374939**
Place : Pune	**Place: Pune**	**Place: Mangalore**
Date: 05 June 2025	**Date: 05 June 2025**	**Date: 05 June 2025**
UDIN: 25107739BMRKMW5135		

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
CIN:U25199PN1949PTC006875

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024

Amount Rs. Lakhs

A. Equity share capital:
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and paid up

Particulars	Amount Rs. Lakhs
Balance as at 1 April 2022	372.75
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**372.75**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**372.75**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to equity shareholders of the parent Company						
	Equity component of compound financial instruments	General reserves	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Retained earnings	Sub-total	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2022	548.63	15,182.85	-	9,293.72	25,025.20	573.51	25,598.71
Profit for the year	-	-	-	7,768.95	7,768.95	(444.55)	7,324.40
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	33.89	(86.22)	(52.33)	32.52	(19.81)
Less : Dividend paid	-	-	-	(130.46)	(130.46)	-	(130.46)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	548.63	15,182.85	33.89	16,845.99	32,611.36	161.48	32,772.84
Balance as at 1 April 2023	**548.63**	**15,182.85**	**33.89**	**16,845.99**	**32,611.36**	**161.48**	**32,772.84**
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,511.78**	**9,511.78**	**51.21**	**9,562.99**
Other Comprehensive Income	**-**	**-**	**(18.98)**	**(36.14)**	**(55.12)**	**(18.24)**	**(73.36)**
Less : Dividend paid	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(149.10)**	**(149.10)**	**-**	**(149.10)**
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**548.63**	**15,182.85**	**14.91**	**26,172.53**	**41,918.92**	**194.45**	**42,113.37**

Summary of significant accounting policies 1 - 3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements 4 - 50

As per our report of even date

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Firm Registration Number: W-100001
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place : Pune
Date: 05 June 2025
UDIN: 25107739BMRKMW5135

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Sd/-

Vishal Makar
Managing Director
DIN: 00020253
Place: Pune
Date: 05 June 2025

Sd/-

Satish Kotian
Director
DIN: 06374939
Place: Mangalore
Date: 05 June 2025

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
CIN:U25199PN1949PTC006875

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024		March 31, 2024 Rs. Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. Lakhs
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		13,001.31	9,873.54
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation		873.94	903.58
Finance costs		1,273.16	1,475.09
Provision for bad and doubtful debts (including expected credit loss)		486.28	235.01
Bad debts written off		187.15	159.31
Interest income on bank deposits		(73.69)	(58.42)
Interest income on unwinding of other financial assets		(1.97)	(1.49)
Profit on sale of assets (net)		(21.58)	-
Net gain on fair valuation of financial instruments (FVTPL)		(22.62)	(13.91)
Unrealised exchange gain		209.62	53.66
Liabilities no longer payable		-	9.04
Operating profit before working capital changes		**15,911.60**	**12,635.41**
Movements in working capital			
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables		(1,493.58)	(9,997.27)
Decrease in inventories		1,247.40	2,476.98
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets		(53.47)	203.66
Decrease in other assets		876.40	839.30
Decrease/(increase) in trade payables		(2,303.47)	(2,378.50)
Increase in provisions		46.98	41.82
Decrease in other financial liabilities		-	4.91
(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities		(1,463.85)	987.88
Cash generated from operations		**12,768.01**	**4,814.19**
Direct taxes paid		(3,994.58)	(2,555.72)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**8,773.43**	**2,258.47**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property,plant and equipment (including Capital work in progress)		(894.22)	(665.21)
Proceeds from sale of assets		30.90	-
Increase in fixed deposits (net)		(12.96)	(7.67)
Interest received		73.69	58.42
Net cash used in investing activities		**(802.59)**	**(614.46)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
(Repayment of) / proceeds from borrowings (net)		(5,591.56)	893.87
Payment of lease liabilities		(91.93)	(54.98)
Interest paid		(1,252.45)	(1,347.76)
Dividends paid		(82.00)	(130.46)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(7,017.94)**	**(639.33)**
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		952.90	1,004.68
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,499.62	494.94
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		2,452.52	1,499.62
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash on hand		3.56	8.98
Balances with banks:			
- in current accounts		2,303.83	1,084.28
- debit balance in cash credit account		123.73	406.36
- margin money deposit with original maturity less than three months		21.40	-
		2,452.52	1,499.62
Summary of significant accounting policies	1 - 3		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements	4 - 50		

As per our report of even date

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Firm Registration Number: W-100001
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place : Pune
Date: 05 June 2025
UDIN: 25107739BMRKMW5135

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Sd/-	**Sd/-**
Vishal Makar	**Satish Kotian**
Managing Director	**Director**
DIN: 00020253	**DIN: 06374939**
Place: Pune	**Place: Mangalore**
Date: 05 June 2025	**Date: 05 June 2025**

1. Corporate Information

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 20 January 1949. The registered office of the Company is in Pune, Maharashtra. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing and selling of fabric reinforced conveyor belts, rubber sheets and other rubber moulded products. It caters to both domestic and international markets.

The Consolidated Financial Statements relate to the Company and its subsidiary companies which constitutes "the Group".

2. Material Accounting Policies

2.1 Interest in Other Entities

Name of the entity	Place of incorporation	Ownership held by the group as at 31 March 2024
Direct subsidiaries Innovention International	Mauritius	51%
Step-down subsidiary Oriental Rubber Industries (SA) Pty Ltd	South Africa	99.99%

2.2 Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements of the Group.

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (INR 000,00), except when otherwise indicated.

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2023, the Group prepared its financial statements in accordance accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2021 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 are the first the Group has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. *(Refer to note 48 for information on how the Group adopted Ind AS.)*

The Group has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

These financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors passed on 5 June 2025.

2.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Holding Group and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 and April 1 2022, respectively. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Basis of consolidation (continued)

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights
- The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

Consolidation procedure:

a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.

c) Eliminate in full intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognized in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- Derecognizes the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in the statement of profit and loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in OCI to the statement of profit and loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies

a) Current and non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

(i) Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
(ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
(iii) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
(iv) Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
(i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
(iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The 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.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

a) Current and non-current classification (continued)

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. The Group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b) Foreign currencies

The Group's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also its functional currency.

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange difference that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each Balance Sheet date of the Group's monetary items at the closing rate are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI') or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in OCI or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

c) Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments at fair value at each Balance Sheet date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group 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.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets or liabilities such as unquoted financial assets, retirement benefits, etc. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

The management decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group 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 summarizes 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 47)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 47)
- Investment in unquoted equity shares and mutual funds (note 6)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 47)

d) Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has concluded that it is principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer. The policy of recognizing the revenue is determined by the five-stage model proposed by Ind AS 115 “Revenue from contract with customers”.

Sale of goods
Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on date of bill of lading for export sales and generally on delivery for domestic sales. The normal credit term offered ranges between 30 to 270 days upon delivery of goods.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Group considers the effect of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration and consideration payable to the customer, if any.

Export incentives
Income from export incentives are accounted for on export of goods if the entitlements can be estimated with reasonable assurance and conditions precedent to claim are fulfilled.

Sale of services
Revenue from sale of services is generally in nature of job work on a customer product normally takes 1 – 7 days for completion. Accordingly, revenue is recognized when products are dispatched to customer on which job work is completed. The normal credit period offered ranges between 30 to 60 days.

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected Cash Flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in “Other income” in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

e) Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Group’s right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in Note 2.2 (q) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

f) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration in form of advance from customer (or an amount of consideration is due). If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made.

Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Group performs the obligation as per the contract.

g) Investments in subsidiaries

The Group has accounted for its investment in subsidiaries at cost less accumulated impairment [Refer note 2.2 (q)].

h) 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 tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income ("OCI") 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 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 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 utilized. 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income ("OCI") 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.

The net amount of tax recoverable from or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Balance Sheet.

i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss (if any). Internally manufactured property, plant and equipment are capitalised at cost, including taxes for which credit is not available, wherever applicable. All significant costs relating to the acquisition and installation of property, plant and equipment are capitalised. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

The identified components are depreciated over their useful lives, the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset. Depreciation for identified components is computed on straight line method/written down value method as elected by the management based on:
- useful lives determined based on internal technical evaluation,
- residual value of respective assets, which are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

Type of asset	Useful lives estimated by the management (years)
Building – factories	30
Plant and machineries (including electrical installations)	25
Plant and machineries – computers	3
Servers and network	6
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	6

The Group, based on technical assessment made by a technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Freehold land is carried at cost.

An item of property, plant and 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 (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

j) Intangible assets

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

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

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.

Acquired intangible assets which comprise expenditure incurred on acquisition of user licenses for computer software's are amortised over the estimated useful life (say 3 years) on a straight-line basis. The useful life of intangible assets is reviewed by management at each Balance Sheet date.

k) 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.

l) Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities representing obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right of use assets

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right of use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (n) Impairment of non-financial assets.

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate, are recognized as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

m) Inventories

Cost of inventories have been computed to include all cost of purchases, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Raw materials and components, stores and spares and loose tools are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Costs are determined on weighted average basis.

Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods are determined on a weighted average basis.

Scrap is valued at net realizable value after assessing the probability of realisation.Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

n) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Group 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 group of 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.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future Cash Flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future Cash Flows after the fifth year. To estimate Cash Flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Group extrapolates Cash Flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries or country or countries in which the entity operates or for the market in which the asset is used.

Intangible assets under development are tested for impairment annually.

Impairment losses of continuing operations including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For the assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased.

If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

o) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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. 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 Group 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. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Group does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation arising out of past event, 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 Group or a present obligation arising out of a past event where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

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.

p) Post-employment and other employee benefits

Provident fund
The Group contributes regularly towards the provident fund of its employees to the Government administered pension fund which is a defined contribution scheme.

The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Group recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service.

Gratuity and other long term benefits
The Group operates a defined benefits plan for its employee's viz. gratuity scheme and loyalty bonus scheme. Payment for present liability of future payment of gratuity and loyalty bonus is unfunded. The cost of providing benefits under these plans is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year end. Actuarial valuation is carried out for the plan using the project unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet as asset / liability with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur.

Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the earlier of:
- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment
- The date that the Group recognizes related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

The Group recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss:
- Service costs comprising of current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Privilege leave benefits

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Group measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Group treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond 12 months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end.

Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss and are not deferred. The Group presents the leave as a current liability in the Balance Sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where the Group has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

q) 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 assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets except trade or other receivables that result from transactions within scope of IND AS 115, are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Trade and other receivables arising as a result of transactions within scope of IND AS 115 are initially recorded at transaction price.

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories:
- Debt instruments at amortized cost
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through Profit or Loss (‘FVTPL’)
- Equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (‘FVTOCI’) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A ‘debt instrument’ 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 Group. 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 other 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.

Debt instruments at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as at FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or as at FVTOCI 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'). The Group has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

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

Financial instruments (continued)

Equity investments (other than investments in subsidiaries)

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. For all equity investments not held for trading, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group decides to classify an equity investment as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

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

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 – Separate Financial Statements.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Group's Balance Sheet) when:
- The rights to receive Cash Flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group 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 Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group 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 Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group 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 Group has retained.

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

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

b) Financial assets that are measured at FVTOCI

c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 116

d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a practical expedient, the Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables including segregation of trade receivables on geographical basis. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Balance Sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

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

Financial instruments (continued)

- Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as accumulated impairment amount in the OCI.

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

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

Financial liabilities
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.

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 Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Loans and borrowings
This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and 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.

Compound Financial Instruments
A compound financial instrument is a financial instrument that contains both a liability and an equity component, which are classified and measured separately at the time of initial recognition based on the substance of the contractual arrangement.

The fair value of the liability component is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (e.g., interest payments and principal repayment) at the prevailing market interest rate for a similar instrument without an equity component. The equity component is measured as the residual amount, being the total fair value of the compound instrument less the fair value of the liability component. The liability component is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method whereas the equity component is not remeasured but transferred to securities premium at the time of issue of equity shares of the Group on the date of maturity.

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 and Loss.

Financial instruments (continued)

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

q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts and cash credit facilities as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

r) Dividend to equity holders of the Group

The Group recognises a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity holders of the Group when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

s) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker. The Chief Operating Decision-Maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

t) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.5 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, including the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group has applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

a) **Identifying contracts with customers**
The management of the Group has exercised judgement to determine contract with customers for the purpose of Ind AS 115 and for identification of performance obligations and other associated terms.

b) **Identifying performance obligation**
The Group enters into contract with customers for goods and services. The Group determined that both the goods and services are capable of being distinct. The Group also determined that the promises to transfer these goods and services are distinct within the context of the contract.

c) **Determination of timing of satisfaction of performance obligation**
The Group concluded that revenue from sale of goods to be recognised at a point in time and revenue from sale of services to be recognised over a period of time. The Group has applied judgement in determining the point in time when the control of the goods are transferred based on the criteria mentioned in the standard read along with the contract with customers, applicable laws and considering the industry practices.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

1) **Impairment of non-financial assets (tangible and intangible)**
The Group 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 Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit's (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset. In determining the fair value less costs to disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

2) Defined benefit plans

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

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for India. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases, discount rate and return on planned assets are based on expected future inflation rates for India. Further details about defined benefit plans are given in note 37.

3) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Further, the Group also evaluates risk with respect to expected loss on account of loss in time value of money which is calculated using average cost of capital for relevant financial assets.

3 New amendments issued but not effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2024, MCA did not issue any accounting standards that were effective on April 1, 2024 that were applicable to the Group.

4 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

(a) Property, plant and equipment

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

	Land	Buildings	Plant and equipments	Electrical Installations	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Deemed cost								
As at April 01, 2022	443.60	2,428.09	11,295.41	48.59	8.74	31.18	113.30	14,368.91
Additions	-	29.37	573.81	10.66	29.79	30.06	12.04	685.73
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments	(26.47)	(121.89)	(359.27)	-	(0.38)	(0.20)	(1.44)	(509.65)
As at March 31, 2023	**417.13**	**2,335.57**	**11,509.95**	**59.25**	**38.15**	**61.04**	**123.90**	**14,544.99**
As at April 01, 2023	417.13	2,335.57	11,509.95	59.25	38.15	61.04	123.90	14,544.99
Additions	-	-	519.75	15.08	0.74	7.69	75.74	619.00
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(0.13)	-	(13.75)	(13.88)
Other adjustments	(12.38)	(57.02)	(173.61)	-	(0.17)	(0.26)	(0.68)	(244.12)
As at March 31, 2024	**404.75**	**2,278.55**	**11,856.09**	**74.33**	**38.59**	**68.47**	**185.21**	**14,905.99**
Accumulated depreciation								
As at April 01, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	100.63	634.32	15.90	9.31	22.88	37.19	820.23
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments	-	-	(12.31)	-	(0.19)	(0.11)	(0.41)	(13.02)
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**100.63**	**622.01**	**15.90**	**9.12**	**22.77**	**36.78**	**807.21**
As at April 01, 2023	-	100.63	622.01	15.90	9.12	22.77	36.78	807.21
Charge for the year	-	93.76	627.70	2.41	19.42	13.92	32.65	789.86
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(0.07)	-	(4.49)	(4.56)
Other adjustments		-	(12.16)	-	(0.17)	(0.11)	(0.39)	(12.83)
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**194.39**	**1,237.55**	**18.31**	**28.30**	**36.58**	**64.55**	**1,579.68**
Net Block								
As at March 31, 2024	**404.75**	**2,084.16**	**10,618.54**	**56.02**	**10.29**	**31.89**	**120.66**	**13,326.31**
As at March 31, 2023	**417.13**	**2,234.94**	**10,887.94**	**43.35**	**29.03**	**38.27**	**87.12**	**13,737.78**
As at April 01, 2022	**443.60**	**2,428.09**	**11,295.41**	**48.59**	**8.74**	**31.18**	**113.30**	**14,368.91**

4 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets
(b) Intangible assets

	Computer softwares Rs. in Lakhs	Total Rs. in Lakhs
Deemed cost		
As at April 01, 2022	9.41	9.41
Additions	2.47	2.47
Other adjustments	(0.82)	(0.82)
As at March 31, 2023	**11.06**	**11.06**
As at April 1, 2023	11.06	11.06
Additions	0.47	0.47
Other adjustments	(0.38)	(0.38)
As at March 31, 2024	**11.15**	**11.15**
Amortisation		
As at April 01, 2022	-	-
Charge for the year	2.71	2.71
Other adjustments	(0.11)	(0.11)
As at March 31, 2023	**2.60**	**2.60**
As at April 01, 2023	2.60	2.60
Charge for the year	3.44	3.44
Other adjustments	(0.09)	(0.09)
As at March 31, 2024	**5.95**	**5.95**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2024	**5.20**	**5.20**
As at March 31, 2023	**8.46**	**8.46**
As at April 1, 2022	**9.41**	**9.41**

4 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets
(c) Capital work-in-progress

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the year	289.08	346.36	126.15
Add: Additions during the year	448.85	228.36	579.31
Less: Assets capitalised during the year	(174.10)	(285.64)	(359.10)
Balance at the end of the year	**563.83**	**289.08**	**346.36**

Capital Work in Progress ageing schedule
As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Amount in Capital Work In Progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress*	290.09	221.89	22.82	29.03	563.83

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Amount in Capital Work In Progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress*	237.23	22.82	-	29.03	289.08

As at April 1, 2022

Particulars	Amount in Capital Work In Progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress*	220.21	20.25	77.31	28.59	346.36

*represents ongoing projects that are actively under development as at the end of respective financial year.

5 Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

The Group leases office spaces and warehousing spaces for its operations, the lease terms of which varies from 3 to 6 years.

Disclosures persuant to Ind AS 116 - Leases

(a) Right-of-use assets

Below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

Particulars	Buildings Rs. in Lakhs	Total Rs. in Lakhs
As at April 1, 2022	314.48	314.48
Depreciation	80.64	80.64
As at March 31, 2023	**233.84**	**233.84**
As at April 1, 2023	233.84	233.84
Depreciation	80.64	80.64
As at March 31, 2024	**153.20**	**153.20**

(b) Lease liabilities

Below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the year	251.99	306.97
Interest accurred	18.95	24.40
Payments	91.93	79.38
Balance at the end of the year	179.01	251.99
Current	79.13	72.98
Non-current	99.88	179.01

Note :

(i) The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 9.00% p.a (March 31, 2023: 9.00% p.a., April 1, 2022 : 9.00% p.a)

(ii) The Group had total cash outflows for leases of Rs. 177.35 lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs. 177.08 lakhs) inclusive of cash outflows attributable to short term and low value leases.

(c) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	80.64	80.64
Interest expense on lease liabilities	18.95	24.40
Expense relating to short-term and low value leases (refer note below)	85.42	97.70
Total amount recognised in statement of profit or loss	**185.01**	**202.74**

(d) Below are the undiscounted potential future rental payments relating to leases liabilities recognised and outstanding at the end of the year :

Particulars	Within 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2024	205.22	-	**205.22**
March 31, 2023	287.84	9.30	**297.14**

The Group has certain leases of various assets with lease terms less than 12 months and certain leases of office equipment of low value. The Group applies the ‘short-term lease’ and ‘lease of low-value assets’ recognition exemptions for these leases which is recognised directly in Statement of Profit and Loss (included as a part of "Other expenses").

