INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
V Can Exports Private Limited

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **V Can Exports Private Limited ("the Company"),** which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023, the Statement of Profit and loss, the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and 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 financial statements give the information required by 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 31st March, 2023 and its loss and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We hereby bring to your attention that the management of the Company has proposed to apply for the closure of the company, which may have an impact on the Going Concern of the company. It is imperative to note that our professional opinion remains unmodified with respect to this matter.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 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 8**"

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

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in the aforesaid 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

For DMKH &Co
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.116886W}

CA MANISH KANKANI
Partner
Membership No. 158020
UDIN: 3158020BGUSCW5684
Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2023

ANNEXURE "A" TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 UNDER THE HEADING "REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS" OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE V CAN EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED ON STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

On the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us during the course of our audit, we state that:

i. There is no PPE in company's books of accounts hence, the said clause is not applicable to company.

ii. There is no inventory in company's books of accounts hence, the said clause is not applicable to company.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties listed in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investment and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, provision of Section 73 to 76 of the Act, any other relevant provision of the Act and the relevant rules framed thereunder.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the company, thus reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

vii.

a) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Custom Duty, Cess, Professional Tax and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no disputed amounts payable in dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

viii. According to information and explanations given to us, there were no transactions which were recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. There were no borrowings taken by a company during a year and hence the said clause is not applicable to company.

x.

a. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given by the management, we are of the opinion that money raised by Company by way of term loan (including debt instruments) has been applied for the purpose for which they were raised. The Company did not raise any money by way of Initial Public offer or further public offer.
b. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given by the management, the company has not made any preferential allotment (Sec. 62) or private placement (Sec. 42) of shares or convertible debenture (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year.

xi.

a. To the best of our knowledge and 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. There is no reporting u/s 143(12) of the Companies Act 2013 has been filed by us (the auditors) in from ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the central Government.
c. No whistle blowers complain has been received by the company.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Therefore, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

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

xiv.

a. To the best of our knowledge the company has internal audit system which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
b. The audit report of internal auditors was considered while conducting statutory audit.

xv. In Our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. The Company is not required to be registered section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

xvii. As per the information and explanation given by the management, company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year 2022-23 and the immediately preceding financial year 2021-22.

xviii. There was no resignation of auditor during the financial year, so the said clause is not applicable to company.

xix. 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 management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report and that company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

xx. The CSR spent obligation is not applicable to company.

xxi. The said clause is not applicable to company.

For DMKH &Co
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.116886W)

CA MANISH KANKANI
Partner
Membership No. 158020

UDIN: 3158020BGUSCW5684
Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2023

Annexure"B" - to the Auditor's Report

ANNEXURE TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF V CAN EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED

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

In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31st, 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **V CAN EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company")** as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (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 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") and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 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 31st, 2023, 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.

ForDMKH &Co
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.116886W)

CA MANISH KANKANI
Partner

Membership No. 158020
UDIN: 3158020BGUSCW5684
Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2023

V CAN EXPORT PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U51909MH2003PTC139722

BALANCE SHEET

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Non Current tax assets (net)		-	0.02
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	2	-	0.86
Total Assets		-	0.88
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share capital	3	**1.00**	1.00
Other Equity	4	**(1.00)**	(0.24)
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	5	-	0.12
Total Equity and Liabilities		-	0.88
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For DMKH & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 116886W)

CA Manish Kankani
Partner
Membership No. 158020
Place : Mumbai
Date : 26th May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of V Can Export Private Limited

Prakash Modi
Director
DIN: 07026968

Lalitha Cheripalli
Director
DIN: 07026989

V CAN EXPORT PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U51909MH2003PTC139722

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
INCOME			
Other Income	**6**	-	0.20
Total Income		**-**	0.20
EXPENSES			
Other expenses	**7**	0.76	0.37
Total Expenses		**0.76**	0.37
Profit / (loss) before tax		**(0.76)**	**(0.17)**
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Taxation of Earlier Years		-	-
Profit for the year		**(0.76)**	(0.17)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Gain/(Loss) on Fair Valuation of Investment		**-**	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**(0.76)**	(0.17)
Earnings per equity share			
Basic	**8**	**(7.55)**	(1.70)
Diluted		**(7.55)**	(1.70)
Significant Accounting Policies	**1**		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For DMKH & Co.	For and on behalf of the Board of Directors	
Chartered Accountants	**of V Can Export Private Limited**	
(Firm Registration No. 116886W)		
CA Manish Kankani	**Prakash Modi**	**Lalitha Cheripalli**
Partner	Director	Director
Membership No. 158020	DIN: 07026968	DIN: 07026989
Place : Mumbai		
Date : 26th May 2023		

V CAN EXPORT PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U51909MH2003PTC139722

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

A. Equity Share Capital (Refer note 4)

	Amount
As at 1 April 2021	**1.00**
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at 31 March 2022	**1.00**
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at 31 March 2023	**1.00**

B. Other Equity (Refer note 4)

(Rs. in Lakhs

	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	**6.33**	**6.33**
Profit for the year	(0.17)	**(0.17)**
Dividend Paid	(6.40)	**(6.40)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(6.57)	**(6.57)**
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**(0.24)**	**(0.24)**
Profit for the year	(0.76)	**(0.76)**
Dividend Paid	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**(0.76)**	**(0.76)**
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	**(1.00)**	**(1.00)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For DMKH & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 116886W)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of V Can Export Private Limited

CA Manish Kankani
Partner
Membership No. 158020
Place : Mumbai
Date : 26th May 2023

Prakash Modi
Director
DIN: 07026968

Lalitha Cheripalli
Director
DIN: 07026989

V CAN EXPORT PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U51909MH2003PTC139722
CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit before exceptional Items and tax as per statement of profit and loss	**(0.76)**	**(0.17)**
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	-	(0.20)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(0.76)**	**(0.37)**
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	0.02	0.01
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(0.12)	(0.12)
Cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities	(0.86)	(0.48)
Less: Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities - [A]	**(0.86)**	**(0.48)**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest received	-	0.20
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities - [B]	**-**	**0.20**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Fixed Deposit Maturity	-	6.50
Dividend Paid	-	(6.40)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities - [C]	**-**	**0.10**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND BANK BALANCES - [A+B+C]	**(0.86)**	**(0.18)**
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.86	1.04
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**-**	**0.86**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements

Notes:

1. The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) statement of cash flows

As per our attached report of even date
For DMKH & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 116886W)

CA Manish Kankani
Partner
Membership No. 158020
Place : Mumbai
Date : 26th May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of V Can Export Private Limited

Prakash Modi
Director
DIN: 07026968

Lalitha Cheripalli
Director
DIN: 07026989

1. **NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Background

V Can Export Private Limited (‘The Company’) is primarily engaged in the business of commission and brokerage and incidental services

1. **Significant accounting policies**

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of Preparation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as “Ind AS”) as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(ii) Historical cost convention

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

(b) Foreign Currency Transactions

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is V Can Exports Private Limited's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on nonmonetary assets and liabilities such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(c) Revenue Recognition

(i) Commission and Brokerage

Revenue in respect of Commission and Brokerage services is recognised on an accrual basis, in accordance with the terms of the respective contract.

(ii) *Interest*

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(iii) Dividend

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

(d) Income tax

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

Deferred tax

1) Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized

if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

2) Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.
3) The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.
4) Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.
5) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets relate to the same taxable entity and same taxation authority.

