



**39TH ANNUAL REPORT
2022-23**

Sabrimala Industries India Limited
CIN: L74110DL1984PLC018467
Registered Office: 906, D-Mall, Netaji Subhash Place, Delhi-110034

COMPANY INFORMATION

SABRIMALA INDUSTRIES INDIA LIMITED

CIN: L74110DL1984PLC018467

(As 10th August, 2023)

Board of Directors

Ms. Sheela Gupta

Non-Executive Director

Mr. Suresh Kumar Mittal

Managing Director

Mr. Tapan Gupta

Whole time Director

Mr. Varun Mangla

Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr. Surinder Babbar

Independent Non-Executive Director

Committees of the Board

Audit Committee

Mr. Surinder Babbar

Chairman, Independent & Non-Executive Director

Mr. Tapan Gupta

Member, Wholetime Director

Mr. Varun Mangla

Member, Independent & Non-Executive Director

Stakeholder Relationship Committee

Mr. Surinder Babbar

Chairman, Independent & Non-Executive Director

Ms. Sheela Gupta

Member, Non-Executive Director

Mr. Varun Mangla

Member, Independent & Non-Executive Director

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Mr. Varun Mangla

Chairman, Independent & Non-Executive Director

Ms. Sheela Gupta

Member, Non-Executive Director

Mr. Surinder Babbar

Member, Independent & Non-Executive Director

Registered Office

906, D-Mall, Netaji Subhash Place, Delhi-110034

Auditors

Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP

Formerly known as SGJ & CO.,

Chartered Accountants

D-207, Times Square, Near Marol Metro Station, Andheri Kurla Road, Andheri East, Mumbai-400059, India

Email: som.saini@spscollp.com

Contact: +912266931155; 9871447662

Listed at:

- BSE Limited
- Calcutta Stock Exchange Limited

Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Mrs. Radhika Tosniwal

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Tapan Gupta

Registrar & Transfer Agents

Skyline Financial Services Private Limited

D-153A, 1st Floor, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-I, NewDelhi-110020

Website

www.sabrimala.co.in

Subsidiary

Sabrimala Industries LLP

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SABRIMALA INDUSTRIES INDIA LIMITED
CIN: L74110DL1984PLC018467

NOTICE OF THE 39TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIRTY EIGHTH (39TH) ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SABRIMALA INDUSTRIES INDIA LIMITED WILL BE HELD ON FRIDAY 29TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2023 AT 11:00 A.M. THROUGH VIDEO CONFERENCING (“VC”)/ OTHER AUDIO-VISUAL MEANS (“OAVM”) TO TRANSACT THE FOLLOWING BUSINESS:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

- 1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements (including Consolidated Financial Statement) of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2023, together with the Reports of the Board of Directors and the Auditors thereon; and**
- 2. To consider and appoint Directors in place of Mrs. Sheela Gupta (DIN: 08880269), who retires by rotation and being eligible offers herself for reappointment.**

By order of the Board of Directors
Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Sd/-
Radhika Tosniwal
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
Membership No: 38307

Date: 10.08.2023
Place: Delhi

NOTES:

1. As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide Circular No. 10/2022 Dated 28th December, 2022. The forthcoming AGM/EGM will thus be held through video conferencing (VC) or other audio-visual means (OAVM). Hence, Members can attend and participate in the ensuing AGM/EGM through VC/OAVM.
2. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (as amended) and Regulation 44 of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 (as amended), the Company is providing facility of remote e-voting to its Members in respect of the business to be transacted at the AGM/EGM. For this purpose, the Company has entered into an agreement with Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) for facilitating voting through electronic means, as the authorized e-Voting's agency. The facility of casting votes by a member using remote e-voting as well as the e-voting system on the date of the EGM/AGM will be provided by CDSL.
3. The Members can join the EGM/AGM in the VC/OAVM mode 15 minutes before and after the scheduled time of the commencement of the Meeting by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice.
4. The attendance of the Members attending the AGM/EGM through VC/OAVM will be counted for the purpose of ascertaining the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013.
5. Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, a Member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf. Since, the AGM is being conducted through VC/OAVM, the facility for appointment of proxies by the Members will not be available for the AGM and hence the Proxy Form and Attendance Slip are not annexed to this Notice.
6. In line with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) Circular No. 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, the Notice calling the AGM/EGM has been uploaded on the website of the Company at www.sabrimala.co.in. The Notice can also be accessed from the websites of the Stock Exchange i.e. BSE Limited at www.bseindia.com. The AGM/EGM Notice is also disseminated on the website of CDSL (agency for providing the Remote e-Voting facility and e-voting system during the AGM/EGM) i.e. www.evotingindia.com.
7. In continuation to this Ministry's General Circular No. 20/2020 dated 05.05.2020 and General Circular No. 02/2022 dated 05.05.2022 and after due examination, it has been decided to allow the companies whose AGMs are due in the Year 2023, to conduct their AGMs on or before 30th September, 2023 in accordance with the requirements laid down in Para 3 and Para 4 of the General Circular No. 20/2020 dated 05.05.2020.
8. **The Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding and other documents referred to in the Notice and explanatory statement will be available electronically for inspection via a secured platform without any fee by the members during the AGM. All documents referred to in the Notice will also be available for electronic inspection by the Members from the date of circulation of this Notice up to the date of AGM. Members seeking to inspect such documents can send an email to cs@sabrimala.co.in.**
9. **The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has mandated the submission of Permanent Account Number (PAN) by every participant in securities market. Members holding shares in**

electronic form are, therefore, requested to submit their PAN to their DPs with whom they are maintaining their Demat accounts. Members holding shares in physical form can submit their PAN details to the Company's RTA. You are also requested to update your Bank details by writing to the Company's RTA.

10. The notice of AGM is being sent to those members/beneficial owners whose name will appear in the register of members/list of beneficiaries received from the depositories as on 1ST September, 2023.

In accordance with the above Circulars, the Notice along with the Annual Report of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2023, is being sent only through e-mail, to those Members whose e-mail addresses are registered with the Company or the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent ("RTA"), i.e., M/s. Skyline Financial Services Private Limited or the Depository Participant(s), unless any member has requested for a physical copy of the same. The Notice and the Annual Report for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 shall be available on the website of the Company viz., www.sabrimala.co.in and on the website of the stock exchanges where equity shares of the Company are listed viz., www.bseindia.com.

Members holding shares in physical mode, who have not yet registered/updated their email address are requested to kindly register the same by sending relevant documents in Form ISR-1 to the RTA of the Company i.e M/s. Skyline Financial Services Private Limited having registered office at D-153 A| Ist Floor | Okhla Industrial Area, Phase - I New Delhi-110020. Members holding shares in demat mode should update their email addresses directly with their respective Depository Participants.

11. **The Register of Members and Share Transfer books of the Company shall remain closed during the Book Closure period i.e., Sunday, 24nd day of September, 2023 till Friday 29th day of September, 2023, both days inclusive.**
12. *To support the 'Green Initiative', Members who have not yet registered their email addresses are requested to register the same with their Depository Participants ("DPs") in case the shares are held by them in electronic form and with RTA in case the shares are held by them in physical form.*
13. The Board of Directors of the Company appointed **Mr. Loveneet Handa, Company Secretary in Practice (COP No. - 10753)** partner of M/s RSH & Associates together with his authorized representative Ms. Aditi Agarwal and Mr. Rakesh Pathak, as the Scrutinizer for monitoring, conducting, and scrutinizing the e-voting during the AGM and to conduct remote e-voting process in a fair and transparent manner.
14. The Scrutinizer shall, immediately after the conclusion of voting at the AGM, first download the votes cast at the AGM and thereafter unblock the votes cast through remote e-voting and shall two (2) working days of conclusion of its AGM shall submit a consolidated Scrutinizer's report of the total votes cast in favor of or against, if any, to the Chairman or any other person authorized by the Chairman, who shall countersign the same and declare the result of the voting forthwith.
15. The Results shall be declared on or after the Annual General Meeting of the Company. The Results declared along with the Scrutinizer's Report shall be placed on the Company's website www.sabrimala.co.in and on the website of CDSL at www.evotingindia.com. within 2 working days of passing of the resolutions at the Annual General Meeting and will be communicated to Stock Exchanges wherein shares of the company are listed.
16. Since the AGM will be held through VC / OAVM, the Route Map is not annexed in this Notice.
17. In case of joint holders attending the meeting, only such joint holder who is higher in the order of names will be entitled to vote.

THE INTRUCTIONS OF SHAREHOLDERS FOR E-VOTING AND JOINING VIRTUAL MEETINGS ARE AS UNDER:

Step 1: Access through Depositories CDSL/NSDL e-Voting system in case of individual shareholders holding shares in demat mode.

Step 2: Access through CDSL e-Voting system in case of shareholders holding shares in physical mode and non-individual shareholders in demat mode.

- (i) The voting period begins on Tuesday 26th September 2023 (9.00 A.M.) and ends on Thursday 28th September, 2023 (5.00 P.M.). During this period shareholders' of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date (record date) of Tuesday 26th September 2023, may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module shall be disabled by CDSL for voting thereafter.
- (ii) Shareholders who have already voted prior to the meeting date would not be entitled to vote at the meeting venue.
- (iii) Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242 dated 09.12.2020, under Regulation 44 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, listed entities are required to provide remote e-voting facility to its shareholders, in respect of all shareholders' resolutions. However, it has been observed that the participation by the public non-institutional shareholders/retail shareholders is at a negligible level.

Currently, there are multiple e-voting service providers (ESPs) providing e-voting facility to listed entities in India. This necessitates registration on various ESPs and maintenance of multiple user IDs and passwords by the shareholders.

In order to increase the efficiency of the voting process, pursuant to a public consultation, it has been decided to enable e-voting to all the demat account holders, by way of a single login credential, through their demat accounts/ websites of Depositories/ Depository Participants. Demat account holders would be able to cast their vote without having to register again with the ESPs, thereby, not only facilitating seamless authentication but also enhancing ease and convenience of participating in e-voting process.

Step 1: Access through Depositories CDSL/NSDL e-Voting system in case of individual shareholders holding shares in demat mode.

(iv) In terms of SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242 dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access e-Voting facility.

