

HIDRIVE DEVELOPERS & INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

FY 2023-24



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF HIDRIVE DEVELOPERS AND INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **HIDRIVE DEVELOPERS AND INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its profit including other comprehensive income its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Matters

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at April 01, 2022 included in these Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 which were audited by us, on which we expressed an unmodified opinion dated 2nd August, 2022 and 26th June, 2023 respectively. The adjustments to those financial statements for the differences in accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS have been audited by us.



Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind-AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS 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 the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Ind AS financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate



to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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 statements on the matters specified in the paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable
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, including Other Comprehensive income, the statement of change in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind-AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
- (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March'2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended: In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid/provided remuneration to its directors during the year.
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - (i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in its the Ind AS financial statement.
 - (ii) The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - (iii) The Company did not have any amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.
 - (iv)
 - (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign 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 of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (b) The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or



entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

(v) No dividend has been declared or paid by the company during the year.

(vi) The reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is applicable from 1 April 2023.

Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

For A. K. GUTGUTIA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 000012N

Sumit Jain
Sumit Jain
Partner
Membership No 099119
UDIN : 24099119BKBMDN7463



Place : New Delhi
Date : 20.05.2024



Annexure "A" referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date on the standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of Hidrive Developers and Industries Private Limited for the year ended 31st March 2024

1. In respect of its fixed assets:
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment.
 - (b) The Company has not capitalized any Intangible Assets and hence reporting under Clause 3(i)(a) (B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (c) As explained to us, physical verification of property, plant and equipment has been carried out by the Company and no discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion the frequency of verification is reasonable, having regard to- the size of the Company and nature of its business.
 - (d) Title deed of immovable property of the Company is held in the name of the Company.
 - (e) The Company has revalued its property, plant & equipment upon adoption of Ind AS .
 - (f) According to information and explanations given to us and records provided, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31st March, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder .
2. The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the order are not applicable.
3.
 - (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, during the year, the Company has not given any security or guarantee or advance in nature of loans in companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties.
 - (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the terms and conditions of loans granted in earlier years are not prima facie prejudicial to the interest of the company
 - (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of loans granted in earlier years, the schedule of repayment of principal



and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts are regular during the year.

- (d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no overdue amount in respect of loans given
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, there were no fresh loans granted to settle the overdue existing loan given to parties.
- (f) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to Promoters/Related Parties (as defined in section 2(76) of the Act) which are either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment
4. According to the information, explanations and representations provided by the management and based upon audit procedures performed, during the year, the company has not given any guarantees, security. Further, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year with respect of investments made during the year. The Company has not given any loans covered under section 185 of the Companies Act .
5. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits from public within the provision of section 73 to 76 of the Act or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under (to the extent applicable). Therefore, the provisions of the clause 3(v) of the order are not applicable to the company. We have been informed that no order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or other Tribunal in this regard.
6. In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the company is not required to maintain cost records pursuant to section 148(1) of the companies Act, 2013.
- 7.
- a. According to the records of the Company and information and explanations given to us, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including income tax, cess and other material statutory dues with the appropriate authorities to the extent applicable and there are no undisputed statutory dues payable for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable as at 31st March, 2024. As per the information and explanations provided to us Provident Fund, Employees state insurance. duty of customs are not applicable to the company.



- b. According to the records and information & explanations given to us, there are no material dues in respect of Income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, and other material statutory dues that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities.
8. There were no transactions relating to the previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961(43 of 1961) during the year.
- 9.
- (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- (b) As per information and records verified by us, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company did not obtain any money by way of term loans during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) As per information and records provided, on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) On overall examination of the financial statements of the Company and based on representations of the Company, we report that the Company has neither taken any funds from any entity or person during the year nor it has raised funds through issue of shares or borrowings on account of or to meet the obligations of its associate. The Company does not have any subsidiary or joint venture.
- (f) The Company do not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies, hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- 10.
- (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public issue offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Therefore, reporting under clause (x)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Therefore, reporting under clause (x)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.



- 11.
- (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 fraud by the Company nor any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year; nor have we been informed of any such instance by the management.
 - (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub section (12) of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government during the year and upto the date of this report.
 - (c) The provisions relating to whistle blower are not applicable to the company.
12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
13. According to the information and explanations and records made available by the management of the Company and audit procedure performed for transactions with the related parties during the year, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. As explained and as per records, details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as per the applicable Accounting Standards.
14. The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3 (xiv) (a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
15. On the basis of records made available to us and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with the Directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
16. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 and hence reporting under clause 3(xvi) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
17. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.



18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
19. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which cause us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of this audit report and 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 date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
20. The Company is not having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year and hence, provisions of section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For A.K. GUTGUTIA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 000012N

Sumit Jain
Sumit Jain
Partner
Membership No 099119
UDIN : 24099119&KBMDN7463



Place : New Delhi
Date : 20.05.2024

Hidrive Developers & Industries Private Limited


Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

	Note No.	As At 31 st March'2024	As At 31 st March'2023	As At 01 st April'2022
ASSETS				
(1) Non-current Assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	2,665.12	2,665.12	2,665.12
		<u>2,665.12</u>	<u>2,665.12</u>	<u>2,665.12</u>
(2) Current Assets				
(a) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	3	112.76	67.60	38.39
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	0.49	1.09	0.45
(iii) Bank Balance other than (ii)	5	1.96	1.92	1.73
(b) Current Tax Assets (Net)	6	0.12	-	-
(c) Other Current Assets	7	0.10	0.05	0.05
		<u>115.43</u>	<u>70.66</u>	<u>40.62</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>2,780.55</u>	<u>2,735.78</u>	<u>2,705.74</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
(a) Equity Share Capital	8	16.74	10.00	10.00
(b) Other Equity		2,751.02	1,625.15	1,595.55
		<u>2,767.76</u>	<u>1,635.15</u>	<u>1,605.55</u>
LIABILITIES				
(1) Non-Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Long-Term Borrowings	9	-	151.00	151.00
		<u>-</u>	<u>151.00</u>	<u>151.00</u>
(2) Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Short-Term Borrowings	10	-	940.00	940.00
(ii) Trade Payables				
Micro and Small Enterprises		-	-	-
Others	11	0.51	-	-
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	12	10.50	9.00	9.00
(b) Other Current Liabilities	13	1.78	0.59	0.06
(c) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	14	-	0.04	0.13
		<u>12.79</u>	<u>949.63</u>	<u>949.19</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>2,780.55</u>	<u>2,735.78</u>	<u>2,705.74</u>