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely dependent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and demand deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

(g) Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.
Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal asset classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

(h) Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

Financial assets, other than equity instruments, are subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) on the basis of both:

(a) The entity's business model for managing the financial assets and

(b) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the company classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost**: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

- **Fair value through profit or loss:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

The company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

- The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- The company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(i) Financial Liabilities

All Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using effective interest method or fair value through profit and loss. However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.
A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a Company of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Company is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the Company that are designated by the Company as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment. Borrowing costs relating to acquisition of fixed assets which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use. Capital work in progress includes expenditure incurred till the assets are put into intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized 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 any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

(k) Depreciation

i) Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method.

ii) Amortisation is recognised on a straightline basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

iii) Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

iv) Depreciation on tangible fixed assets has been provided on pro-rata basis, on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

(l) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 45 -90 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(m) Expected Credit Losses

The Company measures the expected credit loss of trade receivables and loan from individual customers based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience and past trends. Based on the historical data, loss on collection of receivable is not material hence no additional provision considered.

(n) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs relating to acquisition and/or construction of qualifying assets are capitalized to the extent that the funds are borrowed and used for purpose of constructing a qualifying asset until the time all substantial activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended use or sale are complete. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs which are not related to acquisition and/or construction activities nor are incidental thereto are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(o) Provisions, contingencies and commitments:

A provision is recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is:

(a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or

(b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

(p) Contributed equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(q) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

(r) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date

(s) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise stated.

2. Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies.
This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted clue to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.
The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

Critical estimates and judgements

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

- Estimated Fair value of financial instruments
- Estimated credit loss of trade receivables

V CAN EXPORT PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
2 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	-	0.47
Balances with Banks		
In current accounts	-	0.39
Total cash and cash equivalents	-	0.86

V CAN EXPORT PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
3 Equity Share capital		
Authorised equity share capital		
10,000 (previous year 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	1.00	1.00
Total authorised equity share capital	1.00	1.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Equity share capital		
10,000 (previous year 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	1.00	1.00
Total issued, subscribed and paid up rquity share capital	1.00	1.00

(i) Reconciliation of Equity Share

(Rs in Lakh)

Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Equity share capital	No of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2021		
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000	1.00
As at 31 March 2022		
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000	1.00
As at 31st March, 2023		
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000	1.00

(i) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity share having value of Rs. 10 each with an entitlement of one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors are subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. However, no such preferential amounts exist currently. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(ii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	As at 31st March 2023		As at 31st March 2022	
Particulars	**No of Shares**	**% of Holding**	No of Shares	% of Holding
Starteck Finance Limited	**9,999**	99.99%	9,999	99.99%

V CAN EXPORT PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
4 Other Equity		
Retained earnings		
Opening Balance	(0.24)	6.33
Net Profit for the period	(0.76)	(0.17)
Dividend Paid	-	(6.40)
Total other equity	**(1.00)**	(0.24)
5 Trade Payable		
Trade Payable - Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Trade Payable - Other Than Micro and Small Enterprises	-	0.12
Total trade payable	-	0.12

Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the company. There are no overdue principal amounts / interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balance Sheet date. There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payments made during the year or brought forward from previous years.

V CAN EXPORT PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Rs in Lakh)

	Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
6	**Other income**		
	Interest Income		
	Fixed Deposit reciepts	-	0.20
	Total other income	-	0.20
7	**Other expenses**		
	Misc Expenses	0.76	0.03
	Payments to Auditors	-	0.12
	Professional Fees	-	0.21
	Rates & Taxes	-	0.01
	Total other expenses	0.76	0.37

V CAN EXPORT PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8 Earnings per share

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Earning Per Share has been computed as under :		
Profit for the year (Rs in Lakhs)	(0.76)	(0.17)
Weighted average number of equity shares	10,000	10,000
Earning Per Share (Rs.) - Basic /Diluted (Face value of Rs.10 per share)	(7.55)	(1.70)

9 Auditor's Remuneration (excluding Tax)

	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
	Rs.	Rs.
As auditor		
Audit fee	-	0.10
Total auditor's remuneration	-	0.10

10 The details of Income tax assets and Income Tax Laibilities

	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Current Income Tax Asset	-	0.02
Current Income Tax Liabilites	-	-
Net current tax asset/(liabilities) at the end	-	0.02

11 The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade payables and borrowings are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature. For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

12 The accounts of certain trade receivables, trade payables, loans and advances and banks are, however, subject to formal confirmations or reconciliations and consequent adjustments, if any. However there is no indication of dispute on these accounts, other than those mentioned in the financial statements. The management does not expect any material difference affecting the current year’s financial statements on such reconciliation/adjustments.

13 Disclosure in accordance with Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
The Company has amount due to suppliers under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED Act).The disclosure pursuant to the said Act is as under:		
a. The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the	-	-
c. The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year ;	-	-

d. The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the	-	-
e. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year ;	-	-
f. The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

Disclosure of payable to suppliers as defined under the “Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006” is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such suppliers under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them, on requests made by the Company.

14 Disclosure of Ratios

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	**31st March, 2023**	As at 31st March, 2022	% Variance
Current Ratio,	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA
Debt-Equity Ratio,	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA
Return on Equity Ratio	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA
Inventory turnover ratio	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA
Trade payables turnover ratio	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA
Net capital turnover ratio	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA
Net profit ratio	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA
Return on capital employed	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA
Return on Investment	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA

15 Figures pertaining to previous year have been regrouped / reclassified wherever found necessary to conform to current year presentation.

As per our attached report of even date

For DMKH & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 116886W)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of V Can Export Private Limited

CA Manish Kankani
Partner
Membership No. 158020
Place : Mumbai
Date : 26th May 2023

Prakash Modi
Director
DIN: 07026968

Lalitha Cheripalli
Director
DIN: 07026989

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Chitta Finlease Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of CHITTA FINLEASE PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statement and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2023, its Loss (including other comprehensive income), its changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 financial statements.

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Management's Responsibility for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the management and Board of director 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3) (i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act 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 purposes of our audit of the accompanying financial statement.

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

   c) The financial statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

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

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 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 II". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

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

      i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in the aforesaid financial statements.

      ii. The Company did not have material foreseeable losses on long term contracts including derivative contracts.

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

iv.

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

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

c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2023

For N. Somani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.139934W

Nidhi Somani
Partner
Membership No. 157200
UDIN : 23157200BGXOKZ2851

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29/05/2023

ANNEXURE I REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 UNDER THE HEADING "REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS" OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHITTA FINLEASE PRIVATE LIMITED ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

On the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us during the course of our audit, we state that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of investment properties. The company does not have any property, plant and equipment.

(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The investment properties have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of physical verification program adopted by the Company, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) The title deeds of all the investment properties (which are included under the head 'Investment Properties') are held in the name of the company.

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

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ii) (a) The company does not not have any inventory during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits/ working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees by banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets during any point of time of the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iii) The Company has not made any investment in, 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 (LLPs) or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 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 and based on our examination of records, the Company has not given any loan, made any investment, provided any guarantee or given any security. Therefore, the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or there is no amount which has been considered as deemed deposit within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi) The provisions of sec. 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding maintenance of Cost records are not applicable to the Company.

vii) a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including income-tax, cess, goods and services tax (GST) and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income-tax, cess, goods and services tax (GST) and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, 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 income tax, cess, goods and services tax (GST) which has not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been recorded in the books of accounts.

ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x) a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi) A) To the best of our knowledge and 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 period covered by our audit.