6 Non current investments

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Investments designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
29,40,083.433 units (March 31, 2023: 29,40,083.43; April 01, 2022: 29,40,083.43) of Union Medium Duration Fund *	343.62	320.94	313.59
	343.62	**320.94**	**313.59**

*Investments in Union Medium Duration Fund form part of margin money kept against letter of credits and bank guarantees sanctioned to the Holding

7 Other non-current financial assets (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Security deposits	84.27	77.37	107.31
Non current bank balances (refer note 11)	332.29	303.05	70.01
	416.56	**380.42**	**177.32**

8 Other non-current assets (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Capital advances	37.50	37.50	37.50
Balances with government authorities	412.85	900.68	1,669.39
Other advance	22.31	116.08	41.04
	472.66	**1,054.26**	**1,747.93**

9 Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Raw materials and components	13,781.17	13,703.45	13,859.53
Work in progress	2,516.67	2,958.45	3,194.01
Finished goods	4,103.76	4,788.07	6,997.92
Stores, spares, packing materials and others	533.04	732.07	607.56
	20,934.64	**22,182.04**	**24,659.02**

10 Trade receivables

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Unsecured			
Considered good	32,410.95	31,144.49	20,885.18
Doubtful	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-
	32,410.95	**31,144.49**	**20,885.18**
Less : Impairment allowance (including allowance for expected credit loss)			
Unsecured (considered good)	(1,121.97)	(635.69)	(400.68)
Doubtful	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-
	(1,121.97)	**(635.69)**	**(400.68)**
	31,288.98	**30,508.80**	**20,484.50**

10 Trade receivables (continued)

Trade receivables ageing schedule (on gross basis)

As of March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables						
- considered good	26,403.09	1,221.16	1,776.74	168.20	216.28	**29,785.47**
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	26,403.09	**1,221.16**	**1,776.74**	**168.20**	**216.28**	**29,785.47**
(ii) Disputed trade receivables						
- considered good	1,269.54	310.47	1,045.47	-	-	2,625.48
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,269.54	**310.47**	**1,045.47**	**-**	**-**	**2,625.48**
	27,672.63	**1,531.63**	**2,822.21**	**168.20**	**216.28**	**32,410.95**

As of March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables						
- considered good	28,085.83	2,090.92	526.02	218.68	223.03	**31,144.49**
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	28,085.83	**2,090.92**	**526.02**	**218.68**	**223.03**	**31,144.49**
(ii) Disputed trade receivables						
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	28,085.83	**2,090.92**	**526.02**	**218.68**	**223.03**	**31,144.49**

As of April 1, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables						
-considered good	19,416.57	757.57	444.87	155.16	111.01	**20,885.18**
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	19,416.57	**757.57**	**444.87**	**155.16**	**111.01**	**20,885.18**
(ii) Disputed trade receivables						
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	19,416.57	**757.57**	**444.87**	**155.16**	**111.01**	**20,885.18**

11 Cash and bank balances

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand	3.56	8.98	23.02
Balance with banks:			
- on current accounts	2,303.83	1,084.28	471.92
- debit balance in cash credit account	123.73	406.36	-
- margin money deposit with original maturity less than three months	21.40	-	-
	2,452.52	**1,499.62**	**494.94**
Other bank balances			
Margin money deposits having remaining maturity less than 12 months	821.23	808.27	1,033.64
	821.23	**808.27**	**1,033.64**
Details of bank balances :			
Balance with banks available on demand	2,427.56	1,490.64	471.92
Margin money deposit with original maturity less than three months	21.40	-	-
Margin money deposits having remaining maturity less than 12 months	821.23	808.27	1,033.64
Margin money deposits having remaining maturity more than 12 months (refer note 7)	332.29	303.05	70.01
	3,602.48	**2,601.96**	**1,575.57**

Balances with bank given as security
Margin money deposits with a carrying value of Rs. 1,174.92 Lakhs (March 31, 2023: Rs.1,111.32 Lakhs; April 01, 2022: Rs.1,103.65 Lakhs) are kept with the bank as margin for letter of credit and bank guarantee.

12 Other current financial assets

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Export incentive receivable	30.96	-	-
Retention money deposits	290.15	295.25	474.04
Derivative financial assets	-	6.56	-
	321.11	**301.81**	**474.04**

13 Other current assets

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Prepaid expenses	95.64	101.96	57.88
Advance to suppliers	272.26	560.74	750.45
	367.90	**662.70**	**808.33**

14 Share capital

	March 31, 2024 Rs. In Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. In Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. In Lakhs
Authorised shares			
50,00,000 (March 31, 2023, April 01, 2022: 50,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	500.00	500.00	500.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares			
37,27,500 (March 31, 2023, April 01, 2022: 37,27,500) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	372.75	372.75	372.75
	372.75	**372.75**	**372.75**

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity shares	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		April 1, 2022	
	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs
At the beginning of the year	37,27,500	372.75	37,27,500	372.75	37,27,500	372.75
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of year	**37,27,500**	**372.75**	**37,27,500**	**372.75**	**37,27,500**	**372.75**

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares
The Holding Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Holding Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Holding Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Group, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates
The Group does not have any ultimate holding company, accordingly, these disclosures are not applicable.

14 Share capital (continued)

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the shareholders	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		April 1, 2022	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid						
Vikram Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	18,63,237	49.99%	18,63,237	49.99%
Vishal Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	18,63,237	49.99%	18,63,237	49.99%
	37,26,474		37,26,474		37,26,474	

As per records of the Holding Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

(e) The Board of Directors of the Holding Company in its meeting held on March 9, 2024 had recommended an interim dividend payment of Rs. 4.00 per share for the financial year March 31, 2024. The dividend was paid on March 29, 2024.

(f) Details of shareholdings of promoters

For year ended March 31, 2024

Name of Promoter	Number of Shares held as on March 31, 2024	% of total Shares	Change in holding % during the year ended March 31, 2024
Vikram Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	NIL
Vishal Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	NIL
Poonam Makar	500	0.01%	NIL
Meetashi Makar	500	0.01%	NIL
Punvick Spaces LLP	25	0.00%	NIL
Quadrant Trades Private Limited	1	0.00%	NIL

For year ended March 31, 2023

Name of Promoter	Number of Shares held as on March 31, 2023	% of total Shares	Change in holding % during the year ended March 31, 2023
Vikram Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	NIL
Vishal Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	NIL
Poonam Makar	500	0.01%	NIL
Meetashi Makar	500	0.01%	NIL
Punvick Spaces LLP	25	0.00%	NIL
Quadrant Trades Private Limited	1	0.00%	NIL

For year ended April 1, 2022

Name of Promoter	Number of Shares held as on April 1, 2022	% of total Shares	Change in holding % during the year ended April 1, 2022
Vikram Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	NIL
Vishal Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	NIL
Poonam Makar	500	0.01%	NIL
Meetashi Makar	500	0.01%	NIL
Punvick Spaces LLP	25	0.00%	NIL
Quadrant Trades Private Limited	1	0.00%	NIL

15 Other equity

	March 31, 2024 Rs. In Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Equity component of compound financial instruments			
Balance at the beginning of the year	548.63	548.63	548.63
Changes during the year	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**548.63**	**548.63**	**548.63**
General reserve			
Balance at the beginning of the year	15,182.85	15,182.85	15,182.85
Add: Transfer from Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**15,182.85**	**15,182.85**	**15,182.85**
Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss (Retained earnings)			
Balance at the commencement of the year	16,845.99	9,293.72	9,293.72
Add: Net profit for the year	9,511.78	7,768.95	-
Add: Other comprehensive income			
- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations (net of tax)	(36.14)	(86.22)	-
	26,321.63	**16,976.45**	**9,293.72**
Less: Appropriations			
Transfer to General reserve	-	-	-
Equity dividend of Rs. 4.00 per share (March 31, 2023: Rs.3.50; April 01, 2022 : Rs. 3.00)	149.10	130.46	-
	149.10	**130.46**	**-**
Net surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**26,172.53**	**16,845.99**	**9,293.72**
Foreign currency translation reserve			
Balance at the commencement of the year	33.89	-	-
Add: Arising during the year	(18.98)	33.89	-
Balance at the end of the year	**14.91**	**33.89**	**-**
Total reserves and surplus	**41,918.92**	**32,611.36**	**25,025.20**

16 Long - term borrowings

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Secured			
Term loans			
- from banks [in refer note (a)]	141.64	508.42	1,144.69
- from financial institution [in refer note (a)]	345.10	595.44	918.78
Vehicle loans			
- from banks [in refer note (b)]	54.99	27.21	45.21
	541.73	**1,131.07**	**2,108.68**
Unsecured			
Financial liability component of compulsory convertible debentures [in refer note (c)]	469.33	536.05	597.09
	469.33	**536.05**	**597.09**
	1,011.06	**1,667.12**	**2,705.77**
The above amount includes			
Secured borrowings	541.73	1,131.07	2,108.68
Unsecured borrowings	469.33	536.05	597.09
Amounts disclosed under the head "Short term borrowing" (refer note 19)	491.07	545.26	553.04
	1,502.13	**2,212.38**	**3,258.81**

(a) For term loans from banks and financial institutions in Indian rupees

i) Term loans from Bajaj Finance Limited comprises of two tranches divided into four loans. The first tranche comprising two loans was fully repaid in the present financial year. The second tranche comprising of two loans carrying an interest rate of 9.25% p.a and repayable in monthly installments ranging from 21 - 34 months of Rs. 12.26 Lakhs each. The term loans are secured by,

i) an exclusive charge on specific movable assets purchased from the proceeds of the loans with a minimum fixed asset coverage ratio (FACR) of 1.4x.
ii) Personal guarantees of Vikram Makar and Vishal Makar.

(ii) Term loan from HDFC Bank carries interest rate of 8.00% p.a (1 Year MLCR + 70 bps) and are repayable in 20 equal monthly installments of Rs. 17.76 Lakhs.The term loan is secured by :

i) Exclusive charge on assets financed under the loan
ii) Land and building and plant & machinery situated at gat no. 519 and 521 to 525, Koregaon Bhima, Shirur, Pune.
iii) Land and building and plant & machinery situated at gat no. 735 to 739, Karandi, Shirur, Pune.
iv) Land situated at gat no. 1268/1 and 1268/2 at village Karandi, Shirur, Pune.
v) Pari passu charge on raw material, stock in progess, stores, spares and books debts of both present and future.
vi) Personal guarantees of Vikram Makar and Vishal Makar.

16 Long - term borrowings (continued)

(b) Vehicle loans from banks
Vehicle loans carry an interest rate ranging from 7.25% p.a to 9.50% p.a and are repayable in 35 - 56 equal monthly installments ranging from Rs. 0.18 lakhs to Rs. 0.59 lakhs. The vehicle loans are secured by a charge on the specific vehicles financed by the respective lenders.