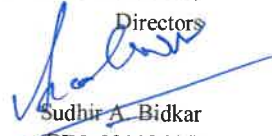
Material Accounting Policies 1
Notes on financial statements 2-32

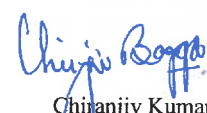
As per our report of even date
For **A. K. Gutgutia & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000012N

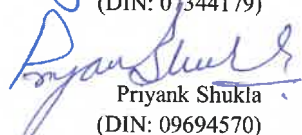

SUMIT JAIN
Partner
Membership No. 99119
New Delhi,
Dated: 20th May, 2024



for and on behalf of the board
Directors


Sudhir A. Bidkar
(DIN: 00113646)


Chiranjiv Kumar Bagga
(DIN: 07344179)


Priyank Shukla
(DIN: 09694570)

Hidrive Developers & Industries Private Limited

Statement of Profit & Loss for the Year ended 31st March 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

	Note No.	For The Year Ended March 31 ,2024	For The Year Ended March 31 ,2023
Income :			
I.	15	42.00	36.00
II.	16	6.28	2.84
III.		48.28	38.84
Expenses :			
IV.	17	6.68	0.09
a) Other Expenses		6.68	0.09
Total Expenses (IV)		6.68	0.09
V.		41.60	38.75
Profit Before Exceptional Items and Tax (III-IV)			
VI.			
Exceptional Items			
VII.		41.60	38.75
Profit/(Loss) before Tax (V-VI)			
VIII.			
Tax Expense			
(1) Current tax		8.98	9.17
(2) Deferred tax		-	-0.02
(3) Tax adjustments for Earlier Years		-	-0.02
Total Tax Expense (VIII)		8.98	9.15
IX.		32.62	29.60
Profit / (Loss) for the Year			
X.		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income			
XI.		32.62	29.60
Total Comprehensive Income For The Year (IX+ X)			
XII.			
Earnings Per Share (Face value of Rs. 10/- each)			
Basic & Diluted	18	25.71	29.60
Material Accounting Policies	1		
Notes on financial statements	2-32		

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our report of even date
For A. K. Gutgutia & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No. 000012N

Sumit Jain
 SUMIT JAIN
 Partner
 Membership No. 99119
 New Delhi,
 Dated: 20th May, 2024



Sudhir A. Bidkar
 Sudhir A. Bidkar
 (DIN: 00113646)

Chiranjiv Kumar Bagga
 Chiranjiv Kumar Bagga
 (DIN: 07344179)

Priyank Shukla
 Priyank Shukla
 (DIN: 09694570)

Statement Of Changes In Equity For The Year Ended 31st March, 2024

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(₹ Lakhs)			
	As at 01 st April'2022	Change during the year	As at 31 st March'2023	As at 31 st March'2024
Equity Shares	10	-	10	16.74
Total	10	-	10	16.74

B. Other Equity

Particulars	(₹ Lakhs)			
	Retained Earning	Fair Value Reserve	Securities Premium	Total
Balance as at 01 st April'2021	(40.90)	-	-	(40.90)
Profit / (Loss) for the Year	26.85	1,633.49	-	1,660.34
Dividend paid on Preference Shares	(24.33)	-	-	(24.33)
Fair Value Gain on Mutual Fund	0.44	-	-	0.44
Balance as at 31 st March'2022	(37.94)	1,633.49	-	1,595.55
Profit / (Loss) for the Year	29.60	-	-	29.60
Balance as at 31 st March'2023	(8.34)	1,633.49	-	1,625.15
Profit / (Loss) for the Year	32.62	-	-	32.62
Issue of Eq. Shares 67360 at premium of Rs. 1623	-	-	1,093.25	1,093.25
Balance as at 31 st March'2024	24.28	1,633.49	1,093.25	2,751.02

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our report of even date
For A. K. Gutgutia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000012N



SUMIT JAIN
Partner
Membership No. 991119
New Delhi,
Dated: 20th May, 2024

Sudhir A. Bidkar
(DIN: 00113646)

Chiranjiv Kumar Bagga
(DIN: 07344179)

Priyank Shukla
(DIN: 09694570)

(v) Current & Non-Current Classifications

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

An asset is treated as current when it is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle, held primarily for the purpose of trading, expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

A liability is current when It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle, It is held primarily for the purpose of trading, It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle

(vi) Material Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of these Financial Statements requires management judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of Accounting Policies, the Accounting disclosures made and the reports amounts of Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenses. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to Accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and any future periods effected pursuant to such revision.

III. Material Accounting Policies

(1) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) are stated at cost net of tax/duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenses directly attributable to bringing the Asset to their location and conditions necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management. .

Subsequent cost are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that is 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.

Assets in the course of construction are capitalized in capital work in progress account. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by the management, the cost of erection/ construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment cost (net of income and including pre-operative cost / expenses) associated with the commissioning of an asset are capitalized until the period of commissioning has been completed and the asset is ready of its intended use.

Property, Plant and Equipment are eliminated from Financial Statement, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Losses arising in the case of retirement of Property, plant and equipment and gains or losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of occurrence.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value.



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

An asset is treated as current when it is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle, held primarily for the purpose of trading, expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

A liability is current when It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle, It is held primarily for the purpose of trading, It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle

(vi) Material Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of these Financial Statements requires management judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of Accounting Policies, the Accounting disclosures made and the reports amounts of Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenses. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to Accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and any future periods effected pursuant to such revision.

III. Material Accounting Policies

(1) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) are stated at cost net of tax/duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenses directly attributable to bringing the Asset to their location and conditions necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management. .

Subsequent cost are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that is 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.

Assets in the course of construction are capitalized in capital work in progress account. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by the management, the cost of erection/ construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment cost (net of income and including pre-operative cost / expenses) associated with the commissioning of an asset are capitalized until the period of commissioning has been completed and the asset is ready of its intended use.

Property, Plant and Equipment are eliminated from Financial Statement, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Losses arising in the case of retirement of Property, plant and equipment and gains or losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of occurrence.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value.



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Depreciation is calculated using the Straight Line Method (SLM) to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as specified in Schedule II to Companies Act, 2013, except for Captive Power Plants, Split Grinding Units, Vehicles & Locomotives, office equipment and Furniture & Fixtures which is provided on Written Down Value Method (WDV) as per the said schedule. Depreciation on RMC is provided considering estimated useful life of 6 years on SLM basis.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in Statement of Profit or Loss within other gains / (losses).