B) No report under section 143(12) of the Act has been filed with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

C) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year

xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, all transaction entered into by the company with related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. Further, details of such related party transaction have been disclosed in the financial statement as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind As) 24, Related party Disclosures specified in companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system under section 138 of the Act and consequently, does not have an internal audit system. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

xvi) A) The Company has not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

B) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the RBI. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi) (c) of the order is not applicable to the company.

xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash loss in the current as well as the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 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, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. 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.

xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, The Company does not fulfill the criteria as specified under section 135(1) of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and according, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi) The reporting under clause (xxi) is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For N. Somani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.139934W

Nidhi Somani
Partner
Membership No. 157200
UDIN : 23157200BGXOKZ2851

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29/05/2023

ANNEXURE II TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CHITTA FINLEASE PRIVATE LIMITED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of CHITTA FINLEASE PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("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 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") 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 applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the ICAI. 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 Auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with 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 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 31st March, 2023, 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 N. Somani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.139934W

Nidhi Somani
Partner
Membership No. 157200
UDIN : 23157200BGXOKZ2851

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29/05/2023

CHITTA FINLEASE PRIVATE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Investment Property	3	1,430.26	1,454.84
Income tax assets (net)		-	228.22
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	4	0.34	2.15
Total Assets		1,430.61	1,685.22
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share capital	5	1.00	1.00
Other Equity	6	(10.36)	8.72
Non Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Non-Current Borrowings	7	186.70	429.03
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Current Borrowings	8	10.80	10.80
(ii) Trade payables	9	8.75	4.30
(iii) Other financials Libilities	10	1,231.88	1,231.38
(iv) Current Tax Liabilities (net)		1.85	-
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,430.62	1,685.22
Significant Accounting Policies			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For N Somani & Co.	**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Chitta Finlease Private Limited**	
Chartered Accountants		
(Firm Registration No.139934W)		
Nidhi Somani	**Prakash Modi**	**Lalitha Cheripalli**
Partner	**Director**	**Director**
Membership No. 157200	DIN: 07026968	DIN: 07026989
Place : Mumbai		
Date : 29/05/2023		

CHITTA FINLEASE PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
INCOME			
Other Income	**11**	**12.78**	1,220.69
Total Income		**12.78**	1,220.69
EXPENSES			
Finance Costs	**12**	**-**	1,098.67
Other expenses	**13**	**30.00**	25.11
Total Expenses		**30.00**	1,123.78
Profit / (loss) before tax		**(17.22)**	96.91
Tax expense			
Current tax		**1.85**	30.58
Profit for the year		**(19.07)**	66.33
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Gain/(Loss) on Fair Valuation of Investment		**-**	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**(19.07)**	66.33
Earnings per equity share			
Basic		**(1,907.48)**	6,633.19
Diluted		**(1,907.48)**	6,633.19
Significant Accounting Policies			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For N Somani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.139934W)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Chitta Finlease Private Limited

Nidhi Somani
Partner
Membership No. 157200
Place : Mumbai
Date : 29/05/2023

Prakash Modi
Director
DIN: 07026968

Lalitha Cheripalli
Director
DIN: 07026989

CHITTA FINLEASE PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

A. Equity Share Capital (Refer note 5)

As at 1 April 2021	**1.00**
Changes in equity share capital	**-**
As at 31 March 2022	**1.00**
Changes in equity share capital	**-**
As at 31 March 2023	**1.00**

B. Other Equity (Refer note 6)

(Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	**(57.62)**	**(57.62)**
Profit for the year	66.33	**66.33**
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**-**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**66.33**	**66.33**
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**8.72**	**8.72**
Profit for the year	(19.07)	**(19.07)**
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**-**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**(19.07)**	**(19.07)**
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	**(10.37)**	**(10.37)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For N Somani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.139934W)

Nidhi Somani
Partner
Membership No. 157200
Place : Mumbai
Date : 29/05/2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Chitta Finlease Private Limited

Prakash Modi
Director
DIN: 07026968

Lalitha Cheripalli
Director
DIN: 07026989

CHITTA FINLEASE PRIVATE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit before exceptional Items and tax as per statement of profit and loss	**(17.22)**	**96.91**
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation expenses	24.58	24.58
Interest income	(12.78)	(1,220.69)
Finance costs	-	1,098.67
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(5.42)**	**(0.53)**
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	228.22	2,522.24
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	4.46	(0.18)
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	2.35	(1,294.31)
Cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities	229.60	1,227.22
Less: Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	1.85	30.58
Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities - [A]	**227.75**	**1,196.64**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities - [B]	**-**	**-**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Borrowings/(Borrowings Repaid)	(242.33)	(60,255.00)
(Loans and Advances)/ Loans and Advances Refund	-	58,935.31
Interest paid	-	(1,098.67)
Interest received	12.78	1,220.69
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities - [C]	**(229.54)**	**(1,197.68)**
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash And Bank Balances - [A+B+C]	**(1.79)**	**(1.04)**
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2.13	3.17
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**0.34**	**2.13**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements

Notes:

1. The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) statement of cash flows

As per our attached report of even date
For N Somani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.139934W)

Nidhi Somani
Partner
Membership No. 157200
Place : Mumbai
Date : 29/05/2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Chitta Finlease Private Limited

Prakash Modi
Director
DIN: 07026968

Lalitha Cheripalli
Director
DIN: 07026989

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Background

CHITTA FINLEASE PRIVATE LIMITED (‘The Company’) is primarily engaged in the business of real estate/ real estate development and incidental services

1. Significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of Preparation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as “Ind AS”) as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(ii) Historical cost convention

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

(b) Foreign Currency Transactions

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Chitta Finlease Private Limited's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on nonmonetary assets and liabilities such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(c) Revenue Recognition

(i) Rent

Rental Income is recognised on a time proportion basis as per the contractual obligations agreed with the respective tenant.

(ii) *Interest*

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(iii) Dividend

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

(d) Income tax

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

Deferred tax

1) Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible

temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

2) Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.
3) The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.
4) Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.
5) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets relate to the same taxable entity and same taxation authority.

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss for the amount by which the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely dependent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and demand deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company’s cash management.

(g) Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.
Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal asset classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

(h) Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

Financial assets, other than equity instruments, are subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) on the basis of both:

(a) The entity's business model for managing the financial assets and

(b) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the company classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost**: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

- **Fair value through profit or loss:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

The company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

- The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- The company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(i) Financial Liabilities

All Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using effective interest method or fair value through profit and loss. However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.
A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a Company of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Company is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the Company that are designated by the Company as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment. Borrowing costs relating to acquisition of fixed assets which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use. Capital work in progress includes expenditure incurred till the assets are put into intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized 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 any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

(k) Depreciation

i) Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method.

ii) Amortisation is recognised on a straightline basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

iii) Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

iv) Depreciation on tangible fixed assets has been provided on pro-rata basis, on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

v) Lease improvement costs are amortized over the period of the lease. Leasehold land acquired by the Company, with an option in the lease deed, entitling the Company to purchase on outright basis after a certain period at no additional cost is not amortized.

vi) The Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Asset class	**Useful life**
Building	60 years
Plant and Machinery	24 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Vehicles	8 years

The estimated useful life, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

(l) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 45 -90 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(m) Expected Credit Losses

The Company measures the expected credit loss of trade receivables and loan from individual customers based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience and past trends. Based on the historical data, loss on collection of receivable is not material hence no additional provision considered.

(n) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs relating to acquisition and/or construction of qualifying assets are capitalized to the extent that the funds are borrowed and used for purpose of constructing a qualifying asset until the time all substantial activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended use or sale are complete. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs which are not related to acquisition and/or construction activities nor are incidental thereto are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(o) Provisions, contingencies and commitments:

A provision is recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is:

(a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or

(b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

(p) Contributed equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(q) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

(r) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date

(s) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise stated.

2. Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies.
This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted clue to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.
The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

Critical estimates and judgements

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

- Estimated Fair value of financial instruments
- Estimated credit loss of trade receivables

CHITTA FINLEASE PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Rs in Lakh)

	Particulars	
3	**Investment Porperty**	
	Gross Carrying amount	
	Balance as at 31st March 2021	1,743.64
	Additions	-
	Disposals	-
	Balance as at 31st March 2022	1,743.64
	Additions	-
	Disposals	-
	Balance as at 31st March 2023	1,743.64
	Accumulated Depreciation/Amortisation	
	Balance as at 31st March 2021	264.22
	Expense for the year *	24.58
	Disposals	-
	Balance as at 31st March 2022	288.80
	Expense for the year *	24.58
	Disposals	-
	Balance as at 31st March 2023	313.38
	Net Carrying amount	
	Balance as at 31st March 2022	1,454.84
	Balance as at 31st March 2023	**1,430.26**

* includes leasehold land amortisation transferred to profit and loss account

	Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2023**	As at 31st March, 2022
4	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Cash on hand	**0.01**	0.01
	Balances with Banks		
	In current accounts	**0.33**	2.14
	Total cash and cash equivalents	**0.34**	2.15

CHITTA FINLEASE PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Rs in Lakh)

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
5	**Equity Share capital**		
	Authorised equity share capital		
	1,000(previous year 1,000) Equity Shares of Rs 100/- each	1.00	1.00
	Total authorised equity share capital	1.00	1.00
	Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Equity share capital		
	1,000(previous year 1,000) Equity Shares of Rs 100/- each	1.00	1.00
	Total issued, subscribed and paid up rquity share capital	1.00	1.00

(i) Reconciliation of Equity Share	No of shares	Amount
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Equity share capital		
As at 1 April 2021	1,000	1.00
Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each		
Increase / Decrease during the year		
As at 31 March 2022	1,000	1.00
Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each		
Increase / Decrease during the year		
As at 31st March, 2023	1,000	1.00
Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each		

(i) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity share having value of Rs. 100 each with an entitlement of one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors are subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. However, no such preferential amounts exist currently. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(ii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

CHITTA FINLEASE PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
6	**Other Equity**		
	Retained earnings		
	Opening Balance	**8.72**	(57.62)
	Net Profit for the period	**(19.07)**	66.33
	Total other equity	**(10.36)**	8.72
7	**Non-Current Borrowings**		
	Secured		
	From Financial Institution		
	Unsecured		
	From Holding Company	**186.70**	429.03
	Total non current borrowings	**186.70**	429.03
8	**Current Borrowings**		
	Unsecured		
	Loan from Directors & Related Parties - Repayable on demand	**10.80**	10.80
	Total current borrowings	**10.80**	10.80
9	**Trade Payable**		
	Trade Payable - Micro and Small Enterprises		
	Trade Payable - Other Than Micro and Small Enterprises	**8.75**	4.30
	Total trade payable	**8.75**	4.30

Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the company. There are no overdue principal amounts / interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balance Sheet date. There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payments made during the year or brought forward from previous years.

10	**Other Financial Liabilities**		
	Advance from Customer	**1,231.38**	1,231.38
	Statutory Dues	**0.50**	-
	Total other financial liabilities	**1,231.88**	1,231.38

CHITTA FINLEASE PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Rs in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
11	**Other Income**		
	Interest Income	**12.78**	1,220.69
	Total other income	**12.78**	1,220.69
12	**Finance Costs**		
	Interest Expenses	**-**	1,098.67
	Total finance cost	**-**	1,098.67
13	**Other expenses**		
	Amortisation of Leasehold land	**24.58**	24.58
	Misc Expenses	**0.12**	0.01
	Payments to Auditors	**0.25**	0.30
	Legal & Professional Fees	**5.06**	0.14
	Rates & Taxes	**-**	0.08
	Total other expenses	**30.00**	25.11

CHITTA FINLEASE PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14 **Earnings per share**

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Earning Per Share has been computed as under :		
Profit for the year (Rs in Lakhs)	(19.07)	66.33
Weighted average number of equity shares	1,000	1,000
Earning Per Share (Rs.) - Basic /Diluted (Face value of Rs.100 per share)	(1,907.48)	6,633.19

15 **Auditor's Remuneration (excluding Tax)**

	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
	Rs.	Rs.
As auditor		
Audit fee	**0.25**	0.25
Total auditor's remuneration	**0.25**	0.25

16 **The details of Income tax assets and Income Tax Laibilities**

	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Current Income Tax Asset	-	228.22
Current Income Tax Liabilites	**1.85**	-
Net current tax asset/(liabilities) at the end	**1.85**	228.22

17 The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade payables and borrowings are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature. For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

Disclosure in accordance with Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
The Company has amount due to suppliers under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED Act).The disclosure pursuant to the said Act is as under:		
a. The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	-	-
b. The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year ;	-	-
c. The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
d. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each	-	-
e. The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
Disclosure of payable to suppliers as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such suppliers under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them, on requests made by the Company.		

18 **Disclosure of Ratios**

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	% Variance
Current Ratio,	Current Asset	Current Liabilities	0.00	0.00	(0.00)
Debt-Equity Ratio,	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

CHITTA FINLEASE PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Average Shareholders Fund	2.04	6.83	(4.79)
Inventory turnover ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trade payables turnover ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Net capital turnover ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Net profit ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Total Income	(1.49)	0.05	(1.55)
Return on capital employed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Return on Investment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

19 The accounts of certain trade receivables, trade payables, loans and advances and banks are, however, subject to formal confirmations or reconciliations and consequent adjustments, if any. However there is no indication of dispute on these accounts, other than those mentioned in the financial statements. The management does not expect any material difference affecting the current year’s financial statements on such reconciliation/adjustments.

20 Figures pertaining to previous year have been regrouped / reclassified wherever found necessary to conform to current year presentation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members,
Bhuwalka Steel Industries Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bhuwalka Steel Industries Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (Herein-after referred to as 'financial statements').

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under Section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of 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.

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

6. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

8. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the act') with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that are operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

12. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

13. 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.

14. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

16. 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 purpose of our audit;

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

c) the Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, and Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the applicable Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014;

e) on the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023, 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"**; and

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 Financial Statements.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts; as such the question of commenting on any material foreseeable losses does not arise.

iii. There has not been any occasion in case of the Company during the year under report to transfer any sums to the Investor Education and Protection Fund. The question of delay in transferring such sums does not arise.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note No.25 , no funds have been advances or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kin of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared any dividend during the year.

vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 requires all companies which use accounting software for maintaining their books of account, to use such an accounting software which has a feature of audit trail, with effect from the financial year beginning on 1 April 2023 and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) is not applicable for the current financial year.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year.

For S A R A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 120927W

(Rakesh Kumar Joshi)
Partner
Membership No: 147625

Place : Mumbai
Date: 30th May, 2023.
UDIN: 23147625BGXKKY3815

Annexure –A to the Auditors Report

The annexure referred to in Independent Auditors Report to the members of Bhuwalka Steel Industries Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023, we report that:

i. (a) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plants and Equipment.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Management of the company physically verified its Property, Plants and Equipment annually, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. As informed, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification of fixed assets during the year.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment's (including Right of Use Assets) or intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (i) (d) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceeding initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements does not arise.

ii. (a) The Company does not carry inventories as on balance sheet date. Accordingly, clause 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The company does not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from bank or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets during the financial year.

iii. During the year, the company has not made investments in, 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 to any party covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the act").