(c) Compulsory convertible debentures
1,10,00,000 compulsory convertible debentures of Rs.10 each were issued during the financial year 2019-2020. The debentures are compulsory convertible into equity shares within a period of 10 years and carry an coupon rate of 10.25% p.a, which is subject to variation from time to time as mutually decided between the Group and the debenture holders. The Holding Company has classified these debentures as compound financial instruments in accordance with Ind AS 109. Refer note 2.2(q) for accounting policies applied by the Group for accounting of Compulsory convertible debentures.

17 Long term provisions

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Provision for employee benefits			
Compensated absences (refer note 37)	89.60	80.72	77.47
Gratuity (refer note 37)	229.23	159.40	-
	318.83	**240.12**	**77.47**

18 Other long-term liabilities

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Other advances	22.83	48.29	40.17
	22.83	**48.29**	**40.17**

19 Short-term borrowings

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Secured:			
Cash credit from banks [also refer note (a) and (e) below]	1,519.64	2,050.03	4,269.23
Packing credit in foreign currency [also refer note (a) below]	7,315.46	7,493.24	4,560.69
Preshipment credit in foreign currency [also refer note (a) below]	2,561.34	2,038.82	1,026.94
Foreign usance bill discounting [also refer note (b) below]	580.83	1,808.03	1,036.21
Working capital demand loans [also refer note (c) below]	2,509.91	5,227.34	4,573.53
Current maturities of long-term borrowings [refer note 16]	491.07	545.26	553.04
Other short term borrowings [also refer note (d) below]	-	751.03	1,461.59
	14,978.25	**19,913.75**	**17,481.23**
Unsecured:			
Working capital demand loan [also refer note (c) below]	-	-	500.00
	-	**-**	**500.00**
	14,978.25	**19,913.75**	**17,981.23**

(a) Cash credit, Pre-shipment, Post shipment and Packing Credit facilities

(i) Cash credit and packing credit in foreign currency from Union Bank of India are secured by hypothecation of inventories, stores, spares and trade receivables and personal guarantee of Vishal Makar and Vikram Makar.

(ii) Cash credit, Packing credit in foreign currency, Pre-shipment credit in foreign currency from HDFC Bank are secured by primary pari passu hypothecation charge on entire inventories, stores, spares and trade receivables. This is also secured by a second pari passu charge on:
-land and buildings and plant and machinery at Gat no. 519 and 521 to 525 at Koregao Bhima, Shirur.
-land and buildings and plant and machinery at Gat no.735 to 739 at villiage karandi, Shirur.
-land loacted at Gat no.1268/1 and 1268/2 at villiage Karandi, Shirur.
-and personal guarantee of Vishal Makar and Vikram Makar.

(iii) Cash credit facilities are repayable on demand and carry an interest rate ranging from 8.50% p.a to 10.00% p.a.

(iv) Packing credit and Pre-shipment credit in foreign currency are repayable on demand and carry an interest rate ranging from 3 Months SOFR plus 1.25 % p.a to 2.00% p.a.

19 Short-term borrowings (continued)

(b) Foreign usance bill discounting
Foreign usance bill discounting facility from Union Bank of India carries an interest rate of 3 Months SOFR plus 1.25% p.a to 2.00% p.a. and is secured by bills covering export sales and personal guarantee of Vishal Makar and Vikram Makar.

(c) Working Capital demand loan
(i) Working capital demand loan from Indusind Bank, HDFC Bank and HSBC Bank carries interest rate ranging from 8.50% p.a to 10.00% p.a and are secured by first pari passu charge on current asset and second pari passu charge on immovable fixed asset of the Company situated at both its units at Shirur and Koregaon Bhima (Part of consortium) and personal guarantee of Vikram Makar and Vishal Makar.

(ii) Working capital demand loan from Union Bank of India carries interest rate ranging from 8.50% p.a to 10.00% p.a and is secured by hypothecation of raw material, work in progress, finished goods, stores, spares, book debts including hypothecation of stock meant for exports and personal guarantee of Vishal Makar and Vikram Makar.

(d) Other short term borrowings
Other short term borrowings includes USD and EURO based bill discounting facility availed from India Factoring and Finance Solutions Private Limited, which is secured by bills covering export sales and carries interest of 3 Months LIBOR plus 2.50%.

(e) Other short term borrowings availed by foreign subsidiary
Working capital demand loan from Absa Bank Limited carries prime lending rate ranging plus 2.00% p.a and is secured by :
i) A covering mortgage bond for ZAR 500 Lakhs over portion 3 of Erf 279 and 280 Boksburg East.
ii) A general notarial bond of ZAR 900 Lakhs over movable assets and stock and Cession of subsidiary company's debtors book.

20 Trade payables

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Total outstanding due of micro and small enterprises (MSME) (refer note 40)	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	9,175.18	11,478.65	13,848.11
	9,175.18	**11,478.65**	**13,848.11**

Trade payable ageing schedule
As on March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed					
- MSME					-
- Others	8,609.24	27.76	5.66	-	8,642.66
	8,609.24	**27.76**	**5.66**	**-**	**8,642.66**
(ii) Disputed					
- MSME					-
- Others					-
	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Unbilled dues*	532.52	-	-	-	532.52
	8,609.24	**27.76**	**5.66**	**-**	**9,175.18**

As on March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed					
-MSME					-
- Others	11,156.21	290.29	1.89	0.72	11,449.11
	11,156.21	**290.29**	**1.89**	**0.72**	**11,449.11**
(ii) Disputed					
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Unbilled dues*	29.54	-	-	-	29.54
	11,156.21	**290.29**	**1.89**	**0.72**	**11,478.65**

As on April 1, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed					
-MSME					-
- Others	12,806.57	18.59	11.65	10.60	12,847.40
	12,806.57	**18.59**	**11.65**	**10.60**	**12,847.40**
(ii) Disputed					
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Unbilled dues*	1,000.71	-	-	-	1,000.71
	13,807.28	**18.59**	**11.65**	**10.60**	**13,848.11**

* Unbilled dues represents provisions for expenses accounted for.

21 Other current financial liabilities

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Creditors for capital goods	-	-	34.29
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	7.69	7.10	9.14
Derivate financial liabilities	0.06	-	1.64
Unclaimed dividend	67.10	-	-
	74.85	**7.10**	**45.07**

22 Short term provisions

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Provision for employee benefits			
Compensated absences (refer note 37)	13.70	12.34	12.19
Gratuity (refer note 37)	102.90	87.70	93.46
	116.60	**100.04**	**105.65**

23 Other current liabilities

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Statutory dues	320.99	329.94	208.78
Employee related liabilities	704.30	868.34	501.85
Advance from customers	818.27	2,083.67	1,591.56
	1,843.56	**3,281.95**	**2,302.19**

24 Revenue from operations

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Sale of products		
- finished goods	93,516.56	92,951.85
- traded goods	550.12	649.52
Sale of services	15.67	11.31
Other operating revenue		
- Scrap sales	76.17	46.18
- Export incentives	30.96	-
Revenue from operations (net)	**94,189.48**	**93,658.86**

Disclosures persuant to Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers :

(a) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contracted price is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Revenue from operations	94,189.48	93,658.86
Less : Export incentives from Government	(30.96)	-
Revenue from contract with customers	**94,158.52**	**93,658.86**
Add : Discounts allowed to customers	55.57	425.21
Add : Sales rejections/returns	153.01	769.48
Revenue as per contracted price	**94,367.10**	**94,853.55**

(b) Timing of revenue recognition

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
At point in time	94,189.48	93,658.86
	94,189.48	93,658.86

(c) Contract balances

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Trade receivables (gross)	32,410.95	31,144.49
Advance from customers	818.27	2,083.67

25 Other income

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Interest income		
- on bank deposits	73.69	58.42
- on unwinding of other financial assets	1.97	1.49
Exchange differences (net)	148.07	-
Profit on sale of assets (net)	21.58	-
Net gain on fair valuation of financial instruments ('FVTPL')	22.62	13.91
Liabilities no longer payable	-	9.04
Insurance claim received	-	97.30
Miscellaneous income	98.09	147.81
	366.02	**327.97**

26 Cost of raw material and components consumed

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Inventory at the beginning of the year	13,703.45	13,859.53
Add: Purchases	56,907.53	54,722.17
	70,610.98	**68,581.70**
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	13,781.17	13,703.45
Cost of raw material and components consumed	**56,829.81**	**54,878.25**

27 Purchase of traded goods

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Traded goods	138.40	455.94
	138.40	**455.94**

28 Decrease in inventories of work in progress and finished goods

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Work in progress	2,958.45	3,194.01
Finished goods	4,788.07	6,997.92
	7,746.52	**10,191.93**
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Work in progress	2,516.67	2,958.45
Finished goods	4,103.76	4,788.07
	6,620.43	**7,746.52**
	1,126.09	**2,445.41**

29 Employee benefits expense

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Salaries, wages, bonus and commission	5,930.76	5,541.36
Contribution to provident and other funds	203.01	218.21
Superannuation expense	12.13	8.46
Gratuity expenses (refer note 37)	71.14	50.25
Staff welfare expenses	263.50	196.62
	6,480.54	**6,014.90**

30 Depreciation and amortisation

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Depreciation of property, plant and equipments	789.86	820.23
Amortisation of intangible assets	3.44	2.71
Depreciation of right of use assets	80.64	80.64
	873.94	**903.58**

31 Finance costs

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Interest on term loans	52.69	63.17
Interest on working capital facilities	1,152.66	1,205.34
Interest on lease liabilities	18.95	24.40
Interest on unwinding of financial liabilities		
- on compulsory convertible debentures	46.34	51.71
- on other financial liabilities	1.35	1.10
Interest on short fall in payment of income tax	1.17	129.37
	1,273.16	**1,475.09**