Depreciation on impaired assets is provided on the basis of their residual useful life.

(2) Investment Properties

Property that is held for long-term rentals yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as investment property. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

Investment properties are depreciated using the Straight Line Method (SLM) over their estimated useful lives. The useful life has been determined based on technical evaluation performed by the management's expert.

The Residual value, useful lives and depreciation method of investment properties are reviewed, and adjusted on Prospective basis as appropriate, at each financial year end. The effects of any revision are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the changes arise.

(3) Intangible Assets

Intangibles Assets are recognized if the future economic benefits attributable to the Assets are expected to flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized developments costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of Intangibles Assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. The amortization period and the amortization method for an Intangible Asset with a finite useful life are reviewed atleast at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible Asset with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the Intangible Asset may be impaired.

Intangible Assets are amortized as follows:

- Computer Software & Mining Right Over a period of five years
- Intangibles Assets with indefinite useful lives, if any are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite useful life is reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite life is made on prospective basis.



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Gain or losses arising from derecognition of an Intangible Asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

(4) Research and Development Cost

Revenue Expenditure on Research and Development is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss and Capital Expenditure is added to Property, Plant and Equipment.

However, Development expenditure on new product is capitalized as Intangible Asset.

(5) Inventories

Inventories are carried in the balance sheet as follows :

- a) Raw Materials, Packing Materials, construction Materials, Stores & Spares. : At cost , on weighted average basis.
- b) Work-in Progress – Manufacturing : At Lower of Cost of Material, plus appropriate production Overheads and Net Realizable Value.
- c) Finished Goods – Manufacturing : At Lower of Cost of Materials plus Appropriate Production Overheads and Net Realizable Value.
- d) Finished goods – Trading : At lower of cost, on Weighted Average Basis and Net Realizable Value.

The cost of inventories have been computed to include all cost of purchases, cost of conversion and other related costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Slow and non-moving material, obsolete, defective inventories are duly provided for and valued at net realizable value. Goods and materials in transit are valued at actual cost incurred upto the date of Balance Sheet. Materials and supplies held for use in the production of inventories are not written down if the finished products in which they will be used are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Net Realisable Value is the estimated Selling Price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(6) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with Banks / Financial Institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(7) Impairment of Assets

The carrying amounts of Property, Plant & Equipment, Intangible Assets and Investment Properties are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to assess impairment, if any, based on internal / external factors. An impairment loss is recognised, as an expense in the Statement of Profit & Loss, wherever the carrying



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amount of the Asset or Cash Generating Unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed, if there has been an improvement in recoverable amount in subsequent years. Recoverable amount is determined :-

- In the case of an Individual Asset, at the higher of the Fair Value less cost to sell and the value in use; and
- In the case of cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows) at the higher of cash generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and the value in use.

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

These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

(8) Foreign Currency Translations & Transitions

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's Functional and Presentation Currency.

(ii) Transaction and Balance

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary Assets and liabilities related to foreign currency transactions are stated at exchange rate prevailing at the end of the year and exchange difference in respect thereof is recognised to Statement of Profit & Loss.

(9) Financial Instruments.

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

1. Financial Assets

1.1 Definition

Financial Assets include Cash and Cash Equivalents, Trade and Other Receivables, Investments in Securities and other eligible Current and Non-Current Assets.

At initial recognition, all financial assets are measured at fair value. The classification is reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

(i) Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

At the date of initial recognition, are held to collect contractual cash flows of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding on specified dates. These financial assets are intended to be held until maturity. Therefore, they are subsequently measured at amortized cost by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. The EIR amortization is included as interest income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

(ii) Financial Assets at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income



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At the date of initial recognition, are held to collect contractual cash flows of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding on specified dates, as well as held for selling. Therefore, they are subsequently measured at each reporting date at fair value, with all fair value movements recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, impairment gain or loss and foreign exchange gain or loss are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from the OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Financial Assets at Fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

At the date of initial recognition, Financial assets are held for trading, or which are measured neither at Amortized Cost nor at Fair Value through OCI. Therefore, they are subsequently measured at each reporting date at fair value, with all fair value movements recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.2 Trade Receivables

A Receivable is classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect to the amount due from customers on account of goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade Receivables are initially recognized at their Transaction Value as reduced by provision for impairment, if any. For some trade receivables the Company may obtain security in the form of guarantee, security deposit or letter of credit which can be called upon if the counterparty is in default under the terms of the agreement. For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

1.3 Investment in Equity Shares

Investment in Equity Securities are initially measured at cost. Any subsequent fair value gain or loss is recognized through Statement of Profit and Loss if such investments in Equity Securities are held for trading purposes. The fair value gains or losses of all other Equity Securities are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

1.4 Investment in Associates, Joint Ventures and Subsidiaries

The Company has accounted for its investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture at cost.

1.5 Derecognition of Financial Assets

A Financial Asset is primarily derecognized when:

- The right to receive cash flows from asset has expired, or
- The Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement and either:
 - a) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - b) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and



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rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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

2. Financial Liabilities

2.1 Definition

Financial liabilities include Long-term and Short-term Borrowings, Trade and Other payables and Other eligible Current and Non-current Liabilities.

(a) Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

(b) Subsequent Measurement

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

i) Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading. The Company has designated any financial liabilities upon initial measurement recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are at each reporting date at fair value with all the changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii) Financial Liabilities measured at Amortized Cost

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method ("EIR") except for those designated in an effective hedging relationship. The carrying value of borrowings that are designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortized cost are adjusted to record changes in fair values attributable to the risks that are hedged in effective hedging relationship.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.2 Loans and Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.



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

2.3 Financial Guarantee Contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount initially recognized less cumulative amortization.

2.4 Trade and Other Payables

A payable is classified as trade payable if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business. These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.5 De-recognition of Financial Liability

A Financial Liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

3. Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at the end of each period. The method of recognizing the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, on the nature of the item being hedged. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss.

(10) Grants

Grants from the Government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that all underlying conditions will be complied with and that the grant will be received.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by Government or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favorable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. That grant is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss under 'other income'. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.



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Government grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, are presented in the balance sheet by recording the grant as deferred income which is released to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

Grants related to income are recognised as income on a systematic basis in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate and are presented as 'other income'.

(11) Equity Share Capital

Ordinary Shares are classified as Equity. Incremental costs net of taxes directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares are reduced from Retained Earnings, net of taxes.