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made. The Company has not issued any guarantee nor provided any security.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amount which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder to the extend notified.

vi. Pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government of India, the maintenance of cost records prescribed under subsection (1) of Section 148 of the Act is not applicable to the company.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company is regular in depositing of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, Employees state insurance, income tax, Sales-tax, Value added tax, duty of excise, duty of custom, Service Tax, Cess, Goods & Service Tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.;

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues as referred in clause vii (a) above which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except the following:

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

ix. (a) According to information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender, as applicable, during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not been declared Willful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loan has been applied for the purpose for which they obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year and hence clause ix (e) of paragraph 3 of CARO, 2020 does not apply to the Company.

(f) The Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year and hence clause ix (f) of paragraph 3 of CARO, 2020 does not apply to the Company.

x. The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of share or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (x) of the Order is not applicable.

xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, notices or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under section 143(12) of the Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not received any whistle blower complaints during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examinations of the records of the Company, transaction has been entered into by the Company with related parties are in compliance with the sections 177 to 188 of the Act where applicable. The above details are accurately disclosed in the financial statement as required by the applicable Accounting Standards.

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

(b) The report of the Internal Auditors is not applicable to the company.

xv. According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the order is not applicable.

xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial/housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under Clause 3(xvii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (also refer Note 26 to the 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 the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx) (a) and 3(xx) (b) of the Order are not applicable.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of said clause has been included in this report.

For S A R A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 120927W

(Rakesh Kumar Joshi)
Partner
Membership No: 147625

Place : Mumbai
Date: 30th May, 2023.
UDIN: 23147625BGXKKY3815

Annexure – B to the Auditors Report

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Bhuwalka Steel Industries Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (‘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.

Auditors’ Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, 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.

4. 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 the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. 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 system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

7. 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 of 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 compliances with the polices or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. 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, 2023, 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 S A R A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 120927W

(Rakesh Kumar Joshi)
Partner
Membership No: 147625

Place : Mumbai
Date: 30th May, 2023.
UDIN: 23147625BGXKKY3815

BHUWALKA STEEL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
CIN : L27209KA1981PLC004343
BALANCE SHEET

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	758.52	2,364.10
(b) Investments	3	-	3.20
(c) Other Non Current Assets	4	-	1.84
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Asset			
- Trade Receivable	5	31.26	-
- Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	20.91	51.50
- Other Bank Balance	7	122.33	12.25
- Loans	8	-	88.45
(b) Other Current Assets	9	4.76	24.02
(c) Current tax Assets (Net)		10.30	-
Total Assets		**948.09**	**2,545.37**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Shares	10	1.00	1,157.53
(b) Reserves and Surplus	11	(8,182.27)	(26,062.16)
Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	12	9,084.72	7,702.27
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities		-	912.22
Current Liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	13	-	15,519.75
(b) Trade Payable			
- Payable to MSME	14	-	-
- Payable to others	14	9.75	2,156.64
(c) Other Current Liabilities	15	34.90	1,109.96
(d) Provisions	16	-	49.16
Total Equity and Liabilities		**948.09**	**2,545.37**
Significant accounting policies			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For S A R A & Associates,
Chartered Accountants,
Firm Registration No. 120927W

Rakesh Kumar Joshi
Partner
(Membership No. 147625)
Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th May,2023

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Bhuwalka Steel Industries Limited

Anand Shroff
Director
(DIN: 08480489)

Amit Pitale
Director
(DIN: 07852850)

Lalitha Cheripalli
Director
(DIN: 07026989)

BHUWALKA STEEL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
CIN : L27209KA1981PLC004343
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
INCOME			
Revenue from opertaion	17	171.31	-
Other income	18	21.31	6.17
Total Income (I+II)		**192.62**	**6.17**
EXPENSES			
Finance Cost		-	-
Depreication	2	55.42	443.40
Other Expenses	19	93.74	31.70
Total Expenses		**149.16**	**475.10**
Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		43.46	(468.93)
Exceptional Items		-	-
Add: Extinguishment of Asset and Liabilities as per approv		(3,944.23)	-
Profit before tax		3,987.69	(468.93)
Tax expense :			
Deferred Tax		-	-
Short / (excess) taxation of earlier years		-	-
Profit for the year		**3,987.69**	(468.93)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
- Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income			
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**3,987.69**	(468.93)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For S A R A & Associates,
Chartered Accountants,
Firm Registration No. 120927W

Rakesh Kumar Joshi
Partner
(Membership No. 147625)
Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th May,2023

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Bhuwalka Steel Industries Limited

Anand Shroff
Director
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Lalitha Cheripalli
Director
(DIN: 07026989)

BHUWALKA STEEL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
CIN : L27209KA1981PLC004343
CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particular	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
Profit before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss		3,987.69		(468.93)
Adjusted for:				
Depreciation	55.42		443.40	
Interest Income	(6.31)		-	
Extinguishment of Asset and Liab. as per approved plan	(3,944.23)	(3,895.12)		443.40
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		**92.57**		**(25.53)**
Adjusted for:				
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(31.26)		(6.17)	
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Payables	(2,146.89)		53.53	
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	19.26		(22.25)	
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Liabilities	(1,075.07)	(3,233.95)	-	25.11
Cash Generated From Operations		**(3,141.38)**		**(0.42)**
Less: Income Tax Paid		**-**		**-**
Net Cash from / (used in) Operating Activities (A)		**(3,141.38)**		**(0.42)**
Cash Flow from Investing Activities				
Interest Income	6.31			
Term Deposits	(110.08)		-	
Sale/Disposal of Fixed Assets	1,606		-	
Sale of Investments	3.20	1,505.00	-	-
Net Cash from / (used in) Investing Activities (B)		**1,505.00**		**-**
Cash Flow from Financing Activities				
Borrowings	361.08	**-**	-	-
Loan Given	88.45	**-**	-	
Equity Shares Reduced	1,156.53	**-**	-	-
Net Cash from / (used in) Financing Activities (C)		**1,606.06**		-
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**(30.33)**		**(0.42)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening Balance		51.50		51.92
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing Balance		**20.91**		**51.50**

Note: The above Cash Flow Statements has been prepared as per the Ind AS - 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

As per our attached report of even date
For S A R A & Associates,
Chartered Accountants,
Firm Registration No. 120927W

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Bhuwalka Steel Industries Limited

Anand Shroff
Director
(DIN: 08480489)

Amit Pitale
Director
(DIN: 07852850)

Rakesh Kumar Joshi
Partner
(Membership No. 147625)
Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th May,2023

Lalitha Cheripalli
Director
(DIN: 07026989)

BHUWALKA STEEL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
CIN : L27209KA1981PLC004343
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023

(Rs in Lakhs)

A.	**Equity Share Capital**	**No of Shares**	**Amount**
	As at 01 April,2021	**1,03,74,498**	**1,037**
	Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
	As at 31st March, 2022	**1,03,74,498**	**1,037**
	Changes in equity share capital during the year	**(1,03,64,498)**	**(1,036)**
	As at 31st March, 2023	**10,000**	**1.00**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	**Reserves and surplus**				**Total**
	Capital Reserve	**General Reserve**	**Share Warrant**	**Retained earnings**	
As at 1st April, 2022	28.46	670.25	200.40	(26,961.27)	(26,062.16)
Addition	14,092.60	-	-	3,987.69	18,080.29
Dividend Paid			-		-
	-	-	-	-	-
	14,121.06	**670.25**	**200.40**	**(22,973.58)**	**(7,981.87)**
Cancelled as per Approval Plan	-	-	(200.40)	-	(200.40)
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	**14,121.06**	**670.25**	**-**	**(22,973.58)**	**(8,182.27)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For S A R A & Associates,
Chartered Accountants,
Firm Registration No. 120927W

Rakesh Kumar Joshi
Partner
(Membership No. 147625)
Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th May,2023

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Bhuwalka Steel Industries Limited

Anand Shroff
Director
(DIN: 08480489)

Amit Pitale
Director
(DIN: 07852850)

Lalitha Cheripalli
Director
(DIN: 07026989)

BHUWALKA STELL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1.1 CORPORATE INFORMATION AND BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Corporate Information

Bhuwalka Steel Industries Limited (the Company, "BSIL"), is a steel manufacturing company incorporated in India under the provision of erstwhile companies Act 1956.