32 Other expenses

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Consumption of stores and spares	1,573.98	1,280.46
Consumption of packing materials	965.04	859.99
Power, fuel and water	2,965.38	2,470.96
Labour charges	991.89	1,085.24
Other manufacturing expenses	160.31	275.61
Freight and forwarding charges	3,953.23	6,141.18
Rent, rates and taxes	120.06	115.52
Insurance	90.20	74.06
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	365.24	173.69
- Others	207.01	215.14
Security charges	108.37	113.09
Travelling and conveyance	429.28	380.81
Other selling expenses	694.14	594.43
Communication costs	75.43	116.56
Business promotion and advertisement expenses	297.73	364.66
Legal and professional fees	296.30	314.59
Payment to auditors (refer note 35)	27.36	26.76
Bank charges	537.94	580.37
Provision for doubtful debts (including expected credit loss)	486.28	235.01
Exchange differences (net)	-	778.56
Bad debts written off	187.15	159.31
Miscellaneous expenses	154.93	152.79
Expenditure incurred towards Corporate Social Responsibity('CSR')	145.00	116.25
	14,832.25	**16,625.04**

33 Exceptional items

One of the subsidiary of the Group based out of South Africa had identified and recognised an amount of Rs. 1,315.08 lakhs as an exceptional item on account of losses incurred by it due to floods in the region where the raw material of the subsidiary were stored in the previous year. The subsidiary has applied for an insurance claim but had not accounted for the total claim filed due to uncertainity over the claim amount which will finally be assessed by the insurance company, except for the part insurance claim of Rs.97.30 lakhs already received. Further the subsidiary had received a sum of Rs.527.13 lakhs as an initial claim on account of loss of raw materials, which had been adjusted against the consumption of raw materials in the consolidated financial

34 Income tax

(A) Statement of Profit and Loss

(i) Tax expenses on items recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Current tax	3,412.23	2,761.69
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	35.13	(31.47)
Deferred tax	(9.04)	(181.08)
	3,438.32	**2,549.14**

(ii) Tax expenses on items recognised in Other Comprehensive income

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Tax on remeasurements of defined benefit liability	(12.15)	(29.00)
	(12.15)	**(29.00)**

(iii) Tax expenses on total comprehensive income	3,426.17	2,520.14

(B) Balance Sheet

Tax liabilities

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Income tax liabilities	116.91	662.96	388.10
	116.91	**662.96**	**388.10**

34 Income tax (continued)

(C) Deferred tax liabilities (net)

		March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Deferred tax liability				
Property, plant and equipments and intangible assets		1,722.08	1,705.22	1,758.16
Right of use of assets		38.56	58.85	79.15
Transaction cost on long term borrowings		0.40	0.77	1.97
Fair value gain on investment in mutual funds		10.98	5.27	3.42
Others		1.25	2.90	1.43
Gross deferred tax liability	**(A)**	**1,773.27**	**1,773.01**	**1,844.13**
Deferred tax assets				
Expected credit loss on trade receivables		282.38	159.99	100.84
Expenditure allowed on payment basis		109.59	87.29	48.91
Lease liabilities		45.05	63.42	77.26
Compound financial instruments		118.12	134.91	150.28
Others		73.57	136.94	6.56
Gross deferred tax assets	**(B)**	**628.71**	**582.55**	**383.85**
Net deferred tax liabilities	**C = (A) - (B)**	**1,144.56**	**1,190.46**	**1,460.28**

(D) Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rate for respective year

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Accounting profit before tax	13,001.31	11,188.62
Income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected income tax expense	3,272.17	2,815.95
Tax effects of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) :		
(i) Non deductible expenses	39.01	29.26
(ii) Changes in estimates related to prior years	35.13	(31.47)
(iii) Others	92.01	(264.60)
Income tax expense reported in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	**3,438.32**	**2,549.14**

35 Payment to auditor's

	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
As auditor:		
Statutory audit	17.00	15.63
Tax audit	5.00	4.50
Other taxation matters	5.07	6.45
Reimbursement of expenses	0.29	0.18
	27.36	**26.76**

36 Earnings Per Share ('EPS')

The following table reflects the computation of basic and diluted EPS in accordance with Ind AS 33 - Earnings per share

			March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
A	Total compreshensive income attributable to equity shareholders	in Rs. Lakhs	9,456.66	7,716.62
B	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	Nos.	37,27,500	37,27,500
C	Adjusted earning for computation of diluted earning per share	in Rs. Lakhs	9,491.11	7,755.31
D	Weighted average number of potential equity shares outstanding during the year on account of complusory convertible debentures	Nos.	98,567	1,27,414
E	Weighted average number of equity shares (including diluting shares)	Nos.	38,26,067	38,54,914
F	Nominal value of each share	in Rs.	10.00	10.00
G	Basic Earnings per share (A/B)	in Rs.	**253.70**	**207.02**
H	Diluted Earnings per share (C/E)	in Rs.	**248.06**	**201.18**

37 Details of employee benefits as required by the IND AS 19 Employee benefits :

(a) Defined Contribution Plan
The Group makes provident fund contributions and National Pension Scheme (NPS) contribution to defined contributions plans for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Group recognised Rs. 194.80 lakhs (March 31, 2023 : Rs. 211.60 lakhs) for the above-mentioned contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Group are at rates specified in the rules of the scheme.

(b) Defined Benefit Plan
Defined benefit plans comprises of Post-employment benefits plan mainly gratuity and other long term employee benefits mainly comprising of compensated absences. These are measured at each Balance Sheet date based on actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using projected unit credit method. The breakup is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 01, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Gratuity :			
Non-current	229.23	159.40	-
Current	102.90	87.70	93.46
Total	**332.13**	**247.10**	**93.46**
Compensated absences :			
Non-current	89.60	80.72	77.47
Current	13.70	12.34	12.19
Total	**103.30**	**93.06**	**89.66**

(c) The gratuity plan is a defined benefit plan under which an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service is entitled to receive fifteen by twenty-six days salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement/exit. The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, Other Comprehensive Income, the funded status and amounts recognised in Balance Sheet for the plan :

a) Statement showing changes in present value of obligation as at the end of the year

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 01, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	683.14	523.70	442.53
Current service cost	52.71	43.73	37.54
Interest cost	50.96	36.55	28.50
Benefits paid	(31.21)	(32.41)	(32.85)
Actuarial (gains) / losses	42.97	111.57	47.98
Present value of defined benefit obligation as on Balance Sheet date	**798.57**	**683.14**	**523.70**

(b) Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 01, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Opening fair value of plan assets	436.04	430.24	404.04
Interest income	32.53	30.03	26.02
Contributions by employer	34.40	11.83	33.06
Benefits paid	(31.21)	(32.41)	(32.85)
Return on plan assets	(5.32)	(3.65)	(0.03)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**466.44**	**436.04**	**430.24**

c) Analysis of defined benefit obligation :

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Defined benefit obligation	798.57	683.14	523.70
Fair value of plan assets	466.44	436.04	430.24
Net liability recognized in the Balance Sheet	**(332.13)**	**(247.10)**	**(93.46)**

d) Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Current service cost	52.71	43.73
Interest cost (net of interest income from plan assets)	18.43	6.52
Gratuity expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**71.14**	**50.25**

e) Expenses recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Actuarial losses / (gains)	42.97	111.57
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	5.32	3.65
Gratuity expense recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	**48.29**	**115.22**

37 Details of employee benefits as required by the IND AS 19 Employee benefits (continued)

f) Actuarial assumptions

	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
i)	Discount Rate (%)	7.20%	7.46%	6.98%
ii)	Salary Escalation (%)	10.00%	10.00%	8.00%
iii)	Withdrawal Rate (%)	8.00%	8.00%	7.00%
iv)	Retirement age (in years)	60	60	60
v)	Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)

g) Sensitivity analysis of present value of defined benefit obligation to 1% change in key assumptions

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Increase by 1%	Decrease by 1%	Increase by 1%	Decrease by 1%
Discount rate	(55.30)	63.37	(47.27)	54.17
Salary escalation rate	51.22	(47.80)	45.57	(42.50)
Withdrawal rate	(8.84)	9.92	(7.49)	8.41

h) Expected cash flows

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Year 1	66.60	63.80
Year 2	73.61	51.21
Year 3	59.90	67.68
Year 4	71.15	50.58
Year 5	61.92	61.85
Year 6 - 10	405.51	332.82
Year 11 - above	834.97	758.95

38 Capital and other commitments

At March 31, 2024, the Group has a commitment towards purchase of capital assets of Rs.Nil (March 31, 2023: Rs 36.85 lakhs; April 1, 2022: Rs 179.72 lakhs).

39 Related party disclosures

Name of related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists

Key Managerial personnel	Vikram Makar Vishal Makar
Directors	Laxmidas V Merchant Satish Kotian
Relatives of Key managerial personnel	Kamlesh Makar Poonam Makar Meetashi Makar Avantika Makar
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and their relatives with whom transactions have taken place	Quadrant Property Management Services Private Limited Punvick Spaces LLP (formerly known as Punvick Spaces Private Limited) Quadrant Trades Private Limited

a. Transaction and closing balances : Related parties where control exists

	Amount receivable from related Parties	Amount payable to related parties
Other entities		
Quadrant Trades Private Limited		
March 31, 2024	-	0.35
March 31, 2023	-	0.35
Quadrant Property Management Services Private Limited		
March 31, 2024	1.39	-
March 31, 2023	1.39	-

39 Related party disclosures (continued)

b. Transactions and closing balances : Key managerial personnel

	Salary and Professional fees	Rent	Dividend	Amount payable to related parties*
Vikram Makar, Managing Director				
March 31, 2024	691.50	3.00	74.53	120.92
March 31, 2023	859.53	3.00	65.21	226.69
Vishal Makar, Managing Director				
March 31, 2024	709.50	3.00	74.53	118.67
March 31, 2023	859.53	3.00	65.21	224.24
Satish Kotian, Director				
March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2023	25.39	-	-	-

*excluding unclaimed dividend, if any

c. Transactions and closing balances : Relatives of key managerial personnel

	Salary	Rent	Dividend	Amount payable to the related parties*
Kamlesh Makar				
March 31, 2024	-	6.00	-	5.40
March 31, 2023	-	6.00	-	5.40
Poonam Makar				
March 31, 2024	-	-	0.02	0.02
March 31, 2023	-	-	0.02	-
Meetashi Makar				
March 31, 2024	-	-	0.02	-
March 31, 2023	-	-	0.02	-
Avantika Makar				
March 31, 2024	67.27	-	-	20.48
March 31, 2023	62.42	-	-	18.23

*excluding unclaimed dividend, if any

d. Transactions and closing balances : Key managerial personnel and relatives of key managerial personnel

	Coupon payments on compulsory convertible debentures	Amounts of compulsory convertible debentures subscribed
Vikram Makar, Managing Director		
March 31, 2024	56.35	549.85
March 31, 2023	56.35	549.85
Vishal Makar, Managing Director		
March 31, 2024	56.35	549.85
March 31, 2023	56.35	549.85
Poonam Makar		
March 31, 2024	0.02	0.15
March 31, 2023	0.02	0.15
Meetashi Makar		
March 31, 2024	0.02	0.15
March 31, 2023	0.02	0.15

40 Details of due to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

There are no amounts that needs to disclosed pertaining to Micro and Small Enterprises under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006). As at March 31, 2024, no supplier has intimated the Holding Company about its status as Micro or Small enterprises or its registration with appropriate authority under 'The Micro, small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. (March 31, 2023 : Nil; April 1, 2022 : Nil).