(12) Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

i) General

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

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

ii) Contingent Liability

Contingent Liability is disclosed in the case of:

- A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible:
- A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

iii) Other Litigation Claims

Provision for litigation related obligation represents liabilities that are expected to materialize in respect of matters in appeal.

iv) Onerous Contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is measured at the present value of the lower of expected costs of terminating the contract and the expected cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes impairment on the Assets with the contract.



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v) Contingent Asset

A Contingent Asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent Assets are disclosed in the Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(13) Revenue Recognition

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of Transaction price (Net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold & services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts & schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

i) Sale of Goods

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers at transaction price (net of taxes and duties).

Taxes collected on behalf of the government are excluded from revenue. Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably

ii) Non-Cash Incentives

The Company provides Non-Cash incentives at Fair Value to customers. These benefits are passed on to customers on satisfaction of various conditions of various sales schemes. Consideration received is allocated between the products sold and non-cash incentives to be issued to customers. Fair value of the non-cash incentive is determined by applying principle of Ind AS 113 i.e. at market rate. A contract liability for the non-cash incentive is recognised at the time of sale.

iii) Power Distribution

Revenue from Power Distribution business is accounted on the basis of billings to the customers and includes unbilled revenues accrued up to the end of accounting year. Customers are billed as per the tariff rates issued by Electricity Regulatory Commission.

iv) Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive dividend is established, which becomes certain after shareholders' approval.

v) Lease Income

Lease Agreements where the risk and rewards incidental to the ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor are recognized as operating leases. Leases rentals are recognized on straight –line basis as per the terms of the agreements in the statement of profit and loss.

vi) Interest Income

For all Financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using Effective Interest Rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the Financial Instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the Financial Asset. Interest income is included in other income in Statement of Profit and Loss.



vii) Renewable Energy Certificate

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) benefits are recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss on Sale of REC. Income from Sale of RECs is recognized on the delivery to the Customers' Account.

viii) Export Benefit

Export incentives, Duty Drawbacks and other benefits are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on Accrual Basis.

(14) Employees Benefits

i) Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions to the employees' regional Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund, Employees Pension Scheme and Employees' State Insurance are recognized as defined contribution plan and charged as expenses during the period in which the employees perform the services. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the respective funds. The Company recognises contribution payable to these schemes as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

ii) Defined Benefit Plans

Retirement benefits in the form of Gratuity and Leave Encashment are considered as defined benefit plan and determined on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method at the balance sheet date. Actuarial Gains or Losses through re-measurement of the net obligation of a defined benefit liability or asset is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. Such re-measurements are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

The Provident Fund Contribution other than contribution to Employees' Regional Provident Fund, is made to trust administered by the trustees. The interest rate to the members of the trust shall not be lower than the statutory rate declared by the Central Government under Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952. The Employer shall make good deficiency, if any.

iii) Short-term Employee Benefits

Short Term Benefits are charged off at the undiscounted amount in the year in which the related service is rendered.

iv) Long-Term Employee Benefit

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognized as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date. Annual Leaves can either be availed or encashed subject to restriction on the maximum accumulation of Leaves.

v) Termination Benefits

Termination Benefits are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.



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The Company shall recognize a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates:

- (a) When the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and
- (b) When the entity recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of Ind AS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits.

(15) Borrowing Costs

- (1) Borrowing Costs that are specifically attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a Qualifying Asset are capitalized as a part of the cost of such Asset till such time the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. A Qualifying Asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time (generally over twelve months) to get ready for its intended use or sale.

The Borrowing Cost consists of Interest & Other Incidental costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of such Funds.

- (2) For general borrowing used for the purpose of obtaining a Qualifying Asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing cost incurred during that period.
- (3) Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. All other borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(16) Leases

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

a) Company as a Lessee

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

i) Right-Of-Use Assets

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

If ownership of the Leased Asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the Asset.



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ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises Lease Liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

Lease liabilities have been presented as a separate line and Right-of-use assets have been presented under Property Plant and Equipment in the balance sheet. Lease payments have been classified as cash used in financing activities.

i) Short-Term Leases and Leases of Low-Value Assets

The Company has elected not to recognise Right-of-Use Assets and Lease Liabilities for short term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease.

b) Company as a Lessor

Lease income from Operating Leases where the Company is a Lessor is recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the recipients are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective Leased Assets are included in the Balance Sheet based on their nature.

(17) Taxes on Income

a) Current Tax

- i) Tax on Income for the Current Period is determined on the basis of estimated taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant tax laws and based on the expected outcome of assessments / appeals.
- ii) Current Income Tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss. 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.

b) Deferred Tax

Deferred Tax is provided using the Balance Sheet Approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.



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The carrying amount of Deferred Tax Assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the Deferred Tax Asset to be utilized. Unrecognized Deferred Tax Assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred Tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Deferred Tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in Equity.

The break-up of the major components of the Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities as at Balance Sheet date has been arrived at after setting off deferred tax assets and liabilities where the Company have a legally enforceable right to set-off assets against liabilities and where such assets and liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

(18) Exceptional Items

On certain non-recurring occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the Company is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the Company, such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly, disclosed in the notes accompanying to the financial statements.

(19) Earnings Per Share (EPS)

i) Basic Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings Per Share is calculated by dividing

- The Profit or Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders of the Company by the Weighted Average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the Financial Year, adjusted for bonus elements in Equity Shares issued during the Year.

ii) Diluted Earnings Per Share

Diluted Earnings Per Share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account

- The after Income Tax Effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and the Weighted Average number of additional Equity Shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential Equity Shares.

(20) Segment Accounting

The Company is engaged primarily into manufacturing of Cement. The Company has only one business segment as identified by management namely Cementious Materials.



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Hidrive Developers & Industries Private Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement for the Year ended March 31, 2024

Segments have been identified taking into account nature of product and differential risk and returns of the segment. The business segments are reviewed by the Vice Chairman & Managing Director (Chief Operating Decision Maker).

The Chief Operational Decision Maker monitors the operating results of its business Segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on each segments profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

(21) Cash dividend

The Company recognises a Liability to pay dividend to Equity Holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in Other Equity. Interim Dividends are recognised as a Liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.