Pursuant to abovesaid SEBI Circular, Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meetings for Individual shareholders holding securities in Demat mode CDSL/NSDL is given below:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with CDSL Depository	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Users who have opted for CDSL Easi / Easiest facility, can login through their existing user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. The URL for users to login to Easi / Easiest are https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/home/login or visit www.cdslindia.com and click on Login icon and select New System Myeasi. 2) After successful login the Easi / Easiest user will be able to see the e-Voting option for eligible companies where the evoting is in progress as per the information provided by company. On clicking the evoting option, the user will be able to see e-Voting page of the e-Voting service provider for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. Additionally, there is also links provided to access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers i.e. CDSL/NSDL/KARVY/LINKINTIME, so that the user can visit the e-Voting service providers' website directly. 3) If the user is not registered for Easi/Easiest, option to register is available at https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/Registration/EasiRegistration 4) Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing Demat Account Number and PAN No. from a e-Voting link available on www.cdslindia.com home page or click on https://evoting.cdslindia.com/Evoting/EvotingLogin The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the Demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be able to see the e-Voting option where the evoting is in progress and also able to directly access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers.
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL Depository	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) If you are already registered for NSDL IDeAS facility, please visit the e-Services website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://eservices.nsdl.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Services is launched, click on the "Beneficial Owner" icon under "Login" which is available under 'IDeAS' section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services. Click on "Access to e-Voting" under e-Voting services and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be re-directed to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. 2) If the user is not registered for IDeAS e-Services, option to register is available at https://eservices.nsdl.com. Select "Register Online for IDeAS" "Portal" or click at https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp 3) Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholder/Member' section. A new screen will open. You will have

	to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.
Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their Depository Participants (DP)	You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. After Successful login, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Once you click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting

Important note: Members who are unable to retrieve User ID/ Password are advised to use Forget User ID and Forget Password option available at abovementioned website.

Helpdesk for Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. CDSL and NSDL

Login type	Helpdesk details
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with CDSL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free no. 1800 22 55 33
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with NSDL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call at toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30

Step 2: Access through CDSL e-Voting system in case of shareholders holding shares in physical mode and non-individual shareholders in demat mode.

(v) Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meetings for **Physical shareholders and shareholders other than individual holding in Demat form.**

- 1) The shareholders should log on to the e-voting website www.evotingindia.com.
- 2) Click on “Shareholders” module.
- 3) Now enter your User ID
 - a. For CDSL: 16 digits beneficiary ID,
 - b. For NSDL: 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digits Client ID,
 - c. Shareholders holding shares in Physical Form should enter Folio Number registered with the Company.
- 4) Next enter the Image Verification as displayed and Click on Login.
- 5) If you are holding shares in demat form and had logged on to www.evotingindia.com and voted on an earlier e-voting of any company, then your existing password is to be used.
- 6) If you are a first-time user follow the steps given below:

	For Physical shareholders and other than individual shareholders holding shares in Demat.
PAN	<p>Enter your 10 digit alpha-numeric *PAN issued by Income Tax Department (Applicable for both demat shareholders as well as physical shareholders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shareholders who have not updated their PAN with the Company/Depository Participant are requested to use the sequence number sent by Company/RTA or contact Company/RTA.
Dividend Bank Details OR Date of Birth (DOB)	<p>Enter the Dividend Bank Details or Date of Birth (in dd/mm/yyyy format) as recorded in your demat account or in the company records in order to login.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If both the details are not recorded with the depository or company, please enter the member id / folio number in the Dividend Bank details field.

(vi) After entering these details appropriately, click on “SUBMIT” tab.

(vii) Shareholders holding shares in physical form will then directly reach the Company selection screen. However, shareholders holding shares in demat form will now reach ‘Password Creation’ menu wherein they are required to mandatorily enter their login password in the new password field. Kindly note that this password is to be also used by the demat holders for voting for resolutions of any other company on which they are eligible to vote, provided that company opts for e-voting through CDSL platform. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential.

(viii) For shareholders holding shares in physical form, the details can be used only for e-voting on the resolutions contained in this Notice.

(ix) Click on the EVSN for the relevant <Company Name> on which you choose to vote.

(x) On the voting page, you will see “RESOLUTION DESCRIPTION” and against the same the option “YES/NO” for voting. Select the option YES or NO as desired. The option YES implies that you assent to the Resolution and option NO implies that you dissent to the Resolution.

(xi) Click on the “RESOLUTIONS FILE LINK” if you wish to view the entire Resolution details.

(xii) After selecting the resolution, you have decided to vote on, click on “SUBMIT”. A confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on “OK”, else to change your vote, click on “CANCEL” and accordingly modify your vote.

(xiii) Once you “CONFIRM” your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.

(xiv) You can also take a print of the votes cast by clicking on “Click here to print” option on the Voting page.

(xv) If a demat account holder has forgotten the login password then Enter the User ID and the image verification code and click on Forgot Password & enter the details as prompted by the system.

(xvi) There is also an optional provision to upload BR/POA if any uploaded, which will be made available to scrutinizer for verification.

(xvii) Additional Facility for Non – Individual Shareholders and Custodians –For Remote Voting only.

- Non-Individual shareholders (i.e. other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) and Custodians are required to log on to www.evotingindia.com and register themselves in the “Corporates” module.
- A scanned copy of the Registration Form bearing the stamp and sign of the entity should be emailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com.
- After receiving the login details a Compliance User should be created using the admin login and password. The Compliance User would be able to link the account(s) for which they wish to vote on.
- The list of accounts linked in the login will be mapped automatically & can be delink in case of any wrong mapping.
- It is Mandatory that, a scanned copy of the Board Resolution and Power of Attorney (POA) which they have issued in favour of the Custodian, if any, should be uploaded in PDF format in the system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.
- Alternatively Non Individual shareholders are required mandatory to send the relevant Board Resolution/ Authority letter etc. together with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer and to the Company at the email address viz; cs@sabrimala.co.in, if they have voted from individual tab & not uploaded same in the CDSL e-voting system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHAREHOLDERS ATTENDING THE AGM/EGM THROUGH VC/OAVM & E-VOTING DURING MEETING ARE AS UNDER:

1. The procedure for attending meeting & e-Voting on the day of the AGM/ EGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for e-voting.
2. The link for VC/OAVM to attend meeting will be available where the EVSN of Company will be displayed after successful login as per the instructions mentioned above for e-voting.
3. Shareholders who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the meeting. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the AGM/EGM.
4. Shareholders are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops / I-Pads for better experience.
5. Further shareholders will be required to allow Camera and use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.
6. Please note that Participants Connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to Fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use Stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.
7. Shareholders who would like to express their views/ask questions during the meeting may register themselves as a speaker by sending their request in advance atleast 10 days prior to meeting mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at (company email id). The shareholders who do not wish to speak during the AGM but have queries may send their queries in advance 5 days prior to meeting mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at (company email id). These queries will be replied to by the company suitably by email.
8. Those shareholders who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views/ask questions during the meeting.
9. Only those shareholders, who are present in the AGM/EGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-Voting system available during the EGM/AGM.
10. If any Votes are cast by the shareholders through the e-voting available during the EGM/AGM and if the same shareholders have not participated in the meeting through VC/OAVM facility, then the votes cast by such shareholders may be considered invalid as the facility of e-voting during the meeting is available only to the shareholders attending the meeting.

PROCESS FOR THOSE SHAREHOLDERS WHOSE EMAIL/MOBILE NO. ARE NOT REGISTERED WITH THE COMPANY/DEPOSITORIES.

1. For Physical shareholders- please provide necessary details like Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to **Company/ RTA email id.**
2. For Demat shareholders -, Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective **Depository Participant (DP)**
3. **For Individual Demat shareholders – Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP) which is mandatory while e-Voting & joining virtual meetings through Depository.**

If you have any queries or issues regarding attending AGM & e-Voting from the CDSL e-Voting System, you can write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free no. 1800 22 55 33

All grievances connected with the facility for voting by electronic means may be addressed to Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, Sr. Manager, (CDSL) Central Depository Services (India) Limited, A Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futurex, Mafatlal Mill Compounds, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (East), Mumbai - 400013 or send an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or call toll free no. 1800 22 55 33.

Additional Information on Directors recommended for appointment/re-appointment as required under Regulation 36(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

Mrs. Sheela Gupta, is Non-Executive Director on board of the Company. She possesses bachelor's degree from Delhi University. She is having around 19 years of experience in the overall management of business enterprise.

Name of Director	Mrs. Sheela Gupta
Age	65
Qualification	Bachelor's degree from Delhi University
Date of First Appointment	15/09/2020
Experience (including expertise in Specific Functional Area)	She is having around 19 years of experience in the overall management of business enterprise.
Remuneration last drawn (including sitting fees, if any)	-
Directorship/Partnership held in other Companies as on 31.03.2023	Nil
Membership of Committees of other Boards as on March 31, 2023	Nil
Listed entities from which the person has resigned in the past three years	Nil
No. of equity shares held in the Company	Nil
Director Identification No.	08880269
Number of meetings of the Board attended during the year	Four

DIRECTORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

**To
The Members,
Sabrimala Industries India Limited**

The Directors present the 39th Annual Report of the Company along with the audited standalone and consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2023. The consolidated performance of the Company and its subsidiaries has been referred to wherever required.