41 Contingent liabilities

	Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
a.	Income tax*	19.06	19.06	12.37
b.	Customs**	56.01	56.01	56.01
c.	Sales tax ***	-	-	71.78
d.	Goods and services tax#	62.39	-	-

*Income tax comprise demand from the Indian tax authorities for payment of additional tax of Rs.19.06 lakhs (March 31, 2023: 19.06 Lakhs, April 1, 2022: 12.37 lakhs) including interest. The tax demands have arisen as the tax authorities have disallowed the expense of late delivery charges for AY 2008-2009. The matter for the AY 2008-2009 is pending before the Hon' Bombay High Court. The Group and the income tax department is contesting the demands against each other and hence no tax expense has been accrued in the financial statements for the tax demand raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's consolidated financial position and consolidated results of operations.

**The Indian customs department has issued order demanding payment of duty, interest and penalty under the Customs Act, 1962 in relation to import of machinery without payment of duty under notification no. 52/2003. The total amount of demand as per order is Rs. 56.01 Lakhs (March 31, 2023: 56.01 Lakhs, April 1, 2022: 56.01 Lakhs). The Group is contesting the demand at Customs, Excise, Service Tax Appeallate Tribunal. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's consolidated financial position and consolidated results of operations.

*** For financial year 2016-2017, the Indian Sales tax department had adjusted the demand amount of Rs. 71.78 Lakhs against the refund balance of Rs. 152.36 Lakhs on account of differential duty on C-forms not received. The management of the Holding Company had resolved to write off the balance amount in the financial year 2022-2023 and not dispute the above adjustment.

#Goods and services tax comprises of various demands from the Indian Goods and Services tax authorities amounting to Rs.62.39 Lakhs (March 31, 2023: Nil, April 1, 2022: Nil). The tax demands have arisen as the Goods and Services tax authorities have adjusted refund issued/input tax credit claimed by the Holding Company in financial year 2017-2018, 2019-2020 and 2021-2022. The matter for each of the financial year is pending before the Central GST Appellate Authority and hence no tax expense has been accrued in the Consolidated financial statements. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's Consolidated financial position and Consolidated results of operations.

42 Segment reporting

Reportable segments

The Board of Directors have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision-Maker who examine the Group's performance both from a product and geographic perspective. The Chief Operating Decision Maker has identified only one reportable segment of "Manufacturing and selling of fabric reinforced conveyor belts,rubber sheets and other rubber moulded products" for different sectors/industries. Hence the revenue, expenses, results, assets and liabilities disclosed in the financial statements of the Group are allocable to one segment.

Geographical information

(a) Revenues from operations:

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs
Within India	39,296.63	29,035.44
Outside India	54,892.85	64,623.42
	94,189.48	**93,658.86**

(b) Segment assets (trade receivables)

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Within India	13,681.64	9,412.52	8,302.24
Outside India	18,729.31	21,731.97	12,582.94
	32,410.95	**31,144.49**	**20,885.18**

(c) Segment liabilities (trade payables)

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Within India	6,508.13	8,187.90	9,929.77
Outside India (trade payables)	2,667.05	3,290.75	3,918.34
	9,175.18	**11,478.65**	**13,848.11**

43 The Annual General Meeting ('AGM') of the shareholders of the Holding Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 has not been held. The Holding Company has obtained a legal opinion confirming that these consolidated Ind AS financial statements can be adopted in the board meeting in spite of non-compliance under section 96 of the Companies Act, 2013 related to the requirement of holding an AGM.

44 Certain shareholders of the Holding Company have filed an application with Hon' National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') against other shareholders under section 241 and section 242 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Holding Company and other directors of the Holding Company have also been made a party to the suit.The NCLT in its proceedings has recorded that the shareholders have consented for mediation. The mediation has not been concluded till the date of approval of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements. The management believes that the outcome of the mediation and/or the NCLT proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on these Consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

45 Financial Risk Management

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprises of loans, borrowings, lease liabilities and trade payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances that are derived directly from its operations.

The Group is exposed to market risks, credit risks and liquidity risks. The Group's management oversees the management of these risks. The management of the Group ensures that the Group's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's risk objectives. The Board of Directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

(A) Market risks
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risks include loans and borrowings, trade payables, investments in mutual funds and trade receivables.

(i) Interest rate risks
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Below mentioned table provides a summary of financial instruments that are exposed to interest rate risk :

Particulars	March 31, 2024		
	Average interest rate	Balance Rs. in Lakhs	% of total loans
Term loan from banks and financial institution	9.00%	1,032.80	6.46%
Working capital facilities from banks and financial institutions in foreign currency	9.21%	10,457.63	65.40%
Working capital facilities from banks and financial institutions in Indian Rupees	9.25%	4,029.55	25.20%

Particulars	March 31, 2023		
	Average interest rate	Balance Rs. in Lakhs	% of total loans
Term loan from banks and financial institution	8.61%	1,676.33	7.77%
Working capital facilities from banks and financial institutions in foreign currency	9.15%	12,091.12	56.03%
Working capital facilities from banks and financial institutions in Indian Rupees	8.45%	7,277.37	33.72%

Particulars	April 1, 2022		
	Average interest rate	Balance Rs. in Lakhs	% of total loans
Term loan from banks and financial institution	8.41%	2,661.72	12.87%
Working capital facilities from banks and financial institutions in foreign currency	4.83%	7,381.83	35.68%
Working capital facilities from banks and financial institutions in Indian Rupees	9.19%	10,046.36	48.56%

Sensitivity
Profit/loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of change interest rates

Impact on profit after tax	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	April 1, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Interest rates - increase by 50 basis points *	77.60	105.22	100.45
Interest rates - decrease by 50 basis points *	(77.60)	(105.22)	(100.45)

* Holding all other variables constant.

(ii) Foreign currency risks
Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's export revenue and Group's import purchases. The Group does not hedge its foreign currency exposures.

The Group's management monitors the trade receivables in foreign currency on a regular basis. The credit period extended to the foreign customers is restricted, thus ensuring that the exchange rate fluctuations does not materially affect the cash inflows in functional currency. The Group's exposure to the foreign currency risk is as follows :

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		April 1, 2022	
		Amount in foreign currency	Rs. in Lakhs	Amount in foreign currency	Rs. in Lakhs	Amount in foreign currency	Rs. in Lakhs
Financial assets							
Trade receivables	EUR	21.05	1,827.74	17.29	1,436.52	10.40	873.89
	GBP	2.61	262.34	3.22	315.16	4.49	442.65
	USD	156.30	12,861.98	202.68	16,314.89	112.74	8,583.21
	ZAR	810.65	3,536.42	824.46	3,619.95	334.85	2,655.41
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings	USD	125.03	10,457.63	145.95	12,040.37	96.30	7,310.40
	EURO	-	-	0.56	50.75	0.85	71.43
	ZAR	333.99	1,474.92	328.43	1,516.46	273.32	1,430.29
Trade payables	USD	18.17	22,891.06	31.59	47,510.20	31.89	32,580.12
	EURO	0.01	0.71	0.02	0.02	0.18	15.26
	CAD	0.12	6.30	0.12	7.51	0.12	7.52
	AED	3.56	83.22	-	-	-	-
	ZAR	177.75	602.61	140.50	452.5	99.84	1,425.62
Net exposure to foreign currency risks	EUR	21.04	1,827.03	16.70	1,385.75	9.37	787.21
	GBP	2.61	262.34	3.22	315.16	4.49	442.65
	USD	13.10	(20,486.71)	25.13	(43,235.68)	(15.44)	(31,307.32)
	ZAR	298.91	1,458.89	355.53	1,651.02	(38.31)	(200.50)
	CAD	(0.12)	(6.30)	(0.12)	(7.51)	(0.12)	(7.52)
	AED	(3.56)	(83.22)	-	-	-	-

45 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and EUR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		01 April 2022	
		Impact on profit		Impact on profit		Impact on profit	
		Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%
Net exposure to foreign currency risks	EUR	91.35	(91.35)	69.29	(69.29)	39.36	(39.36)
	GBP	13.12	(13.12)	15.76	(15.76)	22.13	(22.13)
	USD	(1,024.34)	1,024.34	(2,161.78)	2,161.78	(1,565.37)	1,565.37
	ZAR	72.94	(72.94)	82.55	(82.55)	(10.02)	10.02
	CAD	(0.31)	0.31	0.38	(0.38)	0.38	(0.38)
	AED	(4.16)	4.16	-	-	-	-

Other price risks

The Group has a policy of investing its surplus funds in mutual funds, interest bearing term deposits and other highly marketable debt investments. The Group is exposed to price risk for investments that are classified as fair value through profit and loss. To manage its price risk, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification and investment in the portfolio is done in accordance with Group's investment policy approved by the Board of Directors.

Derivative financial instruments

To effectively manage the foreign currency risk, the Group enters into foreign exchange forward contracts in US Dollar, ZAR and Euro that are measured at fair value through profit and loss in accordance with Ind AS 109.