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Note -2 Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings	Office Equipments	Total
Gross Block				
As at 01st April'2022	2,665.12	-	-	2,665.12
Additions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March'2023	2,665.12	-	-	2,665.12
Additions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March'2024	2,665.12	-	-	2,665.12
Accumulated Depreciation/ Amortisation				
As at 01st April'2022	-	-	-	-
Charged For the Year	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March'2023	-	-	-	-
Charged For the Year	-	-	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March'2024	-	-	-	-
Net Carrying Amount				
As at 31st March'2023	2,665.12	-	-	2,665.12
As at 31st March'2024	2,665.12	-	-	2,665.12



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31st March 202431st March 2023(₹ Lakhs)
01st April 2022

Note -3

Current Investment

Investments in Mutual Fund at FVTPL	31 st March'2024		31 st March'2023		01 st April'2022	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Kotak Low Duration fund_Regular Plan	623.71	20.56	-	-	1,407.83	38.39
Kotak Liquid Fund_Direct Growth	983.61	47.99	1,069.61	48.65	-	-
Kotak Money Market Fund_Direct Growth	828.59	34.16	495.37	18.95	-	-
Kotak Saving Funds	24,567.25	10.05	-	-	-	-
		<u>112.76</u>		<u>67.60</u>		<u>38.39</u>
Aggregate book value of quoted investments		112.76		67.60		38.39
Aggregate market value of quoted investments		112.76		67.60		38.39
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments		-		-		-
Aggregate amount of Impairment in value of investments		-		-		-

Note- 4

Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash on hand	-	-	-
Balance with bank:-			
On Current Accounts	0.49	1.09	0.45
	<u>0.49</u>	<u>1.09</u>	<u>0.45</u>

Note - 5

Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

Fixed Deposit	1.86	1.82	1.73
Central Bank Dividend Account	0.10	0.10	
	<u>1.96</u>	<u>1.92</u>	<u>1.73</u>

Note- 6

Current Tax Assets

Advance Income Taxes	0.12	-	-
	<u>0.12</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note- 7

Other Current Assets

Accured Interest	0.10	0.05	0.05
	<u>0.10</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.05</u>



Note- 8 Equity Share Capital	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023	(₹ Lakhs) 01 st April 2022
Authorised:			
Equity Shares - 1,67,360 of Rs. 10 each (Previous year 1,00,000 of Rs. 10 each)	16.74	10.00	10.00
Preference Shares - 2,41,000 (Previous year 2,41,000) of Rs. 100 each)	-	241.00	241.00
	<u>16.74</u>	<u>251.00</u>	<u>251.00</u>

Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:

Equity Shares 1,67,360 of Rs. 10 each (Previous year 1,00,000 of Rs. 10 each) fully paid up	16.74	10.00	10.00
8% Cumulative Preference Shares 1,51,000 of Rs. 100 each (Previous year 1,51,000 of Rs. 100 each) fully paid up	-	151.00	151.00
	<u>16.74</u>	<u>161.00</u>	<u>161.00</u>

Less: Reclassification of Preference Shares

8% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares 1,51,000 of Rs. 100 each (Previous year 1,51,000 of Rs. 100 each) fully paid up	-	-151.00	-151.00
	<u>-</u>	<u>-151.00</u>	<u>-151.00</u>

a. Reconciliation of Number of Share Outstanding :

Opening Balance	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
Shares issued during the year	67,360	-	-
Shares brought back during the year	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	<u>1,67,360</u>	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>1,00,000</u>

b. Shareholders Holding More Than 5% of Total Issued Shares

Name	% of holding	31st March 2024	31st March 2023	01st April 2022
		Numbers	Numbers	Numbers
JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd & Its Nominees	100%	1,67,360	-	-
Sh. Bharat Hari Singhania	25%	-	25,000	25,000
Smt. Vinita Singhania	25%	-	25,000	25,000
Dr. Raghupati Singhania	25%	-	25,000	25,000
Smt. Sunanda Singhania	8%	-	8,333	8,333

c. Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Promoters Name	No. of shares	% of Change during the year	% of Total number of Shares		
			31st March 2024	31st March 2023	01st April 2022
JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd & Its Nominees	167360	100%	100%	-	-
Sh. Bharat Hari Singhania	25000	-100%	-	25%	25%
Smt. Vinita Singhania	25000	-100%	-	25%	25%
Dr. Raghupati Singhania	25000	-100%	-	25%	25%
Smt. Sunanda Singhania	8333	-100%	-	8%	8%
Sh. Anshuman Singhania	4167	-100%	-	4.17%	4.17%
Sh. Shrivats Singhania	4167	-100%	-	4.17%	4.17%
Sh. Harsh Pati Singhania	4166	-100%	-	4.16%	4.16%
Sh. Vikrampati Singhania	4167	-100%	-	4.17%	4.17%

d. Terms / Rights Attached to Equity Shareholders :

1 The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share

The Company has successfully completed the Right Issue of Rs.6.74 lakhs in 06th November, 2023. Pursuant to the Right Issue, the Company issued 67,360 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 e. each at a price of Rs. 1633.(inclusive of a Premium of Rs.1623 Per Equity Share)



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(₹ Lakhs)
01st April 2022

Note- 9 Other Non Financial Liabilities	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023	
8% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (Refer Note No. 30)	-	151.00	151.00
	<u>-</u>	<u>151.00</u>	<u>151.00</u>

Note- 10 Short Term Borrowings			
Unsecured Loan	-	940.00	940.00
	<u>-</u>	<u>940.00</u>	<u>940.00</u>

Note- 11
Trade Payable

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payments					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
31st March 2024						
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	0.51	-	-	-	-	0.51
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
31st March 2023						
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note- 12
Other Current Financial Liabilities

Security Deposit	10.50	9.00	9.00
	<u>10.50</u>	<u>9.00</u>	<u>9.00</u>

Note- 13
Other Current Liabilities

Govt. & Other Dues	0.57	0.54	-
Other Liabilities	1.21	0.05	0.06
	<u>1.78</u>	<u>0.59</u>	<u>0.06</u>

Note- 14
Current Tax Liabilities

Provision for Taxation	-	0.04	0.13
	<u>-</u>	<u>0.04</u>	<u>0.13</u>



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Hidrive Developers & Industries Private Limited

(₹ Lakhs)

For The Year Ended **For The Year Ended**
March 31, 2024 **March 31, 2023****Note- 15****Revenue from Operation**

Income From Rent	42.00	36.00
	<u>42.00</u>	<u>36.00</u>

Note- 16**Other Income**

Interest on F D- Banks	0.10	0.09
Profit on Sale of Current Investment*	6.14	2.75
Others	0.04	-
	<u>6.28</u>	<u>2.84</u>

* Net of Fair Value Gain of Rs. 5.87 Lakhs (Previous Year Gain of Rs.2.32 Lakhs)