1. FINANCIAL RESULTS

(in Rs. Lakh)

Title	Year ended 31.03.2023	Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2023	Year ended 31.03.2022
Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
Revenue from Operations	109.09	0.70	109.09	0.70
Other Income/ Loss	33.85	34.76	33.85	34.76
Profit/loss before Depreciation, Finance Costs, Exceptional items and Tax Expense	(26.79)	(24.09)	(26.78)	(15.5)
Less: Depreciation/ Amortization / Impairment	0.02	0.11	0.02	(0.11)
Profit /loss before Finance Costs, Exceptional items and Tax Expense	(26.8)	(24.2)	(26.8)	(15.61)
Less: Finance Costs	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04
Profit /loss before Exceptional items and Tax Expense	(26.85)	(24.24)	(26.85)	(15.65)
Add/(less): Exceptional items	-	-	-	-
Profit /loss before Tax Expense	(26.85)	(24.24)	(26.85)	(15.65)
Less: Tax Expense (Current & Deferred)	(0.16)	-	(0.16)	-
Profit /loss for the year (1)	(26.69)	(24.24)	(26.69)	(15.65)
Total Comprehensive Income/loss (2)	-	-	-	-
Total (1+2)	(26.85)	(24.24)	(26.85)	(15.65)
Balance of profit /loss for earlier years	(238.18)	(213.94)	(229.49)	(213.94)
Less: Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Less: Transfer to Reserves	(26.69)	(24.24)	(26.69)	(15.55)
Less: Dividend paid on Equity Shares	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Less: Dividend paid on Preference Shares	Nil	Nil		Nil
Less: Dividend Distribution Tax	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Balance carried forward	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

2. RESERVES

The consolidated retained earnings of the Company stood at INR in lakh. (264.87) against INR in lakh (238.18) in the last Financial Year.

3. DIVIDEND/ BONUS/ BUY BACK

The Board of Directors of your Company, after considering holistically the relevant circumstances and keeping in view the Company's Dividend Policy and the need to conserve the resources for future, has decided that it would be prudent, not to recommend any dividend for the year ended 31st March, 2023.

4. COMPANY'S PERFORMANCE/STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

On a consolidated basis, the total revenue (including other income) for Financial Year ended on 31st March 2023 is Rs. 142.94 Lakh, Higher than compared to previous year's revenue of Rs. 35.46 Lakhs. During the financial year ended on 31st March 2023 the Company is having profit/loss of Rs. (26.69)Lakh.

5. CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS:

There was no Changes in the nature of business of the Company during the current financial year.

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

There have been no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company, which have occurred between the end of financial year and the date of this report.

7. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised Capital

The Authorised Capital of the company as on March 31, 2023 was Rs. 10,00,00,000 comprising of 1,00,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each/-.

Paid up equity capital

The paid-up equity capital of the company as on March 31, 2023 was Rs. 8,71,45,000 comprising of 87,14,500 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each.

During the year under review, the Company has not issued any equity share, preference share or any other security. So, there is no change in the capital structure of the company during the financial year 2022-23.

8. TRANSFER OF UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND:

The provisions of Section 125(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 do not apply as there was no outstanding unclaimed/unpaid dividend as on 31st March 2023.

9. BOARD AND COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

- **Board of Directors**

The Composition of the Board of Director of the Company as on 31st March 2023 comprises of:

Name of Director	Status	Category
Mr. Suresh Kumar Mittal	Managing Director	Executive
Mr. Tapan Gupta	Whole Time Director /Chief Financial Officer	Executive
Mrs. Sheela Gupta	Director	Non-Executive / Non- Independent
Mr. Surinder Babbar	Director	Non-Executive/ Independent
Mr. Varun Mangla	Director	Non-Executive/ Independent

• **Audit Committee**

The Audit Committee functions according to requirement of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 that defines its composition, authority, responsibility and reporting functions as applicable to the Company and is reviewed from time to time. Company Secretary acts as a Secretary to the Committee. Auditors of the Company also attend the meetings by invitation.

The Audit Committee of the Company as on 31st March 2023 comprises of:

	Name of Committee Members	Status	Category
Audit Committee	Mr. Surinder Babbar	Chairman	Non-Executive/Independent
	Mr. Tapan Gupta	Member	Executive
	Mr. Varun Mangla	Member	Non-Executive/Independent

• **Nomination and Remuneration Committee**

The Board of Directors of every Listed Company is required to have Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Committee is constituted to identify persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in Senior Management and to formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes recommend to the Board a policy relating to the remuneration for the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees and to carry out evaluation of every Director's performance and to lay the matters as enumerated under the Companies Act, 2013.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company as on 31st March, 2023 comprises of:

	Name of Committee Members	Status	Category
Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Mr. Varun Mangla	Chairman	Non-Executive/Independent
	Mrs. Sheela Gupta	Member	Non-Executive/Non-Independent
	Mr. Surinder Babbar	Member	Non-Executive/Independent

• **Stakeholder Relationship Committee**

The Stakeholder Relationship Committee was constituted to ensure that all commitment to shareholders and investors are met and thus strengthen their relationship with the Company.

The Stakeholder Relationship Committee of the Company as on 31st March, 2023 comprises of:

	Name of Committee Members	Status	Category
Stakeholder Relationship Committee	Mr. Surinder Babbar	Chairman	Non-Executive/Independent
	Ms. Sheela Gupta	Member	Non-Executive/Non-Independent
	Mr. Varun Mangla	Member	Non-Executive/Independent

10. CHANGE IN DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL (KMP)

During the year, the details of Directors or KMP are as follows:

A) Resignations of KMP during the financial year 2022-23:

S. No.	Name of Director	DIN / PAN	Designation	Date of Resignation
1	Ms. Divya Saluja	FQRPS8731J	Company Secretary	13.02.2023

POST CLOSURE OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022-23

A) Appointments of KMP:

S. No.	Name of Director	DIN/ PAN	Designation	Date of Appointment/ change in Designation
1	Mrs. Radhika Tosniwal	ATAPT9860A	Company Secretary	12.07.2023

11. MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Notice and Agenda of the Meetings were circulated well in advance to the respective Directors. During the year under review, 04 Four) Board Meetings were convened and held. The intervening gap between the meetings was within the time period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013. The dates on which the Board Meetings were held are mentioned below:

S. No	Date of Board Meeting
1	27.05.2022
2	09.08.2022
3	14.11.2022
4	13.02.2023

12. MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEES

- Audit Committee Meetings**

The Notice and Agenda of the Audit Committee Meetings were circulated well in advance to the respective Members. During the year under review, 05 (Five) Audit Committee Meetings were convened and held. The dates on which the Audit Committee Meetings were held are mentioned below:

S. No.	Date of Meeting
1	27.05.2022
2	09.08.2022
	10.08.2022
3	14.11.2022
4	13.02.2023

- Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meetings**

The Notice and Agenda of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meetings were circulated well in advance to the respective Members. During the year under review, 02 (Two) Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meetings were convened and held. The dates on which the Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meetings were held are mentioned below:

S. No.	Date of Meeting
1	27.05.2022
2	09.08.2022

- Stakeholder Relationship Committee Meetings**

The Notice and Agenda of the Stakeholder Relationship Committee Meetings were circulated well in advance to the respective Members. During the year under review, 01 (One) Stakeholder Relationship Committee Meetings were convened and held. The dates on which the Stakeholder Relationship Committee Meetings were held are mentioned below:

S. No.	Date of Meeting
1	15.03.2023

13. DECLARATION BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS UNDER SUB-SECTION 6 OF SECTION 149

During the year Mr. Varun Mangla and Mr. Surinder Babbar holds the position of the Independent Director in the company and pursuant to the provisions of Section 149 of the Act, the independent directors have submitted declarations that each of them meets the criteria of independence as provided in Section 149(6) and Section 149(7) of the Act along with Rules framed thereunder and Regulation 16(1)(b) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“SEBI Listing Regulations”).

The Independent Directors have complied with the Code for Independent Directors prescribed in Schedule IV to the Act and also a statement on compliance of Code of Conduct for directors and senior management personnel, if any, formulated by the company

There has been no change in the circumstances affecting their status as independent directors of the Company.

14. NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY

Pursuant to the provision of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 16 (b) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Board has on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration committee framed a policy which sets out the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director. The detailed policy is available on the website of the company at www.sabrimala.co.in.

15. BOARD EVALUATION

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Board has carried out an evaluation of its own performance, the Directors individually as well as the evaluation of the working of its Audit, Nomination and Remuneration and Stakeholders Relationship Committee.

After such evaluation, the performance of the board, its committees found satisfactory, and all the powers has been exercised therein with adequate care.

16. OPINION OF THE BOARD WITH REGARD TO INTEGRITY, EXPERTISE AND EXPERIENCE (INCLUDING THE PROFICIENCY) OF THE INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS APPOINTED DURING THE YEAR.

The Board of Directors have evaluated the Independent Directors appointed during the year 2022-23 and opined that the integrity, expertise, and experience (including proficiency) of the Independent Directors is satisfactory.

17. VIGIL MECHANISM

Pursuant to the provisions to proviso to sub-section 10 of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 22(1) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company has a Vigil Mechanism Policy namely Vigil Mechanism-Whistle Blower Policy to deal within stance of fraud and mismanagement, if any.

Vigil mechanism was established for directors and employees to report to the management instances of unethical behaviour, actual or suspected, fraud or violation of the Company's code of conduct or ethics policy. The vigil mechanism provides a mechanism for employees of the Company to approach the Chairperson of the Audit Committee of the Company for redressal. No person has been denied access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee.

18. ANNUAL RETURN

Pursuant to Section 92(3) of the Act and Rule 12 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, the extracts of Annual Return in form MGT-7 for FY 2022-23 is available on Company's website at http://sabrimala.co.in/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Draft-Form-MGT-7_FY-22-23.pdf as per the Companies (Amendment) Act 2017

19. SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

As per the provisions of first proviso of sub-section (3) of Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, statement containing salient features of the Financial Statement of Subsidiary are given along with consolidated accounts in Form AOC-1, please refer **Annexure A** to this report. The Annual Accounts of the Subsidiaries along with related detailed information will be made available to the members of the Company/Subsidiary seeking such information at such point of time. The Annual Accounts of the Company (including its subsidiary) are also available for inspection for any member and the same can be accessed from the website of the Company at www.sabrimala.co.in.

At present the Company has one subsidiary: **Sabrimala Industries LLP** and does not have any Associates and Joint Venture.

20. DEPOSITS

Our Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014. No deposits were unpaid or unclaimed at the end of the year.

21. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

The Company has given loan within the limits covered under Section 186 of Companies Act, 2013 during financial year 2022-23. The total loan as on 31st March 2023 is mentioned in Note No. 11 of Standalone financial statement. However, no guarantees and investments made by the Company during the period under review.

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There was no contract or arrangements made with related parties as defined under Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year under review. However as per AS-18 the Company has entered in related party transactions as mentioned in Note No 33 of standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023.