The foreign exchange forward contract balances vary with the changes in foreign exchange forward rates. The fair value of foreign currency forward contracts as at the end of the respective financial years are as under :

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		01 April 2022	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value of foreign currency forwards	-	**0.06**	6.56	-	-	1.64

Below mentioned table summarises the amounts of outstanding forward contracts as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 :

Nature of instrument	Purpose	Currency	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
			Foreign Currency In Lakhs *	In Rs. Lakhs *	Foreign Currency In Lakhs *	In Rs. Lakhs *
Forward Contracts	Effective management of foreign currency risk	USD	**7.50**	**633.11**	27.33	2,207.83
Forward Contracts		ZAR	-	-	58.56	269.10

*Amount in INR and foreign currency represents the amount of forward contracts purchased.

(B) Credit risks

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to financial losses. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities including deposits with banks, investment in mutual funds and other financial instruments.

(i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and reconciled. At March 31, 2024, receivable from Group's top 5 customers accounted for approximately 31.70% (March 31, 2023: 40.33%) of gross trade receivable outstanding. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. The calculation is based on historical data and subsequent expectation of receipts. The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

(ii) Deposits with banks and investment in mutual funds

Credit risk from balances with banks and mutual funds is managed in accordance with the Group's approved investment policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with reputed banks where the counterparty risk is minimum.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Balance Sheet March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 and April 1, 2022 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in the respective notes.

45 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(C) Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its existing or future obligations as they fall due, due to insufficient availability of cash or cash equivalents. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damages to Group's reputation.

The Group maintained a cautious liquidity strategy, with a positive cash balance throughout the year ended March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 and April 1, 2022. Cash flow from operating activities provides the funds to service the financial liabilities on a day-to-day basis.

The Group regularly monitors the rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short term surplus cash generated, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, is retained as cash and cash equivalents for ensuring sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 Years	More than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2024				
Borrowings	14,978.25	1,011.06	-	15,989.31
Lease liabilities	79.13	99.88	-	179.01
Trade payables	9,175.18	-	-	9,175.18
Other financial liabilities	74.85	-	-	74.85
Total	**24,307.41**	**1,110.94**	**-**	**25,418.35**
March 31, 2023				
Borrowings	19,913.75	1,667.12	-	21,580.87
Lease liabilities	72.98	169.81	9.20	251.99
Trade payables	11,478.65	-	-	11,478.65
Other financial liabilities	7.10	-	-	7.10
Total	**31,472.48**	**1,836.93**	**9.20**	**33,318.61**
April 1, 2022				
Borrowings	17,981.23	2,704.35	1.42	20,687.00
Lease liabilities	54.98	240.53	11.46	306.97
Trade payables	13,848.11	-	-	13,848.11
Other financial liabilities	45.07	-	-	45.07
Total	**31,929.39**	**2,944.88**	**12.88**	**34,887.15**

46 Capital management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, equity component of compound financial instruments and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Group. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Below mentioned table summarises the capital structure of the Group at the end of the financial year :

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Lakhs	01 April 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Equity share capital	372.75	372.75	372.75
Equity component of compound financial instruments	548.63	548.63	548.63
Other equity	41,370.29	32,062.73	24,476.57
Total equity	**42,291.67**	**32,984.11**	**25,397.95**
Borrowings	15,989.31	21,580.87	20,687.00
Total debt	**15,989.31**	**21,580.87**	**20,687.00**
Debt to equity ratio	**0.38**	**0.65**	**0.81**

47 Fair value measurement

A Financial instruments by category

The financial instruments of the Group are measured at Amortised cost and Fair Value through Profit and Loss ("FVTPL"). The Group does not have any financial instruments that are measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVTOCI").

Below table summarises the financial instruments that are measures at FVTPL and amoritsed cost :

S.no	Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		April 1, 2022	
		Rs. in Lakhs		Rs. in Lakhs		Rs. in Lakhs	
		FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
	Financial assets						
(a)	Non current investment	343.62	-	320.94	-	313.59	-
(b)	Trade receivables	-	31,288.98	-	30,508.80	-	20,484.50
(c)	Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,452.52	-	1,499.62	-	494.94
(d)	Other bank balances	-	821.23	-	808.27	-	1,033.64
(e)	Other financial assets	-	737.67	6.56	675.67	-	651.36
	Total financial assets	**343.62**	**35,300.40**	**327.50**	**33,492.36**	**313.59**	**22,664.44**
	Financial liabilities						
(a)	Borrowings	-	15,989.31	-	21,580.87	-	20,687.00
(b)	Lease liabilities	-	179.01	-	251.99	-	306.97
(c)	Trade payables	-	9,175.18	-	11,478.65	-	13,848.11
(d)	Other financial liabilities	0.06	74.79	-	7.10	1.64	43.43
	Total financial liabilities	**0.06**	**25,418.29**	**-**	**33,318.61**	**1.64**	**34,885.51**

B Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS). An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Total financial assets				
March 31, 2024	343.62	-	-	**343.62**
March 31, 2023	327.50	-	-	**327.50**
April 1, 2022	313.59	-	-	**313.59**
Total financial liabilities				
March 31, 2024	0.06	-	-	**0.06**
March 31, 2023	-	-	-	**-**
April 1, 2022	1.64	-	-	**1.64**

Level 1: This hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.
Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. The Group does not have any financial instruments that are measured under Level 2 hierarchy.
Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. The Group does not have any financial instruments that are measured under Level 3 hierarchy.

C Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, lease liabilities, trade payables, long-term borrowings, short term borrowings and all other financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values.

D Valuation technique used to determine fair value of forward contracts

Fair value of forward contracts outstanding as at the balance sheet date is determined using marked to market valuation received from bank.

E Valuation technique used to determine fair value of investments in mutual funds

Fair value of market linked investments is determined using Net Asset Value ('NAV') report issued by mutual fund house.

48 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS')

These consolidated financial statements, for the year ended March 31, 2024, are the first the Group has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2023, the Group has prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ('Indian GAAP').

Accordingly, the Group has prepared its consolidated financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for the periods ending on March 31, 2024, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023 and April 1, 2022, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these consolidated financial statements, the Group's opening consolidated Balance Sheet was prepared as at April 1, 2022, the Group's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Group in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 1, 2022 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023.

Ind AS 101 allows first time adopters certain mandatory exemptions and certain optional exceptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The mandatory exemptions and optional exceptions applied by the Group are enumerated below:

A. Mandatory exemptions applied

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Group has applied the following exemptions:

(1) Estimates
The estimates at April 1, 2022 and at March 31, 2023 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model where application of Indian GAAP did not require estimation. The estimates used by the Group for recording the impairinment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model are in accordance with the conditions as at April 1, 2022, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of March 31, 2023.

(2) Classification and measurement of financial assets
The Group's has classified financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

(3) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities
The Group has elected to apply derecognition requirements for financial assets and financial liabilities as per Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS.

B. Optional exceptions applied

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain optional exceptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Group has applied the following exemptions:

(1) Deemed cost for Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets
The Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the Indian GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

B Reconciliations between Indian GAAP and Ind AS

The following reconciliations provide the effect of transition to Ind AS from Indian GAAP in accordance with Ind AS 101 :
(1) Balance sheet as at April 1, 2022 and March 31, 2023
(2) Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2023
(3) Reconciliation of total equity as at April 1, 2022 and March 31, 2023
(4) Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
CIN:U25199PN1949PTC006875
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 (Continued)

48 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards (continued)

(i) Reconciliation of assets, liabilities and equity as previously reported under Indian GAAP with Ind AS

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2023			As at April 1, 2022		
		Indian GAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS	Indian GAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
ASSETS							
I. Non-current assets							
Property, plant and equipment	B	13,575.51	162.27	13,737.78	13,703.70	665.21	14,368.91
Intangible assets		8.71	(0.25)	8.46	8.95	0.46	9.41
Capital work-in-progress	B	289.08	-	289.08	346.36	-	346.36
Right-of-use assets	3	-	233.84	233.84	-	314.48	314.48
Financial assets							
(i) Other investments	2	300.00	20.94	320.94	300.00	13.59	313.59
(ii) Other financial assets	2	938.18	(557.76)	380.42	1,706.89	(1,529.57)	177.32
Other non-current assets		681.88	372.38	1,054.26	658.54	1,089.39	1,747.93
Total non-current assets		15,793.36	231.42	16,024.78	16,724.44	553.56	17,278.00
Current assets							
Inventories		22,205.98	(23.94)	22,182.04	24,567.18	91.84	24,659.02
Financial assets							
(i) Trade receivables	2	30,969.49	(460.69)	30,508.80	20,857.18	(372.68)	20,484.50
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents		1,093.26	406.36	1,499.62	494.94	-	494.94
(iii) Other bank balances		808.27	-	808.27	1,033.64	-	1,033.64
(iv) Other financial assets	2	560.74	(258.93)	301.81	750.45	(276.41)	474.04
Other current assets		230.92	431.78	662.70	123.68	684.65	808.33
Total current assets		55,868.66	94.58	55,963.24	47,827.07	127.40	47,954.47
Total assets		71,662.02	326.00	71,988.02	64,551.51	680.96	65,232.47
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Equity							
Equity share capital		372.75	-	372.75	372.75	-	372.75
Other equity		31,269.72	1,341.64	32,611.36	23,550.50	1,474.70	25,025.20
		31,642.47	1,341.64	32,984.11	23,923.25	1,474.70	25,397.95
Non-controlling interests		739.57	(578.09)	161.48	912.49	(338.98)	573.51
LIABILITIES							
Non-current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
(i) Borrowings	7	2,079.79	(412.67)	1,667.12	2,807.58	(101.81)	2,705.77
(ii) Lease liabilities	3	-	179.01	179.01	-	251.99	251.99
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5	1,556.96	(366.50)	1,190.46	1,670.33	(210.05)	1,460.28
Long term provisions	1	240.12	-	240.12	77.47	-	77.47
Other long term liabilities		53.42	(5.13)	48.29	45.85	(5.68)	40.17
Total non-current liabilities		3,930.29	(605.29)	3,325.00	4,601.23	(65.55)	4,535.68
Current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
(i) Borrowings		19,661.71	252.04	19,913.75	18,390.16	(408.93)	17,981.23
(ii) Trade payables							
- Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-
- Dues to other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		12,347.02	(868.37)	11,478.65	14,349.90	(501.79)	13,848.11
(iii) Lease liabilities	3	-	72.98	72.98	-	54.98	54.98
(iv) Other financial liabilities		-	7.10	7.10	-	45.07	45.07
Current tax liabilities		662.96	-	662.96	369.23	18.87	388.10
Short-term provisions	1	100.04	-	100.04	124.52	(18.87)	105.65
Other current liabilities		2,577.96	703.99	3,281.95	1,880.73	421.46	2,302.19
Total current liabilities		35,349.69	167.74	35,517.43	35,114.54	(389.21)	34,725.33
Total equity and liabilities		71,662.02	326.00	71,988.02	64,551.51	680.96	65,232.47