Note- 17**Other Expenses**

Auditor's Remuneration		
Audit Fees	0.10	0.05
Others	0.02	-
Other Rates & Taxes	4.45	0.03
Advertisement & Publicity	0.16	-
Consultancy & Legal Charges	0.80	-
Electricity Expenses	0.85	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.30	0.01
	<u>6.68</u>	<u>0.09</u>

Note- 18**Earning Per Share (Basic / Diluted)**

Net Profit/(Loss) as per Statement of Profit and Loss	32.62	29.60
Net profit/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders	<u>32.62</u>	<u>29.60</u>
Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the period	1,26,870.38	1,00,000.00
Earnings per Equity Share (Rs.) (face value of Rs. 10/- each)		-
Basic and Diluted	25.71	29.60



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Note- 19**Ratio Analysis and its Element**

S. No.	Particulars	Units	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	% Change	Reasons
1	Current Ratio (Current Assets / Current Liabilities)	Times	9.40	0.07	12528%	Repayment of Current Liabilities in the CY
2	Debt Equity Ratio (Total Debt (Borrowing) / Total Equity)	Times	-	0.67	-100%	Repayment of Preference Share Capital
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (Earnings before Interest, depreciation and taxes / Interest + Principal Repayment)	Times	-	-	-	
4	Return on Equity Ratio (Profit for the period / Average Total Equity)	%	0.01	0.02	-19%	
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio (Net Revenue from Operations / Average Inventory)	Times	-	-	-	
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (Net Revenue from Operations / Average Trade Receivable)	Times	-	-	-	
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (Purchases of Goods & Services / Average Trade Payable)	Times	-	-	-	
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio (Net Revenue from Operations / Average Working Capital)	Times	0.02	0.02	-14%	
9	Net Profit Ratio (Profit for the period / Revenue from Operations)	%	0.78	0.82	-6%	
10	Return on Capital Employed (Before Tax) (Earnings before Interest, taxes & Exceptional Items / Average Capital Employed)	%	0.01	0.01	-5%	
11	Return on Investment (Interest Income on fixed deposits, bonds and debentures + Dividend Income + Profit on sale of Investments + Profit on fair valuation of Investments carried at FVTPL / Current Investments + Non Current Investments + Other bank balances)	%	5%	4%	36%	Increase in Investment in Mutual Fund in the CY



Notes accompanying the Financial Statements.

20. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies.

The Company realizes that risks are inherent & integral part of any business. The primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial market & seek to minimize potential adverse effect on its financial performance. The Company's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and commodity risk, etc.), credit risk and liquidity risk.

20.1 Market Risk:

Market Risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may results from change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a Financial Instrument change may change as result of change in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes the affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market Risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive Financial Instruments and deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and loans and borrowings. Market risk comprises mainly three types of risk: Interest Rate Risk, Currency Risk and Other Price Risk such as Equity Price Risk and Commodity Risk.

The Company has an elaborate risk management system to inform Board Members about risk management and minimization procedures.

(a). Interest Rate Risk:- Interest Rate Risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in Market Interest rates. Any changes in the interest rates environment may impact future rates of borrowing. The following Table shows the Company's Fixed & Floating Rate Borrowings:

(₹ in Lakhs)			
S.No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
1	Loans in Rupees		
	- Fixed Rate	-	-
	- Floating Rate	-	-
	Total	-	-

The Company regularly scans the Market & Interest Rate Scenario to find appropriate Financial Instruments & negotiates with the Lenders in order to reduce the effect Cost of Funding.

(b). Interest Rate Sensitivity: The Company has no Borrowings as stated in (a) above. Hence there is no interest rate sensitivity.

20.2 Credit Risk:

Credit Risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables).

Trade Receivable:- Customer Credit Risk is managed based on Company's established policy, procedures and controls. The Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial conditions, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and aging of accounts receivables. Individual risk limits are set accordingly.

The Aging of Trade Receivables are as below-

(₹ in Lakhs)					
Particulars	Neither Due not Impaired	Due upto 6 Months	Due 6 to 12 Months	Above 12 Months	Total
As at 31 March 2024	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	-	-	-	-	-



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Financial Instruments and Deposits with Banks:

The Company considers factors such as track record, size of institution, market reputation and service standards to select the bank with which balances and deposits are maintained. The Company does not maintain significant cash and deposit balances other than those required for its day to day operation.

20.3 Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity Risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its Financial Liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another Financial Asset. The Company's approach is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

The Company relies on a mix of borrowings, and excess operating cash flows to meet its needs for funds. The current committed lines of credit are sufficient to meet its short to medium term expansion needs. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowings facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

Maturity Profile of Financial Liabilities :

The following Table provides undiscounted cash flows towards Financial Liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date.

(₹ in Lakhs)						
S.No	Particulars	Carrying Amount	Due within 1 Year	Due between 1-5 Years	Due after 5 Years	Total
1	<u>As on 31st March, 2024</u>					
	- Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
	- Trade Payables	0.51	0.51	-	-	0.51
	- Other Liabilities	10.50	10.50	-	-	10.50
	Total	11.01	11.01	-	-	11.01
2	<u>As on 31st March 2023</u>					
	- Borrowings	1091.00	940.00	151.00	-	1091.00
	- Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	-
	- Other Liabilities	9.00	9.00	-	-	9.00
	Total	1100.00	949.00	151.00	-	1100.00

21. Capital Risk Management:

The Company manages its Capital Structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company's primary objective when managing capital is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios and safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to support its business and provide maximum returns for shareholders. The Company also proposes to maintain an optimal structure to reduce the cost of capital.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, compulsorily convertible debentures, share premium and all other equity reserves. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables less cash and short-term deposits.



(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Borrowings	-	1,091.00
Less: Cash and Cash equivalents (including Current Investments)	2.45	3.01
Net debt	-	1,087.99
Equity Share Capital	16.74	10.00
Other Equity	2,751.02	1,625.15
Total Capital	2,767.76	1,635.15
Capital and net debt	2,767.76	2,723.14
Gearing ratio	-	39.95%

The Company is not subject to any external imposed capital requirement. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is Net Debt divided by Total Capital plus Net Debt. Net Debt is calculated as total borrowings including short term and current maturities of long-term debt.

22. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities:

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the financial instruments of the companies: -

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31 st March'2024		31 st March'2023	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
A. Financial Assets				
(i) At Fair Value through Profit and Loss:-				
Investments				
- Mutual Funds	112.76	112.76	67.60	67.60
(ii) At Amortized Cost:-				
a) Bank FDs.	1.86	1.86	1.82	1.82
b) Cash & Bank Balances	0.59	0.59	1.19	1.19
c) Trade Receivable	-	-	-	-
d) Others	-	-	-	-
Total	115.21	115.21	70.61	70.61
B. Financial Liabilities				
(i) At Amortized Cost				
- Borrowings	-	-	1,091	1,091
- Trade Payables	0.51	0.51	-	-
- Other Financial Liabilities	10.50	10.50	9.00	9.00
Total	11.01	11.01	1,100.00	1,100.00

Fair Valuation Techniques:

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value Financial Assets & Financial Liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The Fair Values of the Financial Assets and Liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a



liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values: -

1. Fair Value of Cash and Deposits, Trade Receivables, Trade Payables, and Other Current Financial Assets and Liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
2. Other Non-Current Receivables are evaluated by the Company, based on parameters such as interest rates, individual creditworthiness of the counterparty etc. Based on this evaluation, allowances are considered to account for the expected losses of these receivables. As at end of each reporting year, the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances (if any), are not materially different from their calculated fair values.
3. Fair Value of Investments in Quoted Mutual Funds and Equity Shares are based on quoted market price at the reporting date. The fair value of unquoted Investments in Preference Shares are estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. The fair value of unquoted Investments in Equity Shares are estimated on Net Assets Basis.
4. Fair Value of Borrowings from Banks and other Non-Current Financial Liabilities are estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms and remaining maturities.
5. The Fair Values of Derivatives are calculated using the RBI reference rate as on the reporting date as well as other variable parameters.

Fair Value Hierarchy:

The following Table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's Asset and Liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below:

- i. **Level 1:** Quoted prices in active markets.
- ii. **Level 2:** Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- iii. **Level 3:** Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The following Table provides the Fair Value measurement hierarchy of Company's asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 2 as described below:

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
31st March, 2024			
Financial Assets			
- Mutual Funds	112.76	-	-
31st March, 2023			
Financial Assets			
- Mutual Funds	67.60	-	-



23. Segment Information:

The Company is engaged primarily into Renting of Land.

24. Income Tax Expense:

i. Amount recognized in statement of profit and loss:-

Particulars	(` in Lakhs)	
	2023-24	2022-23
Current Tax	8.98	9.17
Deferred Tax (Relating to origination and reversal of temporary difference)	-	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	(0.02)
MAT		
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	-
MAT Credit Entitlement Utilized	-	-

(ii) Reconciliation of effective tax rate.

Particulars	(` in Lakhs)	
	2023-24	2022-23
Accounting profit/(loss) before income tax	41.60	38.75
At applicable Statutory Income tax rates	25.17%	25.17%
Computed Income Tax Expense/(Income)	10.47	9.75
Increase/(Reduction) in taxes on account of -		
Other Adjustment	(1.49)	(0.58)
Previous year tax adjustments	-	(0.02)
Taxes on Unabsorbed Dep & C/F Losses	-	-
Tax Due to Difference in Rates	-	-
Income Tax Expense/(Income) reported to profit & loss	8.98	9.15
Effective tax rate	21.59%	23.61%

25. The company has neither proposed nor declared any Dividend during the Financial Year 2023-24 (Previous Year – NIL).

26. Based on information available with the Company in respect of MSME ('The Micro Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006'). The details are as under (as certified by Management) :

- Principal and Interest amount due and remaining unpaid as at 31st March 2024 - Nil (Previous year - Nil).
- Interest paid in terms of section 16 of the MSME Act during the year - Nil (Previous year - Nil).



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- iii. 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 – Nil (Previous year - Nil).
- iv. Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year - Nil (Previous year - Nil).
- v. Interest Accrued and unpaid as at 31st March 2024- Nil (Previous year - Nil).

27. Amount paid to Auditors:

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Year Ended 31st March'2024	Year Ended 31st March'2023
Statutory Audit Fees	0.10	0.05
For Taxation Matters	-	-
For Other Services	0.02	-
Total	0.12	0.05

28. Related party disclosure

List of Related Party :

JK Lakshmi Cement Limited (JKLCL) (Ultimate Holding Company) w.e.f. 30th August, 2023.
 Udaipur Cement Works Limited (UCWL) (Subsidiary of Ultimate Holding Company) w.e.f. 30th August, 2023.
 Hansdeep Industries & Trading Company Limited (Subsidiary of Ultimate Holding Company) w.e.f. 30th August, 2023.
 Agrani Cement Private Limited (Subsidiary of Ultimate Holding Company) w.e.f. 12th February 2024.

Key Management Personnel (KMP) :

Shri Sudhir A. Bidkar
 Shri Chiranjiv Kumar Bagga
 Shri Sanjiv Saxena
 Shri Priyank Shukla
 Shri UK Gupta

Director w.e.f. 05.02.2024
 Director w.e.f. 05.02.2024
 Director upto 06.02.2024
 Director w.e.f. 05.02.2024
 Director upto 06.02.2024

Shri Bharat Hari Singhania
 Smt. Vinita Singhania
 Shri Arun Kumar Shukla
 Ms. Bhaswati Mukherjee
 Shri N.G. Khaitan
 Dr. Raghupati Singhania
 Shri Ravi Jhunjunwala
 Shri Sadhu Ram Bansal
 Shri Sudhir A Bidkar
 Shri Amit Chaurasia

Chairman
 Vice Chairman & Managing Director
 President & Director
 Independent & Non-Executive Director
 Independent & Non-Executive Director
 Non Independent & Non-Executive Director
 Independent & Non-Executive Director
 Independent & Non-Executive Director
 Chief Financial Officer
 Company Secretary



The following transactions were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business:

Nature of Transaction	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	2023-24 (JKLCL)	2022-23 (JKLCL)
Security Deposit received	1.50	-
Rent received	28.91	-
Security Deposit outstanding as at the end of the year	10.50	-

- Taxes and duties are included in the value as stated above.

29. Other Statutory Information:

1. The Company do not have any benami property, and no proceeding has been initiated against the Company for holding any benami property.
2. The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
3. The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
4. The Company have not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.
5. The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a). Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
 - (b). Provide any Guarantee, Security, or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
6. The Company have not received any fund from any Person(s) or Entity(ies), including Foreign Entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:
 - (a). Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or
 - (b). Provide any Guarantee, Security, or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
7. The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the Books of Accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961
8. The Company have not been declared willful defaulter by any Banks or any other Financial Institution at any time during the financial year.
30. During the year, the Company redeemed 8% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs 151 lacs at par. The accumulate dividend for the FY 2022-23 and upto date of redemption amounting to Rs. 19.43 Lakhs is being paid out of the profit of the Current Financial Year.