All Related Party Transactions that were entered in to during the Financial Year were on arm's length basis and were in the ordinary course of the business. There are no materially significant related party transactions made by the Company with Promoters, Key Managerial Personnel or other designated persons which may have potential conflict with interest of the Company at large. Further Form AOC-2 has been attached as **Annexure B** to Directors Report.

23. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

No employee has drawn remuneration in excess of the limit set out in pursuant to Section 197 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014. The information required in respect of employees of the Company, will be provided upon request which is available for inspection by the members via mail upto the date of ensuring AGM. If any member is interested in inspecting the same, such member may write to the Company in advance.

24. REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Provisions relating to Corporate Governance Report under Schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 are not applicable to as the paid-up share capital and net worth is below the limits mentioned in regulation 15 SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 hence the same has not been annexed to the Board's Report.

Our Company has always adhered itself towards best governance practices. The Company has maintained high level of integrity and transparency towards compliance of all laws, regulations, rules and guidelines whether provided by any enactment or issued by SEBI.

25. REPORT ON MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Management Discussion and Analysis Report for the financial year under review as stipulated under Regulation 34 read with Schedule V of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 is presented in the separate section forming part of this Annual Report. **Annexure C.**

26. AUDITORS & AUDITORS' REPORT:

Statutory Auditors

M/s Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP (formally known as S G J & CO), Chartered Accountants were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the company to hold the office till conclusion of the 40th AGM of the Company.

The Notes on financial statement referred to in the Auditors' Report are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments u/s 134(3)(f)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013. The Auditors' Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark by Statutory Auditors in their Audit Reports.

Internal Auditor

In terms of Section 138 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 13 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014, the Company has appointed M/s Rastogi Sunil & Associates, Chartered Accountants as an Internal Auditor of the Company for the Financial Year 2022-23.

Secretarial Auditor

In terms of Section 204 of the Companies Act 2013 and Rules made there under, the Company has appointed Mr. Loveneet Handa, proprietor of M/s Loveneet Handa & Associates as Secretarial Auditors of Company for financial year 2022-23. The Secretarial Auditor's report has been obtained by the Company on 06th September, 2023 the same is annexed and marked as **Annexure-D** to this Report.

There were no qualifications, reservations, adverse remarks or disclaimers made in Secretarial Audit Report by M/s Loveneet Handa & Associates, Secretarial Auditors of Sabrimala Industries India Limited.

27. COST RECORDS AND COST AUDIT

Maintenance of cost records and requirement of cost audit as prescribed under the provisions of Section 148(1) of the Companies Act 2013 are not applicable for the business activities carried out by the Company.

28. REGISTRAR AND SHARE TRANSFER AGENTS

M/s Skyline Financial Services Private Limited in the capacity of Registrar and Share Transfer Agents of your Company is looking after all the matters relating to shares in transfer, dematerialization etc.

Members are hereby requested to send their correspondence regarding transfer of shares, Demat of shares and other queries to Registrar and Share Transfer Agents i.e, **M/s Skyline Financial Services Private Limited** at D-153A, First Floor, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-110020.

29. STATUTORY DISCLOSURE

None of the Directors of your Company are disqualified as per the provisions of Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Directors of your Company has made necessary disclosure as required under various provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

30. LISTING OF SHARES-

The shares of the Company are listed at:

Name of the Exchange	Address
BSE Limited	Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai- 400001
Calcutta Stock Exchange Limited	7, Lyons Range, Dalhousie, Kolkata, West Bengal -700001

31. DISCLOSURES RELATING TO SCHEDULE V PART F OF SEBI (LISTING OBLIGATIONS AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2015

Pursuant to Schedule V Part F of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the details in respect of the shares lying in the suspense account till March 31, 2023, is as under:

Description	No. of cases/No. of shares
Aggregate Number of Shareholders and the outstanding shares in the initiation of suspense account in the beginning of the financial year	Nil
Number of shareholders who approached the Company for transfer of Shares from suspense account during the year 2022-23	Nil
Number of shareholders to whom shares were transferred from suspense account during the year 2022-23	Nil
Aggregate number of Shareholders and the outstanding shares in the Suspense Account lying as on March 31, 2023	Nil
That the voting rights on these shall remain frozen till the rightful owner of such shares claims the shares	Nil

32. DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations obtained by us, we hereby make the following statements in terms of Section 134(3)(c) and 134(5) of the Act:

- (a) in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
- (b) the Directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the company for that period;
- (c) the Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- (d) the Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and
- (e) the Directors, in the case of a listed company, had laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively.
- (f) the Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

33. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL

Based on the framework of internal financial controls and compliance systems established and maintained by the Company the work performed by the internal, statutory and secretarial auditors and external consultants including the audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting by the statutory auditors and their views performed by management and the relevant board committees including the audit committee the Board is of the opinion that the Company's internal financial controls were adequate and effective during Financial year 2022-2023.

34. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Company do not fall under the mandatory limits set for mandatory corporate social responsibility committee formation and contribution, but company ensures that being part of the society it is the duty to give back to the society and take such efforts to do it.

35. POLICY FOR PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE.

Our policy against sexual harassment is embodied both in the Code of Conduct of the Company as well as also in a specifically written policy in accordance with the sexual harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

Our policy against sexual harassment is embodied both in the Code of Conduct of the Company as well as also in a specifically written policy in accordance with the sexual harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. The following is a summary of sexual harassment complaints received and disposed of during the financial year 2022-23:

S. No	Particulars	No of Complaints
A.	Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	NIL
B.	Number of complaints received during the year	NIL
C.	Number of complaints disposed off during the year	NIL
D.	Number of cases pending at the end of the year	NIL

36. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO:

The particulars as prescribed under sub-section (3)(m) of section 134 of the Companies Act, 2014 read with Rule 8(3) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are annexed herewith at **Annexure- E**.

37. CODE OF CONDUCT

As per Regulation 17(5) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company has laid down Code of Conduct for all Directors and Senior Management of the Company and the same has been posted on the website of the Company. Annual Compliance Report for the year ended March 31, 2023, has been received from all the Directors and Senior Management Personnel of the Company regarding compliance of all the provisions of Code of Conduct. Additionally, Company has also adopted code of conduct for Independent Directors of the Company in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. Declaration regarding compliance with the code of conduct of board and senior management is annexed herewith as **Annexure – F**.

38. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Company has a well-defined risk management framework in place. Further, it has established procedures to periodically place before the Board, the risk assessment and management measures.

39. REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY

The registered office of the company is 906, D-Mall, Netaji Subhash Place, New Delhi-110034 with effect from 01st April 2021 in pursuant to provision of Section 12 and any other applicable provision, if any of the Companies Act 2013. The company has not shifted the registered office during the year.

40. SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

During the year under review the Company has complied with Secretarial Standards on Board and General Meetings issued by Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

41. GENERAL

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

- There are no significant material orders passed by the regulators/courts which would impact the going concern status of the Company and its future operations.
- The auditor has not reported any fraud under Section 143(12) of Companies Act, 2013 to the Audit Committee or the Board.

- There has been no application made or pending under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016
- During the period under review, no valuation was done as the Company has not entered any one-time settlement
- The company has taken loan from Kotak Mahindra Bank of Rs. 4,60,00,000 on 02.03.2023 for which the charge was created on the company.

42. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your directors wish to place on record their gratitude in receipt of continued support and co-operation from various take holders including and not limiting to Shareholders, Customers, Institutions, Governmental and Semi-Governmental Agencies, Consultants, Business Associates and Employees of the Company.

**By Order of the Board of Directors
Sabrimala Industries India Limited**

Sd/-

Sd/-

Place: Delhi

Date: 10.08.2023

**Suresh Kumar Mital
Managing Director
DIN: 01835169**

**Tapan Gupta
Wholesale Director
DIN: 08880267**

ANNEXURE A TO DIRECTORS REPORT

FORM AOC-1

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

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries:

Part A: Subsidiaries

(in Rs.)

Name of the subsidiary	Sabrimala Industries LLP
The date since when subsidiary was acquired	6 th September, 2016
Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period.	Not Applicable
Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries.	Not Applicable
Share capital (Contribution)	1,75,00,000
Reserves and surplus	(1,99,88,243)
Total assets	9,19,645
Total Liabilities	50,000
Investments	0
Turnover	0
Profit before taxation	0
Provision for taxation	0
Profit after taxation	0
Proposed Dividend	0
Extent of shareholding (in percentage)	99.94%

Notes:

The following information shall be furnished at the end of the statement:

- Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations—**Not Applicable**
- Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year—**Not Applicable**

By Order of the Board of Directors
Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Place: Delhi
Date: 10.08.2023

Sd/-
Suresh Kumar Mital
Managing Director
DIN: 01835169

Sd/-
Tapan Gupta
Wholetime Director
DIN: 08880267

ANNEXURE B TO DIRECTORS REPORT

FORM NO. AOC-2

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

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

1. **Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis: N.A.**
 - (a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship:
 - (b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions:
 - (c) Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions:
 - (d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any
 - (e) Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions:
 - (f) Date(s) of approval by the Board:
 - (g) Amount paid as advances, if any:
 - (h) Date on which the special resolution was passed in general meeting as required under first proviso to section 188:
2. **Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis: N.A**
 - (a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship:
 - (b) Nature of contracts/ arrangements/ transactions:
 - (c) Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions:
 - (d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:
 - (e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:
 - (f) Amount paid as advances, if any:
3. **Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not in the ordinary course of business: NA**
 - (a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship:
 - (b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions:
 - (c) Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions:
 - (d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any
 - (e) Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions:
 - (f) Date(s) of approval by the Board:
 - (g) Amount paid as advances, if any:
 - (h) Date on which the special resolution was passed in general meeting as required under first proviso to section 188:

**By Order of the Board of Directors
Sabrimala Industries India Limited**

**Place: Delhi
Date: 10.08.2023**

**Sd/-
Suresh Kumar Mital
Managing Director
DIN: 01835169**

**Sd/-
Tapan Gupta
Wholetime Director
DIN: 08880267**

ANNEXURE C TO DIRECTORS REPORT

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW: Global economic growth is generally inter linked to Petro-chemical consumption where plastic is an important partner. Indian plastics industry is set to defy the global trend of sluggish growth by emerging as one of the fastest growing markets.