* The Indian GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
CIN:U25199PN1949PTC006875
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 (Continued)

48 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards (continued)

(ii) Reconciliation of Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2023 Indian GAAP *	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Income				
Revenue from operations		93,658.86	-	93,658.86
Other income	2	387.10	(59.13)	327.97
		94,045.96	**(59.13)**	**93,986.83**
Expenses				
Cost of raw materials and components consumed		54,947.12	(68.87)	54,878.25
Purchase of traded goods		455.94	-	455.94
Change in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress, dies and scrap		2,376.54	68.87	2,445.41
Employee benefits expense	1	6,130.47	(115.57)	6,014.90
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3	822.94	80.64	903.58
Finance costs	2(e), 7	1,505.85	(30.76)	1,475.09
Other expenses	2(a)	16,137.26	487.78	16,625.04
		82,376.12	**422.09**	**82,798.21**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**11,669.84**	**(481.22)**	**11,188.62**
Exceptional items		1,315.08	-	**1,315.08**
Profit before tax		**10,354.76**	**(481.22)**	**9,873.54**
Tax expense				
Current tax		2,761.69	-	2,761.69
Earlier year taxes		(31.47)	-	(31.47)
Deferred tax	5	(53.63)	(127.45)	(181.08)
Tax expense		**2,676.59**	**(127.45)**	**2,549.14**
Profit for the year		**7,678.17**	**(353.77)**	**7,324.40**
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent years				
- Re-measurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plans	1	-	(115.22)	(115.22)
- Income tax effect on above	5	-	29.00	29.00
Other comprehensive (loss) for the year (net of tax)		**-**	**(86.22)**	**(86.22)**
Items that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent years				
- Foreign currency translation reserve		-	66.41	**66.41**
- Income tax effect on above		-	-	**-**
		-	**66.41**	**66.41**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year (net of tax)		**7,678.17**	**(373.58)**	**7,304.59**

* The Indian GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

(ii) Reconciliations between Ind AS and Indian GAAP for Equity, Profit & Loss and Cash Flows are as follows:

Particulars	Note	Profit reconciliation For the year ended March 31, 2023	Equity reconciliation As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022
Profit after tax/ total equity as per previous GAAP		7,678.17	31,642.47	23,923.25
Ind AS Adjustments [Increase in equity/(decrease in equity)]:				
(a) Impact of accounting of borrowing cost on loans accepted from banks and financial institutions using effective interest rate as per Ind AS 109 - financial instruments.	7	(5.32)	7.30	12.63
(b) Impact of accounting of expected credit loss on trade receivable as per Ind AS 109 - financial instruments.	2(a)	(235.01)	(635.69)	(400.68)
(c) Impact of fair value gain on investment in mutual funds accounted for as per Ind AS 109 - financial instruments.	2(b)	7.35	20.94	13.59
(d) Impact of accounting of leases as per Ind AS 116 - leases	3	(25.66)	(18.15)	7.51
(e) Impact of restatement of security deposits at amortised cost as per Ind AS 109 - financial instruments.	2(c)	0.97	(6.21)	(7.18)
(f) Impact of accounting of Compulsory Convertible Debentures as per Ind AS 109 - financial instruments	2(c)	61.04	749.40	688.35
(g) Impact of accounting of forward contracts as per Ind AS 109 - financial instruments	2(d)	140.36	150.93	10.57
(h) Actuarial loss of employee benefits schemes transferred to other comprehensive income (net of tax)	1	86.22	-	-
(i) Deferred tax effect on above	5	156.45	181.05	24.60
(j) Impact of application of Para of D13 of Ind As 101-First Time Adoption	6	-	892.08	1,125.31
(h) Exchange difference arising on monentary items accounted for as per Ind As 21	7	(540.16)	-	-
Total		**(353.77)**	**1,341.64**	**1,474.70**
Profit after tax/ Equity as per Ind AS		**7,324.40**	**32,984.11**	**25,397.95**

48 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards (continued)

(iii) Reconciliation of Cash Flows for year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Note	Indian GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Net cash flows from operating activities		1,847.60	410.87	2,258.47
Net cash flows from investing activities		(154.69)	(459.77)	(614.46)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(1,094.59)	455.26	(639.33)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**598.32**	**406.36**	**1,004.68**
Opening Cash and cash equivalents		494.94	-	494.94
Closing Cash and cash equivalents		**1,093.26**	**406.36**	**1,499.62**

Notes to the reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

(1) Defined Benefit Obligations

In the financial statements prepared under Indian GAAP, remeasurement of defined plans (gratuity), arising primarily due to change in actuarial assumptions was recognised as employee benefits expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Under Ind AS, such remeasurement benefits relating to defined benefit plans are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) as per the requirements of Ind AS 19- Employee benefits. As a result of this change, employee benefit expense for the year ended March 31, 2023 has reduced by Rs. 86.22 lakhs (net of tax) and has been disclosed under OCI.

(2) Financials instruments

(a) Trade receivables

Under Indian GAAP, the Group has accounted for provision for doubtful receivables on the basis of specific provisions for probable losses. Under Ind AS, impairment allowance is determined based on Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model. Due to ECL model, the Group impaired its trade receivables by Rs. 400.68 lakhs on the date of transition (i.e) April 1, 2022 which was adjusted in retained earnings.

(b) Mutual funds

Under Indian GAAP, investments in mutual funds were recognised at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower. Under Ind AS, these investments are measured at fair value. The resulting fair value change of these investments have been recognised in retained earnings as at the date of transition and subsequently in Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023.

(c) Security deposits

Under Indian GAAP, security deposits are accounted for at cost. Under Ind AS, the security deposits are measured at amortised cost. The resulting changes in the carrying amount of security deposits are recognised in retained earnings as at the date of transition.

(d) Forward contracts

Under Indian GAAP, forward contracts are accounted for in accordance with the Accounting Standard 11 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates read with Gudiance Note on Accounting of Derivative Instruments issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Under Ind AS, these forward contracts are measured at fair value through profit and loss, unless designated as hedging instruments. The resulting changes in the carrying amount of forward contracts are recognised in retained earnings as at the date of transition.

(e) Compulsory convertible debentures

Under Indian GAAP, proceeds received from issue of Compulsory convertible debentures are accounted for at the value at which it is issued. Under Ind AS, these compulsory convertible debentures are classified as compound financial instruments and the proceeds received from the issue are bifurcated into equity component and financial liability component based on the present values of contractual cash flows inbuilt in the financial instruments in accordance with Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments. The resulting changes in the carrying amount of compulsorily convertible debentures on account of above mentioned treatment are recognised in retained earnings as at the date of transition. The amount attributable to the equity component of financial instruments are included in other equity.

48 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards (continued)

Notes to the reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS (continued)

(2) Leases

Under Indian GAAP, lease rentals were recognised as an expense after giving straight lining impact. Under Ind AS 116, the lessee shall recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities at the inception of lease. Right of use asset shall be depreciated over the lease period and lease liability shall be classified as financial liability and finance cost shall be charged on it for each reporting period. The Group recognised present value of lease payments as lease liability with corresponding recognition of right of use of assets (except for low value and short term leases).

(3) Deferred Tax

Under Indian GAAP the Group has the option to recognise deferred tax using the income statement approach which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period or the Balance Sheet approach where temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or a liability in the Balance Sheet and its tax base is compared.

Ind AS 12 permits entities to account for deferred taxes using the Balance Sheet approach only. Also, various transitional adjustments arising on account of first time adoption of Ind AS lead to recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other equity or a separate component of equity whichever is appropriate.

(4) Impact on Cash Flow Statement

The transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS has no material impact on the Cash Flow Statement except in case of term loans and lease liabilities.

(5) Borrowings costs on loans availed by the Group from banks and financial institutions

The Group recognised the transaction costs pertaining to the borrowings immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss under Indian GAAP. As per Ind AS 109, borrowings are measured at amortised cost and hence, all the transaction costs are amortised over the period of loan using effective interest rate method.

(6) Foreign currency translation reserve

The cumulative translation differences at the date of transition to Ind AS are deemed to be zero in accordance with paragraph D13 of Ind AS 101-First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards.

(7) Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences arising on the restatements of monetary items are recongnised in the financial statements in accordance with Ind AS 21- The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates.

49 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013

(a) Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment, intangible asset and investment property
The Group has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets or investment property during the current or previous year.

(b) Loans or advances granted to promoters, directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs) and the related parties
The Group has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties either severally or jointly with any other person.

(c) Details of benami property held
No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Group for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(d) Relationship with struck off Companies
The Group does not have any transactions with Companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(e) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies
The Group has registered all creation and satisfaction of charges with the Registrar of Companies during the current and previous financial year.

(f) Compliance with number of layers of companies
The Group has complied with the number of layers of subsidiary prescribed under the Act.

(g) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements
The Group has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current year or previous year.

(h) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium
The Group has not advanced or granted any loan or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

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

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

The Group has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(is), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:
a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(i) Undisclosed income
There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income, which is not recorded in books of accounts during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(j) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency
The Group has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

50 Previous year comparatives

Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the current year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Firm Registration Number: W-100001
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place : Pune
Date: 05 June 2025
UDIN: 25107739BMRKMW5135

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Sd/-	**Sd/-**
Vishal Makar	**Satish Kotian**
Managing Director	**Director**
DIN: 00020253	**DIN: 06374939**
Place: Pune	**Place: Mangalore**
Date: 05 June 2025	**Date: 05 June 2025**