The company is wholly owned subsidiary of Starteck Finance Ltd (SFL), SFL have acquired the BSIL under resolution approval plan from Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Banglore during the year 2022-23. BSIL management had filed application under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code,2016. Resolution Professional ("RP") carried out this acquisition process.

Basis of Preparation of Financial Statement

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act, as amended from time to time and other accounting principles generally accepted in India along with other relevant provisions of the Act.

The Company 's financial statements up to and for the year ended March 31, 2023 were prepared in accordance with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Previous GAAP), notified under Section 133 of the Act, other relevant provisions of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, to the extent applicable including.

The financial statements have been prepared and presented on accrual basis and under a historical cost basis.

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities. The Standalone financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency. Functional Currency is the currency of a primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 unless otherwise stated.

1.2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATE

In preparing these financial statements management requires to make judgment's, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statement and reported amount of income and expenses for the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The recognition, measurement, classification or disclosure of an item or information in the financial statement is made relying on these estimates. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the financial statements for every period ended is included below:

1. Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;
2. Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which carry-forward tax losses can be used;
3. Impairment test: key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts.
4. Useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets and Right of Use assets;
5. Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources
6. Impairment of financial assets: key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows
7. Measurement of expected credit losses. - Uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic.

Judgments

Information about the judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements have been given below:

1. Assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

2. Classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial assets are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

1.3 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized as and when is accrues on time deposits with banks.

Dividend Income

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the income is established, which generally when the shareholders approves the dividend.

1.4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

A Financial Instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of an entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability which is not recognised at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss, is initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue

(ii) Subsequent recognition

(A) Financial Assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified and measured at
- Amortised Cost;
- Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI); or
- Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not recognised as at FVTPL

− the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

– the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the Investments fair value in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified and measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI or at FVTPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

(B) Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised as profit or loss respectively.

(iii) Derecognition

(A) Financial Assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

(B) Financial Assets

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

(iv) Offsetting Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the group or the counterparty.

1.5 INCOME TAX

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 where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

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

(i) Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

(ii) The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

Minimum alternate tax

Minimum alternate tax (‘MAT’) credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income-tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the statement of profit and loss. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Company will pay normal income-tax during the specified period.

1.6 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, and bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) for the year as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

1.7 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is:

(i) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or

(ii) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

1.8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and demand deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

1.9 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(ii) Compensated absences

1. Short term
Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed within one year from the balance sheet date is recognised on the basis of undiscounted

value of estimated amount required to be paid or estimated value of the benefit expected to be availed by the employees.

2. Long term

Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed more than one year after the balance sheet date is estimated on the basis of an actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses arising from past experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are credited or charged to statement of profit and loss in the year in which such gains or losses are determined.

1.10 DIVIDEND

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

BHUWALKA STEEL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 Property, Plant & Equipment

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Fixed Assets	Gross Block			Depreciation / Amortization			Net Block	
		As at 1st April 2022	Additions/ (Disposals)	As at 31st March 2023	Upto 1st April 2022	For the year 2022-23	Upto 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Tangible Assets								
	Land	134.62	-	134.62	-	-	-	134.62	134.62
	Buildings	1,692.93	-	1,692.93	1,013.61	55.42	1,069.03	623.90	679.32
	Plant and Machinery	9,094.18	(1,549.23)	7,544.95	7,544.95	-	7,544.95	-	1,549.23
	Furniture and Fixtures	36.20	-	36.20	36.20	-	36.20	-	-
	Office Equipment	68.54	(0.92)	67.62	67.62	-	67.62	(0.00)	0.92
	Vehicles	51.82	-	51.82	51.82	-	51.82	-	-
	Total	**11,078.29**	**(1,550.15)**	**9,528.14**	**8,714.20**	**55.42**	**8,769.62**	**758.52**	**2,364.10**
	Current Year	**11,078.29**	**(1,550.15)**	**9,528.14**	**8,714.20**	**55.42**	**8,769.62**	**758.52**	**2,364.10**
	Previous Year	11,078.29	-	11,078.29	8,270.80	443.40	8,714.20	2,364.09	2,807.50

BHUWALKA STEEL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
3	**Investments(Non Current)**		
	Investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures (measured at cost)		
i	Benaka Sponge Iron Pvt. Ltd	3.00	3.00
	299900 equity shares, 59.98% (As at 31/03/2022: 299,900		
	Less: Impairment in value of investment	(3.00)	-
	Other investments		
i	National Saving Certificate	-	0.20
	Total	-	3.20
4	**Other Non Current Asset**		
	Balance with government authorities	-	1.84
	Total	-	1.84
5	**Trade Receivable**		
	Trade receivable considered good- unsecured		
	From others	31.26	-
	Total	31.26	-
6	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**		
	Cash in hand	-	0.70
	Balance with Bank	20.91	50.80
		20.91	51.50
7	**Other Bank Balance**		
	Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	122.33	12.25
		122.33	12.25
8	**Loans**		
	Loans to related parties	-	1.41
	Other Loans	-	87.04
		-	88.45
9	**Other Bank Balance**		
	Interest Accured and due	4.76	24.02
		4.76	24.02

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
10	**Equity share capital**		
	Authorised share capital		
	1,50,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31st March 2023 No. 1,50,00,000)	1,500.00	1,500.00
	Total authorised share capital	**1,500.00**	**1,500.00**
	Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
	10,000 equity shares of Re. 10 each	1,037.45	1,037.45
	Less : Capital Reduction as per approved resolution plan	(1,037.45)	-
	Add : Capital Issued as per approved resolution plan	1.00	-
	Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital	**1.00**	**1,037.45**
	Forfeited Shares	120.08	120.08
	Less : Forfieted shares as per approved resolution plan	(120.08)	-
	Forfeited Shares	**-**	**120.08**
	Equity Shares	**1.00**	**1,157.53**

(i) Reconciliation of equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Number of shares	Rs. in lakhs	Number of shares	Rs. in lakhs
At the beginning of the year	1,03,74,498	1,037.45	1,03,74,498	1,037.45
Issued during the year	10,000	1.00	-	-
Reduced during the year	1,03,74,498	1,037.45	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	**10,000**	**1.00**	**1,03,74,498**	**1,037.45**

(ii) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity share having value of Rs 10 each with an entitlement of 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 annual general meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the 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.