OPPORTUNITIES: The Government has taken certain initiatives to bring the economy back on track. The initial trends of those steps have sent a positive vibe in the business groups. The products offered by the Company are affordable, sturdy and trendy and are best suitable for household use. With the advent of better technology the designs have become more trendy and durable. The products have achieved mass appeal and its longevity shower sit with the trust and confidence.

The steep increase in the income of middle class and rising level of education will make the customers to prefer quality and branded products. This will in turn help the Company as its offerings have earned the trust and confidence of its customers.

Company has changed its objective and has now been submitting the resolution plan in companies undergoing CIRP.

THREATS: The Unorganized Sector which doesn't use quality material and fails to pay adequate taxes poses constant threat to the Company as they are involved in copying of designs and offering their sub-standard products at a lower rate due to which the Company's market share has affected.

SEGMENT-WISE OR PRODUCT-WISE PERFORMANCE: During the year under review, since company is being working in a single segment therefore the specific segment wise performance does not stand eligible.

FUTURE PROSPECTS AND OUTLOOK: The management is optimistic about the future outlook of the Company. The industry witnessed testing times with global economic slowdown and weakening profitability and tightening of financial conditions, still the Company has demonstrated its ability to withstand the challenges posed by the current environment.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: Your Company puts a lot of effort in bringing such products which are aesthetically good and sturdy. For this, it carries research and has come out with products that have exceeded the expectations. Every design that we use in our products is executed through an in-house designing software. The Company always strives to serve the customers with the best products, and this zest has made us to achieve international standards. The Company's expansion in the mould making sector has also opened new doors of innovation and research.

RISKS AND CONCERNS: The Company evaluates potential risks and has evolved over the years a comprehensive risk-management strategy. It takes in to account changing market trends, competition scenario, emerging customer preferences, potential disruptions in supplies and regulatory changes, among others. Ensuring we have an efficient risk management system in place is key to developing our business and achieving our objectives.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND THEIR ADEQUACY: The Company has carried out the internal audit in-house and has ensure that recording and reporting are adequate and proper, the internal controls exist in the system and that sufficient measures are taken to update the internal control system. The system also ensures that all transaction are appropriately authorized, recorded and reported. Exercises for safeguarding assets and protection against unauthorized use are undertaken from time to time. The Company's audit Committee reviewed the internal control system. All efforts are being made to make the internal control systems more effective. All these measures are continuously reviewed by the management and as and when necessary improvements are affected

OPERATING & FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: The Sabrimala Industries India Limited is a listed Company. The Company is engaged in the of business i.e. trading including household plastic products, mobile phones and tablets. The Company's total income for the year under review is Rs 142.94 Lacs and profit/loss before tax amounts to Rs ((26.69)) on standalone basis and the Company's total income for the year under review is Rs 142.94 Lacs and Profit/loss before tax amounts to Rs ((26.69)) Lacs on consolidated basis.

MATERIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN HUMAN RESOURCES/INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS FRONT, INCLUDING NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED: The Company had sufficient numbers of employees at its administrative office. The company recognizes the importance of human value and ensures that proper encouragement both moral and financial is extended to employees to motivate them. The company enjoyed excellent relationship with workers and staff during the last year.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT: Certain statements made in the management discussion and analysis report relating to Company's objectives, Projections, outlooks, expectations, estimates and others may constitute forward looking statements within the meaning of applicable laws and regulations. Actual results may differ from such expectations projections and outlooks whether express or implied. However, Company has also submitted various risks associated with the business.

DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS:

S. No	Ratios	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	% Change from 31 March 2022 to 31 March 2023	Explanation for change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to the ratio of preceding year
1.	Debtors Turnover	1.94	0.02		
2.	Inventory Turnover	3.61	0.27	1216.89%	Primarily due increase in purchases during the year.
3.	Interest Coverage Ratio	NA	NA		
4.	Current Ratio	11.82	210.69	94.39%	Primarily due to increase in trade payables during the year.
5.	Debt Equity Ratio	NA	NA		
6.	Operating Profit Margin	-24.47%	NA		
7.	Net Profit Margin	-0.2447	3462.86		Primarily due to increase in loss during the year. The ratio was not applicable during the previous year, as net sales was Rs. Nil.

ANNEXURE D TO DIRECTORS REPORT

MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st March, 2023
[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 9 of the Companies
(Appointment and Remuneration Personnel)
Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
Sabrimala Industries India Limited

I/We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **M/s Sabrimala Industries India Limited (hereinafter called the “Company”)**. Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided ~~me~~/us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my Opinion thereon.

Based on ~~my~~/our verification of **M/s Sabrimala Industries India Limited** books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I/We hereby report that in ~~my~~/our opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on **31st March, 2023** complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I/we have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by **M/s Sabrimala Industries India Limited (“The Company”)** for the financial year ended on **31st March, 2023** according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (‘SCRA’) and the rules made there under; *The company has complied with the relevant provisions of the act to the extend as Applicable during the audit period*
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws Framed there under; *The company has complied with the relevant provisions of the act to the extend as Applicable during the audit period*
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial borrowings; *(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)*
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (‘SEBI Act’):-
 - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011; *The company has complied with the relevant provisions of the act to the extend as Applicable*
 - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992; *The company has complied with the relevant provisions of the act to the extend as Applicable*

- (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009; *(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)*
- (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999; *(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)*
- (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008; *(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)*
- (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client; *The company has complied with the relevant provisions of the act as Applicable*
- (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; *(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)*
- (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998; *(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)* and
- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations & Disclosure requirement) Regulations, 2015; *details of website compliances mentioned in **Annexure 6**.*

~~I~~/we have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- I. Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- II. The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with Bombay Stock Exchange Limited and Calcutta Stock Exchange Limited,

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

~~I~~/we further report that

a) Composition of Board & Various Committees

1. Composition of Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. There were no changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review except Mrs. Sheela Gupta (DIN: 08880269) re-appointed as Director of the Company, who was liable to retire by rotation.

As on **31st March, 2023**, the company consists of 5 (Five) Directors, out of which 3 (Three) are Non-Executive Directors and 2 (Two) are executive Directors. The composition of the Board is as per the provisions of Section 149. Hence, the company has maintained proper balance between the executive and non-executive directors. The composition of directors of the company is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure-1**.

However, Ms. Divya Saluja, Company Secretary of the Company and Compliance officer of the Company has tendered her resignation from the post of Company Secretary and Compliance Officer on 14th January 2023 with effect from the closure of business hours on 13th February, 2023. Further, In the Company, there is no Company Secretary and Compliance officer as on 31st March, 2023.

2. Composition of Audit Committee:

As per Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 6 of Companies (Meeting of Board & Its Power) Rules, 2014 and rule 4 of Companies (Appointment & Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, the company being a listed entity have constituted its Audit Committee with proper balance of 3 Directors having majority of Directors as Independent Directors. The Constitution of the committee is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure-2**

3. Composition of Nomination & Remuneration Committee:

As per Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 6 of Companies (Meeting of Board & Its Power) Rules, 2014 and rule 4 of Companies (Appointment & Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, the company being a listed entity have constituted its Nomination & Remuneration Committee with proper balance of 3 Non-Executive Directors out of which 2 are Independent Directors. The Constitution of the committee is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure-3**

4. Composition of Stakeholder Relationship Committee:

As per Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, the company is not having more than 1000 security holders, however it has constituted Stakeholder Relationship Committee voluntarily with 3 Non-Executive Directors out of which 2 are Independent Directors. The Constitution of the committee is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure-4**

- b) Adequate notice is given to all Directors/committee members to schedule the Board Meetings and Committee Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance. Further the company has conducted meetings on shorter notice for which the intimation has been sent to all the directors/committee members in sufficient and reasonable time possible, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting. The details of Board and committee Meetings is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure-5**
- c) Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting members' views are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.
- d) The company has appointed **M/s Saini Pati Shah & Co. LLP**, Chartered Accountants (FRN: 137904W/W100622) as the Statutory Auditor of the Company per the provisions of **Section 139** of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder in the Annual General Meeting held on 30th September, 2019 to hold office up to the Annual General Meeting to be held in the financial year 2024.
- e) The Company has appointed **M/s Rastogi Sunil & Associates, Chartered Accountant** (FRN: 512906C) as the Internal Auditor of the Company for the Financial Year 2022-23 pursuant to **Section 138** of Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder.
- f) During the Year, the company has not entered into any related party transactions referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013.

However, the Company has entered into related party Transaction as per Accounting Standard prescribed in Note No. 37(ii) of Notes to the Financial Statements as on 31st March, 2023.