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30 (a). The Company has reclassified Inventories to Non- Current Assets (Property, Plant & Equipment) at the time of adoption of Ind AS.

31. First-time adoption of Ind AS

These are the first Financial Statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS by the Company. The accounting policies set out in Note 1 have been applied in preparing Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024, the comparative information presented in these Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 and in preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at April 01, 2022 (the transition date). In preparing its opening Ind AS balance sheet, the

Company has adjusted the amounts reported previously in Financial Statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards noticed under the section 133 Companies Act, 2013, read together with rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Previous GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial performance and cash flows is set out in following tables and notes.

A. Exemptions and exceptions availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS.

A.1 Ind AS optional exemptions

A.1.1 Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with Previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. There is no such estimate which is changed while applying Ind AS. All the estimates as per Previous GAAP is carried forward as in Ind AS transition balance sheet as at April 01, 2022.

Further, the Company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under Previous GAAP:

- Investment in equity instruments carried at FVTPL or FVOCI.

A.2.2 Classification and measurement of Financial Assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of Financial Assets (investment in debt instruments) on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

B. (i) Reconciliations between Previous GAAP and Ind AS

Reconciliation of Other Equity as at April 1, 2022 on transition to Ind AS as at April 1, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Retained Earning	Fair Value Reserve	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2022 (IGAAP)	(38.38)	-	(38.38)
Fair Value Gain on Current Investment	0.44	-	0.44
Fair Valuation of PPE	-	1,633.49	1,633.49
Balance as at April 01, 2022 (IND AS)	(37.94)	1,633.49	1,595.55



Reconciliation of Other Equity as at March 31, 2023 on transition to Ind AS as at March 31, 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Retained Earning	Fair Value Reserve	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2023 (IGAAP)	(11.10)	-	(11.10)
Impact in Other Equity on transition as per April 01, 2022	0.44	1,633.49	1,633.93
Fair Value Gain on Current Investment	2.32	-	2.32
Balance as at March 31, 2023 (IND AS)	(8.34)	1,633.49	1,625.15

The previous year GAAP figures have been reclassified to confirm to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note

(ii) Reconciliation of Total Comprehensive Income from Previous GAAP to Ind AS as at March 31, 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at March 31, 2023 (IGAAP) – Profit & Loss	27.28
Fair Value Gain on Current Investment	2.32
Balance as at March 31, 2023 (IND AS)	29.60

Note a: Under previous GAAP, the Company has not presented other comprehensive income (OCI) separately. Hence, it has reconciled previous GAAP profit to total comprehensive income as per Ind AS.

Note b: Under previous GAAP, Investments in equity instruments and other instruments were classified as long-term investments or current investment based on the intended holding period and realisability. Long term investment was carried at cost less provision for other than temporary decline in the value of such investments. Current investments were carried at lower of cost and fair value. Under Ind AS, investment in mutual fund are measured at fair value through profit & loss (FVTPL). At the transition to Ind AS difference between these instruments fair value and Previous GAAP carrying amount has been recognised in retained earnings. Subsequently, the fair value gain and loss are recorded in the statement of profit & loss.

Note c: Effect to Balance Sheet

(₹ in Lakhs)

Effect to Balance Sheet	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022
Increase/ (Decrease) in Property Plant & Equipment- Non-Current Assets	1,633.49	1,633.49
Increase/ (Decrease) in Financial Assets- Current Investments	2.32	0.44

Note d : The transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has not had a material impact on the statement of cash flows.



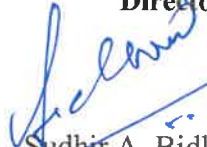
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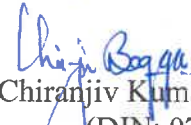
32. Previous year's figures have been rearranged and regrouped wherever necessary to make them comparable with current year figures.

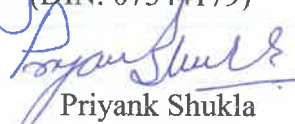
As per our report of even date
For A. K. Gutgutia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000012N

for & on behalf of the board

Directors


Sudhir A. Bidkar
(DIN: 00113646)


Chiranjiv Kumar Bagga
(DIN: 07344179)


Priyank Shukla
(DIN: 09694570)



SUMIT JAIN
Partner
Membership No.99119
New Delhi
Dated: 20th May 2024





Hidrive Developers & Industries Private Limited

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year 31st March, 2024

	(₹ Lakhs)	
	2023-2024	2022-2023
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit Before Tax	41.60	38.75
Adjustments for		
Profit on Sale of Investments	(0.27)	(0.43)
Profit/Loss on Fair Valuation of Current Investment	(5.87)	(2.32)
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	35.46	36.00
Adjustment for		
Trade and Other Receivables	(0.05)	0.03
Trade and Other Payables	1.67	0.53
Cash Generated from Operations	37.08	36.56
Direct Tax (Paid)/ Refund	(9.14)	(9.26)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	27.94	27.30
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
(Purchase)/ Sale of Investments (Net)	(39.00)	(26.47)
Security Deposit Received	1.50	-
Net Cash from / (used in) Investing Activities	(37.50)	(26.47)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Equity Shares	1,100.00	-
Redemption of Preference Shares Capital	(151.00)	-
Payment of Unsecured Loan	(940.00)	-
Net Cash from Financing Activities	9.00	-
D. Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(0.56)	0.83
E. Cash & Cash Equivalents as at the beginning of the year	3.01	2.18
F. Cash & Cash Equivalents as at the close of the year	2.45	3.01
Notes:-		
1 Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents include:		
-Cash on hand	0.49	1.09
-Balance with Scheduled Bank	1.96	1.92
Total	2.45	3.01
2 Previous year's figures have been re-arranged and re-cast wherever necessary.		

Place: New Delhi

Date: 20th May, 2024

As per our report of even date

For A. K. Gutgutia & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 000012N

SUMIT JAIN

Partner

Membership No. 99119

New Delhi,

Dated: 20th May, 2024



for and on behalf of the Board
Directors

Sudhir A. Bidkar
(DIN: 00113646)

Chiranjiv Kumar Bagga

Chiranjiv Kumar Bagga
(DIN: 07344179)

Priyank Shukla
Priyank Shukla
(DIN: 09694570)