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Number of shares	Percenatge % of holding	Number of shares	Percenatge % of holding
Starteck Finance Limited	**10,000**	**100.00%**	**-**	**-**

BHUWALKA STEEL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
11	**Other equity**		
	Share application money pending allotment		
	Reserves & surplus		
	- Capital Reserve		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	1,386.39	28.46
		12,734.67	
	- General Reserve		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	670.25	670.25
	- Money received against share warrants		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	200.40	200.40
	Cancelled as per approved plan	**(200.40)**	-
		-	200.40
	- Retained earnings		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	**(26,961.27)**	(26,492.33)
	Add: Extinguishment of Asset and Liabilities as per approved plan		
	Add: Addition during the year	3,987.69	(468.93)
		(22,973.58)	(26,961.27)
	Total other equity	**(8,182.27)**	(26,062.16)

BHUWALKA STEEL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
12 Borrowings (Non Current Liabilities)		
Secured		
From Bank	5,477.02	3,663.60
From Financial Institutions	243.08	-
Unsecured		
From Bank	0.84	-
From Financial Institutions	44.54	-
From Related Party	3,319.24	2,738.67
From Others	-	1,300.00
	9,084.72	7,702.27
13 Borrowings (Current Liabilities)		
Secured		
From Bank	-	14,631.75
Unsecured		
From Bank	-	71.62
From Others	-	816.38
	-	15,519.75
14 Trade Payable		
Payable to MSME	-	-
Payable to Others	9.75	2,156.64
	9.75	2,156.64
15 Other Current Liabilties		
Advance From Customers	-	444.47
Unpaid dividends	-	3.35
Statutory Liabilities	34.90	427.24
Advances to Staff	-	3.42
Expenses payable	-	83.60
Others	-	147.89
	34.90	1,109.96
16 Provision		
Provision for gratuity	-	22.37
Provision for taxation	-	26.80
	-	49.16

BHUWALKA STEEL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
17 Revenue from Operation		
Commission income	171.31	-
	171.31	-
18 Other Income		
Referral Income	15.00	-
Interest Income	6.31	6.17
	21.31	6.17
19 Other Expenses		
Payment to auditors	0.75	0.47
CIRP Expenses	38.97	-
Legal and Professional Fees	35.30	12.68
Rates and taxes	18.62	
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.11	0
Security Expenses	-	18.55
	93.74	31.70

BHUWALKA STEEL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

20.Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process

Pursuant to an application submitted by Indu Corporation Private Limited, Operational Creditor, for initiation of the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) in respect of the company, the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Bangalore bench ("Adjudicating Authority"), had vide its order dated 08.04.2019 admitted the application with a direction to initiate the corporate insolvency process in terms of provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (the "Code").

Vide its order dated 24 June 2022 ("NCLT Order"), the Adjudicating Authority had approved the resolution plan ("Approved Resolution Plan") submitted by M/s Starteck Finance Limited (formerly known as Nivedita Mercantile and Financing Limited) ("Resolution Applicant") for the Company under Section 31 of the Code. In accordance with the provisions of the Code and the NCLT order, the Approved Resolution Plan is binding on the corporate debtor and its employees, members, creditors, guarantors and other stakeholders involved in the resolution plan.

The existing board of director of the company has resigned and vacated their office. The board of the company has been reconstituted with such person as are nominated by the Resolution Applicant as per paragraph 8.2.1 of the Section VI of the Approved Resolution Plan. The existing directors of the Company as on the date of order have been replaced by the new Board of Directors from their office with effect from 10.11.2022 i.e., the effective date of Approval Resolution Plan. As on date, the Board of Directors, as nominated by the Resolution Applicant, consists of Lalitha Satyanarayan Cheripalli, Amit Pitale and Anand Gopal Shroff.

Pursuant to the Approval of the Resolution Plan, the financial statements of the company for the year ended March 31, 2023 have been prepared on a going-concern basis taking into consideration the payments settled as per the Approved Resolution Plan.

The Resolution Plan submitted by Starteck Finance Limited (formerly known as Nivedita Mercantile and Financing Limited) as approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Bangaluru Bench, vide orders dated 24.06.2022 for the corporate insolvency of the Company is implemented from 10.11.2022 (i.e., effective date as defined under the resolution plan) otherwise as stated in below notes, the following consequential impacts have been given in accordance with approved resolution plan / Accounting Standards :-

a) As per paragraph 2 in Section VI of the Approved Resolution Plan, with effect from 10.11.2022 (effective date) the issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital of the company is extinguished and reduced to Nil. The company has been delisted from the stock exchanges. Consequent to the extinguishment and reduction of the share capital of the company, the company is exempted from adding the suffix "and reduced" to its name. The company is not required to make any payment to any of its shareholders upon cancellation of its shares.

As prescribed in paragraph 3(a) in Section VI of the Approved Resolution Plan, the reduction of Rs. 1037.45 Lakhs in the share capital of the company is adjusted against the accumulated losses of the company.

The approval of the resolution plan by the NCLT is deemed to have waived all the procedural requirements regarding reduction in share capital and disclosures requirements in terms of Section 66 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the NCLT (Procedural for Reduction of Share Capital) Rules, 2016 and Applicable Law.

As prescribed in paragraph 4 in Section VI of in annexure to the resolution plan with effect from 10.11.2022, the authorized share capital of the company shall be Rs.50 Crores, divided into 5 crores (Five Crores) Equity Shares of Face value of Rs.10/- each. However the company is maintaining the authorized share capital of Rs. 25 Crore divided into 2.50 Core equity share capital of Rs. 10 each.

b) As per the Approved Resolution Plan, the company will receive Rs.94 crores payable to the financial creditors under the plan in four tranches as under:

1) Upfront cash payment within 30 days of plan approval or such date as mutually agreed between the company and CoC – Rs.36.50 crores

2) On the 364th day of the plan approval – Rs.25 crores

3) On the 729th day of the plan approval – Rs.25 crores
4) On the 1094th day of the plan approval – Rs.7.50 crores

The funds received Rs.36.75 Crores as first tranche, is utilized towards settlement of claims of Financial Creditors. Out of the above, as on 31.03.2023, an amount of Rs.36.60 Crores has been utilized to settle existing secured financials creditors Rs.36.30 crores, unsecured financial creditors Rs.0.05 crores (other than related parties) and CIRP cost Rs.0.25 crores and pending utilization Rs.0.15 crores is kept in separate escrow accounts. As per escrow agreement, any amount unpaid is deemed to be utilized and the company has no right, title and any claim on such amount.

c) As per the paragraph 3(h) in Section VI of the Approval Resolution Plan, the company has written off current assets comprising of bad debts.

d) Upon de-recognition of liabilities towards operational creditors and financial creditors (interest component), the differential amount of Rs. 3944.23 Lakhs between the carrying amount of the said liabilities extinguished and consideration is recognized as an “exceptional items” in the statement of profit and loss in accordance with “Ind AS-109” on “financial Instrument” (as specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013) and the accounting policies consistently followed by the company.