~~I/we~~ further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

~~I/we~~ further report that during the audit period the company has not came up with any of the following:

- (i) Public/Right/Preferential issue of shares / debentures/sweat Equity, etc.
- (ii) Redemption / buy-back of securities
- (iii) Major decisions taken by the members in pursuance to section 180 of the Companies Act, 2013
- (iv) Merger / amalgamation / reconstruction, etc.
- (v) Foreign technical collaborations

**FOR M/s RSH & ASSOCIATES
COMPANY SECRETARIES
PEER REVIEWED CERTIFICATE NO. 1719/2022**

**DATE: 09/08/2023
PLACE: DELHI**

**Sd/-
(LOVENEET HANDA)
COMPANY SECRETARY
PARTNER
C.P. NO.: 10753
M. NO.: 9055
UDIN: F009055E000772488**

ANNEXURE-1**BOARD CONSTITUTION**
as at end of the Financial Year 31st March, 2023

S. No	Name of Director/KMP	Designation	Effective date	Category
1	Mr. Suresh Kumar Mittal	Managing Director	15/09/2020	Executive
2	Mr. Tapan Gupta	Whole Time Director/CFO	15/09/2020	Executive
3	Ms. Sheela Gupta	Director	15/09/2020	Non-Executive
4	Mr. Surinder Babbar	Independent Director	29/09/2020	Non-Executive
5	Mr. Varun Mangla	Independent Director	29/09/2020	Non-Executive

ANNEXURE-2**AUDIT COMMITTEE CONSTITUTION**
As at end of the Financial Year 31st March, 2023

S. No	Name	Designation in company	Designation in Committee
1	Mr. Surinder Babbar	Independent Director	Chairman
2	Mr. Tapan Gupta	Whole Time Director	Member
3	Mr. Varun Mangla	Independent Director	Member

ANNEXURE-3**NOMINATION & REMUNERATION COMMITTEE**
As at end of the Financial Year 31st March, 2023

S. No	Name	Designation in Company	Designation in Committee
1	Mr. Varun Mangla	Independent Director	Chairman
2	Ms. Sheela Gupta	Director	Member
3	Mr. Surinder Babbar	Independent Director	Member

ANNEXURE-4**STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE**
As at end of the Financial Year 31st March, 2023

S. No	Name	Designation in Company	Designation in Committee
1	Mr. Surinder Babbar	Independent Director	Chairman
2	Ms. Sheela Gupta	Director	Member
3	Mr. Varun Mangla	Independent Director	Member

ANNEXURE-5**Board Meetings held in Financial Year 2022-23**

S. No.	Date of Meeting	Date of Service of Notice and Agenda	Mode of the Meeting	Minutes Signed date
1	27/05/2022	20/05/2022	Physical	16/06/2022
2	09/08/2022	02/08/2022	Physical	30/08/2022
3	14/11/2022	07/11/2022	Physical	01/12/2022
4	13/02/2023	03/02/2023	Physical	01/03/2023

Audit Committee Meetings held in Financial Year 2022-23

S. No.	Date of Meeting	Date of Service of Notice and Agenda	Mode of the Meeting	Minutes Signed date
1	27/05/2022	20/05/2022	Physical	16/06/2022
2	09/08/2022	02/08/2022	Physical	30/08/2022
3	10/08/2022	09/08/2022	Physical	30/08/2022
4	14/11/2022	07/11/2022	Physical	01/12/2022
5	13/02/2023	03/02/2023	Physical	01/03/2023

Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meetings held in Financial Year 2022-23

S. No.	Date of Meeting	Date of Service of Notice and Agenda	Mode of the Meeting	Minutes Signed date
1	27/05/2022	20/05/2022	Physical	16/06/2022
2	09/08/2022	02/08/2022	Physical	30/08/2022

Stakeholder Relationship Committee Meetings held in Financial Year 2022-23

S. No.	Date of Meeting	Date of Service of Notice and Agenda	Mode of the Meeting	Minutes Signed date
1	15.03.2023	07.03.2023	Physically	12.04.2023

Independent Director Meetings held in Financial Year 2022-23

S. No.	Date of Meeting	Date of Service of Notice and Agenda	Mode of the Meeting	Minutes Signed date
1	15.03.2023	07.03.2023	Physically	12.04.2023

ANNEXURE-6

After analyzing and reviewing the website compliances of the Company under Regulation 46 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company is in process of updating its website as per Regulation 46 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

ANNEXURE E TO DIRECTORS REPORT

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

[Pursuant to Section 134 (3)(m) read with Rule 8(3) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]

A) Conservation of Energy:-

i.	The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy;	NIL
ii.	The steps taken by the company for utilizing alternate sources of energy;	NIL
iii.	The capital investment on energy conservation equipments	NIL

B) Technology absorption-

i.	The efforts made towards technology absorption;	NIL
ii.	The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution;	NIL
iii.	In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year)- (a) The details of technology imported; (b) The year of import; (c) Whether the technology been fully absorbed; (d) If not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, and the reasons thereof; and	NIL
iv.	The expenditure incurred on Research and Development	NIL

C) Foreign exchange earnings and Outgo-

i.	The Foreign Exchange earned in the terms of actual inflows during the year;	NIL
ii.	Foreign Exchange outgo during the year in terms of actual outflow.	NIL

ANNEXURE F TO DIRECTORS REPORT

DECLARATION REGARDING COMPLIANCE BY BOARD MEMBERS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL WITH THE COMPANY'S CODE OF CONDUCT

This is to confirm that the Company has adopted a Code of Conduct for its employees, Director and senior managing personnel. The Code of Conduct as adopted is available on the Company's website. I confirm that the Company has in respect of the Financial Year ended March 31, 2023, received from the Senior Management team of the Company and the members of the Board, a declaration of Compliance with the Code of Conduct as applicable to them.

For Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Sd/-

Suresh Kumar Mittal

Managing Director

DIN: 01835169

Date: 10.08.2023

Place: Delhi

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Standalone financial statements together
with the Independent Auditors' Report
for the year ended 31 March 2023

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Standalone financial statements together with the Independent Auditors' Report *for the year ended 31 March 2023*

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of
Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Sabrimala Industries India Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, the standalone statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "standalone financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

1	<p><i>Impairment of investments in subsidiary</i></p> <p>The Company has significant investment in subsidiary as at 31 March 2023. The management assesses at least annually the existence of impairment indicators of shareholding in subsidiary.</p> <p>The processes and methodologies for assessing and determining the recoverable amount of each investments are based on complex assumptions, that by their nature imply the use of management's judgement, in particular with reference to identification of impairment indicators,</p> <p>Considering the judgement required and the complexity of the assumptions used, this is considered as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We obtained understanding of the Company's policy on assessment of impairment of investment in subsidiary and assumptions used by the management.• We assessed the methodology used by management to estimate the recoverable value of investment and consistency with accounting standards.• We compared the carrying values of the Company's investment in subsidiary with the net asset values as per subsidiary audited financial statements; <p>We evaluated the accounting and disclosure of investment impairments in the financial statements of the Company.</p>
2	<p><i>Interest income on inter corporate deposits</i></p> <p>The Company has recognised interest income during the year on a time proportion basis on inter corporate deposits given by the Company.</p> <p>The accuracy of interest income on inter corporate deposits depends on various factors such as interest rate, amount of deposits outstanding, pre / late payment of installments etc. Considering these factors, this is considered as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We obtained understanding of the Company's agreed terms with the parties to whom the inter corporate deposits are given;• We assessed the methodology used by management and the controls implemented for calculation and recognition of interest income;• We evaluated the management calculation of interest income in accordance with the terms agreed between the parties.

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Information other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

The Annual Report is not made available to us at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

In preparing the standalone financial statements, Board of Directors 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.

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

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements (*Continued*)

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs specified under section 143(10) of the Act, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements (*Continued*)

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order'), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in the paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by Section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report to the extent applicable, that:
 - (a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the accompanying standalone financials statements;
 - (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 standalone financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS prescribed under Section 133 of the Act;
 - (e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
 - (f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting;

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement (*Continued*)

- (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, as amended, 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 as at 31 March 2023;
 - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts, including derivative contracts, for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2023;
 - iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2023.
 - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

(c) Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2023.
 - vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from 1 April 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement (*Continued*)

3. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid managerial remuneration to its directors during the current year.

For **Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 137904W/W100622

S/d

Som Nath Saini

Partner

Mumbai, May 29, 2023

Membership No: 093079

UDIN: 23093079BGXASG6262

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2023

With reference to the Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023, we report the following:

- (i)
 - (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (b) The property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of physical verification program adopted by the Company, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
 - (c) The Company does not own any immovable property. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the year. Further, the Company does not hold any intangible assets. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ii)
 - (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. We are informed that no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantees or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. The Company during the year has granted interest bearing unsecured loans to companies in respect of which the requisite information is as below:

Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2023 (Continued)

- (a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company during the year has granted unsecured loans to companies as below:

(Rs in lakhs)

Particulars	Loans
Aggregate amount during the year ended	
Others	345.00
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases	
Others (including interest accrued)	350.27

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the terms and conditions of the loans granted during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loans granted during the year, in our opinion the repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans granted during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same parties.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has granted loans during the year which are repayable on demand. The Company has not granted any loans during the year without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(Rs in lakhs)

	All parties (excluding related parties)	Related parties
Aggregate amount of loans outstanding (including interest accrued):		
- Repayable on demand	178.05	172.22
Percentage of loans to the total loans	39.61%	38.31%

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2023 (*Continued*)

- (iv) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans and investments made, and guarantees and security provided by it, as applicable.
- (v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there is no amount which has been considered as deemed deposit within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/business activity. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues have been subsumed into Goods and Services Tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Income-Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been recorded in the books of accounts.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or government or government authority. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2023 (*Continued*)

- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not taken any term loans from any lender. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that the Company has not raised funds on short term basis during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken funds from any entity or persons on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary as defined under this Act. The Company does not hold any investment in any joint ventures or associates (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2023. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary as defined under the Act. The Company does not hold any investment in any joint ventures or associates (as defined under the act) during the year ended 31 March 2023. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x)
 - (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)
 - (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
 - (b) No report under section 143(12) of the Act has been filed with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2023 (*Continued*)

- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system as required under section 138 of the Act which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
(b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them and accordingly, provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 26.83 lakhs in the current financial year and of Rs. 24.13 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not fulfill the criteria as specified under section 135(1) of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2023 (*Continued*)

- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For **Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 137904W/W100622

Mumbai, May 29, 2023

S/d
Som Nath Saini
Partner
Membership No: 093079
UDIN: 23093079BGXASG6262

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2023

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Sabrimala Industries India Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2023 (*Continued*)

Auditors' Responsibility (*Continued*)

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements

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

For **Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 137904W/W100622

S/d

Som Nath Saini

Partner

Membership No: 093079

UDIN: 23093079BGXASG6262

Mumbai, May 29, 2023

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Standalone Balance sheet as at 31 March 2023**

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	0.19	-
Financial assets			
Investments	5	-	-
Total non-current assets		0.19	-
Current assets			
Inventories	6	14.52	68.36
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7	56.30	16.75
Cash and cash equivalents	8	60.51	28.47
Loans	9	449.51	371.42
Other financial assets	10	67.50	129.88
Current tax assets (net)	11	6.37	5.91
Other current assets	12	7.73	15.50
Total current assets		662.44	636.29
Total assets		662.63	636.29
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	871.45	871.45
Other equity	14	(264.87)	(238.18)
Total equity		606.58	633.27
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	15		
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		0.56	0.53
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		55.15	1.95
Other financial liabilities	16	0.23	0.49
Other current liabilities	17	0.11	0.05
Total current liabilities		56.05	3.02
Total liabilities		56.05	3.02
Total equity and liabilities		662.63	636.29
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		
Notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements			

As per our report of even date attached

For Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 137904W/W100622

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Sd/-

Som Nath Saini

Partner

Membership No. 093079

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 May 2023

Sd/-

Suresh Kumar Mittal

Managing Director

DIN: 01835169

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 May 2023

Sd/-

Tapan GuptaWholetime Director and
Chief Financial Officer

DIN: 08880267

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Standalone Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2023**

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	18	109.09	0.70
Other income	19	33.85	34.76
Total income		142.94	35.46
Expenses			
Purchases of stock-in-trade		95.62	-
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	20	53.84	21.69
Employee benefits expenses	21	5.07	4.36
Finance costs	22	0.05	0.04
Depreciation and amortization	4	0.02	0.11
Other expenses	23	15.19	33.50
Total expenses		169.79	59.70
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(26.85)	(24.24)
Tax expense:			
- Current tax		-	-
- Adjustment in respect of current tax of previous years		(0.16)	-
- Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense		(0.16)	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year		(26.69)	(24.24)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		-	-
- Income tax relating to the above		-	-
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		(26.69)	(24.24)
Basic and diluted earning per share (face value of Rs 10 each)	30	(0.31)	(0.28)
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		
Notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements			

As per our report of even date attached

For Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 137904W/W100622

Sd/-

Som Nath Saini

Partner

Membership No. 093079

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 May 2023

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Sd/-

Suresh Kumar Mittal

Managing Director

DIN: 01835169

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 May 2023

Sd/-

Tapan GuptaWholtime Director and Chief
Financial Officer

DIN: 08880267

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Standalone Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2023****A. Equity share capital****Current reporting year**

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting year	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of current reporting year
871.45	-	871.45

Previous reporting year

Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting year	Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	Balance at the end of previous reporting year
871.45	-	871.45

B. Other equity**Current reporting year**

Particulars	Retained earnings
Balance at the beginning of current reporting year	(238.18)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the current year	(26.69)
Balance at the end of current reporting year	(264.87)

Previous reporting year

Particulars	Retained earnings
Balance at the beginning of previous reporting year	(213.94)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the previous year	(24.24)
Balance at the end of previous reporting year	(238.18)

As per our report of even date attached

For Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 137904W/W100622

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Sd/-

Som Nath Saini

Partner

Membership No. 093079

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 May 2023

Sd/-

Suresh Kumar Mittal

Managing Director

DIN: 01835169

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 May 2023

Sd/-

Tapan GuptaWholetime Director and Chief
Financial Officer

DIN: 08880267

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Standalone Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2023**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit / (Loss) before tax for the year	(26.85)	(24.24)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization	0.02	0.11
Interest income	(29.75)	(30.64)
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	(3.21)
Share of profit from firm	(0.08)	(0.50)
Bad debts written off	-	11.06
Inter corporate deposit written off	-	0.41
Advance written off	0.05	-
Allowance for diminution in value of investment	-	8.70
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	(56.61)	(38.31)
Working capital movements:		
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	53.84	21.69
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(39.55)	20.91
(Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets	62.37	(68.24)
(Increase) / Decrease in other assets	7.72	(3.17)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	53.24	(1.75)
Increase / (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(0.26)	0.22
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities	0.06	0.05
Cash generated from operations	80.81	(68.60)
Direct taxes paid, net	(0.30)	1.27
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) operating activities (A)	80.51	(67.32)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(0.21)	-
Proceeds from share of profit in firm	0.08	0.50
Proceeds from withdrawal of capital in firm	-	1.00
Inter corporate deposits given	(380.00)	(30.00)
Inter corporate deposits repaid	285.00	40.00
Interest received	46.66	3.06
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) investing activities (B)	(48.47)	14.57
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B)	32.04	(52.76)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	28.47	81.22
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	60.51	28.47
Notes to cash flow statement		
1 Component of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.39	0.37
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	60.12	28.10
Total cash and cash equivalents	60.51	28.47

2 The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 statement of cash flows u/s 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, and the relevant provisions of the Act.

As per our report of even date attached

For Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 137904W/W100622

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Sd/-

Som Nath Saini

Partner

Membership No. 093079

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 May 2023

Sd/-

Suresh Kumar Mittal

Managing Director

DIN: 01835169

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 May 2023

Sd/-

Tapan GuptaWholtime Director and
Chief Financial Officer

DIN: 08880267

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Corporate Information

Sabrimala Industries India Limited ('the Company') is a public Company domiciled and incorporated in India under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act. The Company was incorporated on 20 June 1984 and registered office of the Company is situated at 906, D-Mall, Netaji Subhash Place, New Delhi - 110034.

The Company is engaged in the business of trading including household plastic products, mobiles phones and tablets. During the year, the Company has altered the provisions of its Memorandum of Association with respect to its main object clause and included activities to acquire, purchase, hold, manage, or takeover the whole or part of the business, any moveable or immovable property or stressed assets of the Companies, Firm, and other body corporate under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Practice ("CIRP") or liquidation or Bank/other Auctions and to submit Resolution Plans/Bids in respect of same.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation and presentation

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 are approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 29 May 2023.

2.2 Basis of preparation and measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

Level 1- Quoted (Unadjusted) marked prices in the active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Level 3- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

2.3 Current Versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.4 Critical accounting judgements and use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period. The actual results could differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision or future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Accounting estimates and judgements are used in various line items in the financial statements for e.g.:

Property, plant and equipment

The management engages internal technical team to assess the remaining useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The management believes that the assigned useful lives and residual value are reasonable.

Income taxes

The management judgment is required for the calculation of provision for income taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets / liabilities. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to significant adjustment to the amounts reported in the financial statements.

Contingencies

The management's judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

Expected credit losses on financial assets:

The impairment provisions of financial assets and contract assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history of collections, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow ("DCF") model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for future years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Effective Interest Rate (EIR) Method:

The Company recognizes interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loans given / taken. This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life-cycle of the instruments, as well as expected changes to other income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument.

Fair value measurements and valuation processes:

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation technique that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

2.5 Recent Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from 1 April 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3. Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

3.2 Property, plant and equipment

All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on the date of disposal or retirement.

Subsequent costs are capitalised on the carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when future economic benefits associated with the item are probable to flow to the Company and cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on straight-line basis over the useful lives of assets as determined on the basis of technical estimates which are similar to the useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on past experience and internal technical evaluation, the management believes that these useful lives represent the appropriate period of usage and therefore, considered to be appropriate for charging depreciation. Depreciation on addition (disposal) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which assets is ready for use (disposed of).

Assets residual values, depreciation method and useful lives are reviewed at the end of financial year considering the physical condition of the assets or whenever there are indicators for review and adjusts residual life prospectively.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit and loss within other income.

3.3 Foreign currency translation

Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing rate. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting monetary items of Company at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise except those arising from investments in non-integral operations.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.4 Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax.

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of profit and loss as current tax. Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit is recognised as deferred tax asset based on evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Significant judgments are involved in determining the future taxable income and future book profits, including amount of MAT credit available for set-off.

3.5 Inventories

Inventory of trading goods is valued at lower of cost and net realizable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods, including freight, octroi and other levies. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers is recognized when the Company satisfies the performance obligation by transfer of control of promised product or service to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. Control is defined as the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from an asset. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the expected consideration to be received, to the extent that it is highly probable that there will not be a significant reversal of revenue in future periods. If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, at the inception of the contract, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer.

At the inception of the contract, the Company identifies the goods or services promised in the contract and assess which of the promised goods or services shall be identified as separate performance obligations. Promised goods or services give rise to separate performance obligations if they are capable of being distinct.

Revenue from the delivery of products is recognised at the point in time when control over the products is passed to the customers, which is determined based on the individual agreed terms in the customer contract.

Contract balances:

The Company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as unbilled revenue. A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Contract asset, which is presented as unbilled revenue, is classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract. Contract liabilities include, and are presented as 'Revenue received in advance' and 'Advances from customers'.

3.7 Other Income

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date. The right to receive dividend is generally established when shareholders approve the dividend.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable and on reasonable certainty of realization thereof.

Net gain loss on fair value change

The Company recognises gains on fair value change of financial assets measured at FVTPL and realised gains on derecognition of financial asset measured at FVTPL on net basis. However, net gain / loss on derecognition of financial instruments classified as amortised cost is presented separately under the respective head in the statement of profit and loss.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.8 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.

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

- Debt instruments assets at amortised cost
- Equity instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

When assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit and loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost (net of any write down for impairment) if both the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes), and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI)

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through OCI unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit and loss under fair value option.

- The financial asset is held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

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

All investments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Profit and Loss.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

In addition, the Company may elect to designate an instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company has not made any such election. This classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investment in subsidiary are measured at cost.

Derecognition

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- Based on above evaluation, 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 it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a bases that reflect the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 ('Financial instruments') requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognizes lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

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(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

ii. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss or at amortised cost, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

iv. Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets including Property, plant and equipment with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank, cash in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

3.11 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Provision is measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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

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

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, it is disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.12 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

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

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.13 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits:

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. All short-term employee benefits are accounted on undiscounted basis during the accounting period based on services rendered by employees and recognized as expenses in the Statement of profit and loss. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably. These benefits include salary and wages, bonus, performance incentives, etc.

Long-term employee benefits:

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution plans

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund, pension fund and employees' state insurance scheme are defined contribution schemes. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the fund. Payments to defined contribution plan are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit plans

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, the gratuity plan provides a lumpsum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment.

3.14 Leases

As a lessee

Leases are recognised as a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost with a corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term) and low-value assets in accordance with Ind AS 116 'Leases'.

The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs etc.

Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use assets.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

For lease liabilities at the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate.

For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.15 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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

3.16 Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the 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.

3.17 Dividends

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

3.18 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company.