The liabilities representing the principal amounts payable to the financial creditors are transferred to the capital reserve account as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

e) As per Approved Resolution Plan paragraph 5.2 in Section V, the cash and bank balances (Including the fixed deposits) Rs.179.43 Lakh lying in the account of Corporate Debtors as on the Plan Approval date~~,~~ is paid to the Financial Creditor (after payment of CIRP Costs). Financial assets (other than cash and bank balance including fixed deposits) have been written off and debited to profit and loss account.

f) A bank account in the name of Bhuwalka Steel Industries Limited is opened and maintained by Resolution Professional (RP). Resolution Applicant does not have any right on that bank account maintained by RP, hence, not incorporated in books of account of the company.

g) As per paragraph 6 of NCLT order dated 24.06.2022 (Petition No. I.A. No. 132 of 2020 in CP (IB) No. 228/BB/2018), no claims are received for the payment of the Provident fund and ESIC, however, the same are under dispute. As per the Approved Resolution Plan, the liability towards these are to be met based on the outcome of the cases. Hence, no provisions are made provident fund and ESIC in the books of account of the company as on 31.03.2023.

h) As per Approved Resolution Plan, corporate guarantees, the contingent liabilities and commitments, claims and obligations, stands extinguished and accordingly no outflow of economic benefits is expected in respect thereof. The Resolution plan, among other matters, provide that upon the approval of Resolution Plan by NCLT, settlement and receipt of the payment towards the RP Costs, payments to the financial creditors, all the liabilities demands, damages, penalties, loss, claims of any nature whatsoever (whether admitted/verified/submitted/rejected or not, due or contingent, asserted or unasserted, crystallised or uncrystallised, known or unknown, disputed or undisputed, present or future) including any liabilities, losses, penalties or damages arising out of non-compliances, to which the Company is or may be subject to and which pertains to the period on or before 10.11.2022 and are remaining payable as on that date shall stand extinguished.

BHUWALKA STEEL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

21 Disclosure of Financial Instruments by Category

Financial instruments by categories	As at 31st March, 2023			As at 31st March, 2022		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost
Financial asset						
Investments	-		-	-	-	3.20
Trade Receivables	-	-	31.26	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-		20.91	-	-	51.50
Loans	-		-	-	-	88.45
Other Financial assets	-		122.33	-	-	12.25
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**174.51**	**-**	**-**	**155.40**
Financial liability						
Borrowings	-	-	9,084.72	-	-	23,222.02
Trade payables	-	-	9.75	-	-	2,156.64
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**9,094.47**	**-**	**-**	**25,378.65**

Default and Breaches

There are defaults with respect to payment of principal & interest of the Borrowings taken from Banks and financial institutions.

22 Fair Value Heirarchy

Management considers that the carrying amount of those financial assets and financial liabilities , that are not subsequently measured at fair value , in the financial statements approxiamte their fair values

For finacial instruments that are subsequently measured at fair vale, their fair value measurement is grouped into Levles 1 to 3 based on the following fair value hierarchy

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

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

Level 3:derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

There are no financial instruments measured at Level 1, Level 2,Level 3 of Fair Value Heirarchy as at reporting date

The carrying amounts of financial instruments carried at amortized cost i.e Trade

Fair Valuation techniques

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured a

Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents , borrowings,trade payables, Loans are financial instruments with carrying values that approximate fair value. If measured at fair value in the financial statements ,these financial instruments would be classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy

23 Financial Risk Management

The company's activities expose it variety of financial risks : Market risk, Credit risk and Liquidity risk. The company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established a risk management policy to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management systems are reviewed periodically to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company’s activities. The Board of Directors oversee compliance with the Company’s risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the risk management framework.

A) Market risk

The market 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. Market risk comprises three types of risk: Foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

i Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rate.

The company is not exposed to foreign currency risk as it has no borrowings in foreign currency

ii Cash flow and fair value Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market

The Interest risk arises to the company mainly from borrowings with variable rates. The company measures risk through sensitivity

Company borrowings does not fetch interest cost hence interest risk will not be there.

iii Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk).

The Company is not exposed to price risk as there are no investments which are actively traded in market and accordingly price risk due to change in Market prices doesnot arise.

B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets.
Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding to meet obligations when due.
Liquidity risk arises in situations where the company has difficulties in obtaining funding
The company manages its liquidity risk by continuously monitoring rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity requirements , actual cash flows avaialble and the due date of financial assets and liabilities
The company is exposed to liquidity risk due to borrowings, trade payables, other financial liabilities

The following are the contractual maturities of Financial liabilities :-
The amounts disclosed in the tables are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due

		Contractual maturities of financial liabilities			
As at March 31, 2023	**Carrying Amount**	**upto 1 year**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 5 years**	**> 5 years**
Non Derivative Financial Liability					
Borrowings	9,085	9,085	-	-	-
Trade payables	10	10	-	-	-
Total Non derivative Financial liabilities	**9,094**	**9,094**	**-**	**-**	**-**

		Contractual maturities of financial liabilities			
As at March 31, 2022	**Carrying Amount**	**upto 1 year**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 5 years**	**> 5 years**
Non Derivative Financial Liability					
Borrowings	23,222	23,222	-	-	-
Trade payables	2,157	2,157	-	-	-
Total Non derivative Financial liabilities	**25,379**	**25,379**	**-**	**-**	**-**

C) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company.Credit Risk encompasses of both ,the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as

Credit risk arises from Loans given, cash and cash equivalents , deposits with banks and financial institutons and deposits with others, as well as credit exposure to Trade receivables,

The maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying
The company's major class of financial assets are Loans, cash and cash equivalents and trade
For Banks and financial institutions, only high rated banks/Financial institutions are accepted.
Company's Credit Risk arises principally from Loans, Trade Receivables.

Trade Receivables:
Trade receivables are primarily short term receivables from customers which arise in the normal course of business.
Credit worthiness of Customers are being assessed before making sales to the customers
The outstanding Trade receivables are regularly monitored and appropriate action is taken for collection of overdue receivables.

d) Capital management

(a)Risk management
The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders , benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure , the company may issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The company periodically reviews and manages its capital structure to ensure optimal capital structure and shareholder returns, taking into consideration the future capital requirements and capital efficiency of the company , prevailing and projected profitability , projected operating cash flows, and projected capital expenditures.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure , the company may use internal funding to reduce debt.

(b)Dividends
No Dividends have been issued/Proposed by the company during the financial year 2022-23.

24 Subsequent Events

There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the balance sheet

25 No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from brrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities "Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall led or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf ofthe Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide aby guarantee, security or the like ob behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

26 Financial Ratios

Particulars	Measure	Formula	31st March 2023	31st March 2022	% of changes	Remark
Current Ratio	Times	Current Asset/Current Liability	4.02	0.01	54759.86%	As per Approval Plan assets & liabilities written off/back
Debt-Equity Ratio	Times	Debt/Equity	-1.11	-1.10	0.75%	
Debt Coverage Ratio	Times	EBITDA*/Repayment of borrowing	NA	NA	NA	
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Times	Cost of Goods Sold/Average inventory	NA	NA	NA	
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Times	Net Sales/ Average trade receivable	10.96	-	NA	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Times	Net Purchase/ Average trade Payables	NA	NA	NA	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Times	Revenue from operation/ Working	1.27	-	NA	
Net Profit Ratio	Percentage	Profit after tax/Revenue from operation	23.28	-	NA	
Return on Equity Ratio	Percentage	Profit after tax/Average shareholder's equity	3.45	1.26	172.96%	As per Approval Plan equity reduced
Return on Capital Employed	Percentage	EBIT#/Total Assets- Current Liabilities	4.41	2.88	53.33%	
Return on Investement	Percentage	EBIT/Total Assets	4.21	-18.42	-122.83%	As per Approval Plan assets & liabilities written off/back

*Earning before interest tax depreciation and amortisation
** Working capital = Current Asset- Current Liability
# Earning before interest and tax

27 Previous year's figures are regrouped and re-arranged wherever considered necessary.

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Bhuwalka Steel Industries Limited

As per our attached report of even date
For S A R A & Associates,
Chartered Accountants,
Firm Registration No. 120927W

Anand Shroff	Amit Pitale	Lalitha Cheripalli
Director	Director	Director
(DIN: 08480489)	(DIN: 07852850)	(DIN: 07026989)

Rakesh Kumar Joshi
Partner
(Membership No. 147625)
Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th May,2023