The Company operating business are recognized and managed separately according to the nature of products and services with each segment representing a strategic business unit offers different product and serves different markets. The analysis of business segment is based on the distinguishable component of the enterprise that is engaged in providing an individual product or service or a group of related product or services that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segment.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****4 Property, plant and equipment**

Particulars	Computers	Total
Gross block		
As at 01 April 2021	2.16	2.16
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	2.16	2.16
Additions	0.21	0.21
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	2.37	2.37
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 01 April 2021	2.05	2.05
Charge for the year	0.11	0.11
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	2.16	2.16
Charge for the year	0.02	0.02
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	2.18	2.18
Net block		
As at 31 March 2022	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	0.19	0.19

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****5 Investments (Non-current)**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Other investments:		
- Investment in limited liability partnerships	208.48	208.48
Less: Allowance for diminution in value of investments	(208.48)	(208.48)
	-	-

6 Inventories*(At cost or net realisable value whichever is lower)*

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Stock-in-trade	14.52	68.36
	14.52	68.36

Note:

Write down of inventory to net realisable value amounted to Rs. Nil (31 March 2022: Rs. 20.95 lakhs) recognised as an expense during the year.

7 Trade receivables (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Unsecured, considered good	56.30	16.75
	56.30	16.75

Notes:

- There are no debts due by directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.
- For trade receivable ageing, refer note 34.

8 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Cash on hand	0.39	0.37
Balances with banks:		
- In current accounts (refer note below)	60.12	28.10
	60.51	28.47

Note:

Of the above balances with banks in current accounts, balance of Rs 0.43 lakhs is held by the Company with ICICI Bank Limited. As per bank statement of ICICI Bank Limited, balance of the Company is negative (debit) Rs 3.44 lakhs as at 31 March 2023. The difference is due to amount freed by the commercial tax department of Rs 3.87 lakhs on the bank account maintained by the Company with ICICI Bank Limited. The Company have not received any intimation neither from the commercial tax department nor the bank giving reasons and details of the amount so freed as on the date of these financial statements. Further, in the opinion of the management there are no ongoing VAT/CST assessments as on the date of these financial statements. In the absence of required information, the Company have not considered impact of amount so freed in the financial statements and continues to carry the balance as per its books of accounts as cash and cash equivalent as at 31 March 2023.

9 Loans (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Unsecured, considered good:		
Other Loans:		
Inter corporate deposits (repayable on demand)		
- related parties (Refer Note below)	172.22	-
- Others	277.29	371.42
	449.51	371.42

Note:

The Company during the year has granted unsecured loans which are repayable on demand to related parties as defined under Companies Act, 2013. The details are as under:

Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding		Percentage to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Related party: Inox World Industries Private Limited * (interest rate 9.00% p.a.)	172.22	-	38.31%	-

* The loan have been given for business purposes. Maximum balance outstanding (including interest accrued) during the year is Rs 172.22 lakhs.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****10 Other financial assets (Current)**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Unsecured, considered good:		
Security deposits	1.14	1.14
Earnest money deposits	1.00	1.24
Other advances:		
- Bid money	32.50	112.50
- Acquisition of stressed assets (refer note below)	32.86	-
- Others	-	15.00
	67.50	129.88

Note:

During the year, the Company has altered the provisions of its Memorandum of Association with respect to its main object clause and included activities to acquire, purchase, hold, manage, or takeover the whole or part of the business, any moveable or immovable property or stressed assets of the Companies, Firm, and other body corporate under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Practice ("CIRP") or liquidation or Bank/other Auctions and to submit Resolution Plans/Bids in respect of same.

Pursuant to alteration of main object clause, the Company, as Resolution Applicant ("RA") along with another company United Biotech Private Limited ("UBPL") which is introduced as key investor for the resolution plan by the Company, submitted the resolution plan for the resolution of Vallabh Textiles Company Limited ("Target Company") in a consortium. The resolution plan of the consortium has been approved by the Committee of Creditors (CoC) and is filed before the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") on 25 August 2022 for its final approval. The approval of NCLT is pending as on the date of these financial statements.

As per Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") entered between the Company and UBPL on 26 May 2023, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) shall be formed on or before NCLT approval to take control of the Target Company post approval by NCLT and all the expenditure incurred / payments made for acquisition of the Target Company shall be borne by the SPV. Accordingly, the expenditure incurred / payments made by the Company, as RA, for acquisition of the Target Company is disclosed as other advances towards acquisition of stressed assets as it will be recovered from SPV at a future date.

Further, the Company has also received an amount of Rs 452.50 lakhs from UBPL for placement of equivalent amount of fixed deposit as security against bank guarantee to be issued on behalf of the Company by its banker for acquisition of the Target Company. Since, the amount received from UBPL and fixed deposit placed by the Company are in relation to acquisition of Target Company, the same are netted off and disclosed as part of acquisition of stressed asset.

11 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advance tax and tax deducted at source, net of provision	6.37	5.91
	6.37	5.91

12 Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with government authorities	7.73	15.45
Advances to suppliers	-	0.05
	7.73	15.50

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****13 Equity share capital**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised:		
1,00,00,000 (31 March 2022: 1,00,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,000.00	1,000.00
	1,000.00	1,000.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up:		
87,14,500 (31 March 2022: 87,14,500) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up	871.45	871.45
	871.45	871.45

a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Outstanding as at the beginning of the year	87,14,500	871.45	87,14,500	871.45
Add: Share issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding as at the end of the year	87,14,500	871.45	87,14,500	871.45

b) Rights, preference and restrictions attached to the equity shares:

The Company has single class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) List of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022 *	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
Elated Industries India Private Limited	7,46,000	8.56%	46,000	0.53%

* As at the end of previous reporting year, the Company has no shareholders holding more than 5% of the total equity share capital of the Company.

d) The Company does not have any promoter as defined in the Companies Act, 2013 as at the end of the reporting years. Accordingly, disclosure of share held by promoters at the end of the year and percentage change during the year is not applicable to the Company.

e) The Company has not allotted any fully paid-up equity share by way of bonus shares, or in pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash nor has bought back any class of equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date.

14 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(238.18)	(213.94)
Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	(26.69)	(24.24)
Balance at the end of the year	(264.87)	(238.18)

Retained earnings:

Retained earnings represents surplus / accumulated earnings of the Company and are available for distribution to shareholders.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****15 Trade payables**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 25)	0.56	0.53
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	55.15	1.95
	55.71	2.48

For trade payable ageing, refer note 35.

16 Other financial liabilities (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Employee dues payable	0.19	0.45
Other payables	0.04	0.04
	0.23	0.49

17 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Statutory dues payable	0.11	0.05
	0.11	0.05

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****18 Revenue from operations**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Sale of traded goods	109.09	0.70
	109.09	0.70

Disaggregation of revenue:

In the following tables, revenue is disaggregated by product group and by geography. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

Disaggregation of revenue by product group:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Traded goods	109.09	0.70
	109.09	0.70

Disaggregation of revenue by geography:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Within India	109.09	0.70
Outside India	-	-
	109.09	0.70

Timing of revenue recognition:

Revenue from sale of products is transferred to the customers at a point in time.

Performance obligations

Revenue from the sale of products is recognised at the point in time when control over the products is passed to the customers, which is determined based on the terms agreed in the customer. Control is defined as the ability to direct the use and obtain substantially all the economic benefits from an asset.

Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

Transaction price is the expected consideration to be received in exchange for transferring goods or services, to the extent that it is highly probable that there will not be a significant reversal of revenue.

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Contract price	109.09	0.70
Adjustments for:		
Claims and rebates	-	-
	109.09	0.70

Trade receivables and contract balances:

The Company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as contract asset.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time.

Contract assets primarily relate to the Company's right to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the right become unconditional.

Contract liabilities consists of advance from customers.

Trade receivables are presented net off loss allowance in note 7.

19 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest on loans	29.75	30.64
Interest on term deposits	3.90	-
Interest on income tax refund	0.12	0.41
Share of profit from firm	0.08	0.50
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	3.21
	33.85	34.76

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****20 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories		
Inventory at the end of the year:		
Stock-in-trade	14.52	68.36
	14.52	68.36
Inventory at the beginning of the year:		
Stock-in-trade	68.36	90.05
	68.36	90.05
	53.84	21.69

21 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Salaries and wages	5.07	4.33
Staff welfare expense	-	0.03
	5.07	4.36

Notes:i. *Provident fund:*

The number of employees of the Company are below 20, hence Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is not applicable to the Company.

ii. *Gratuity:*

The number of permanent employees of the Company are below 10, hence the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, is not applicable to the Company.

22 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Bank charges	0.05	0.04
	0.05	0.04

23 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Power and fuel	0.44	0.45
Rent (Refer note 27)	5.38	6.22
Legal and professional fees	0.98	1.30
Repair and maintenance	0.19	0.17
Sales promotion and advertisement expenses	-	0.11
Rates and taxes	5.08	2.74
Travelling and conveyance	0.02	0.10
Payment to auditors (Refer note 32)	1.50	1.50
Trade receivables written off	-	107.24
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss already held	-	(96.18)
Allowance for diminution in value of investments	-	8.70
Interest corporate deposit written on	-	0.41
Advance written off	0.05	-
Office expenses	1.04	0.32
Miscellaneous expenses	0.51	0.42
	15.19	33.50

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****24 Income tax**

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 are:

Statement of profit and loss section

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	-	-
Adjustment in respect of current tax of previous years	(0.16)	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(0.16)	-

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the year ended

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Accounting profit before tax	(26.85)	(24.24)
Computed tax expense	(6.98)	(6.30)
At India's statutory income tax rate of 26.00% (31 March 2022: 26.00%)		
Adjustments for:		
Current year losses on which no deferred tax is created	6.98	6.30
Adjustment in respect of current tax of previous years	(0.16)	-
At the effective income tax rate	(0.16)	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(0.16)	-

25 Dues to micro and small enterprises

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
(i) Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at period end	0.56	0.53
(ii) Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
(iii) Principal amount paid to supplier registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year.	0.41	1.62
(iv) Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the period	-	-
(v) Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the period	-	-
(vi) Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
(vii) Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****26 Segment reporting**

Operating segments are those components of the business whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company to make decisions for performance assessment and resource allocation.

During the year, the Company has altered the provisions of its Memorandum of Association with respect to its main object clause and included activities to acquire, purchase, hold, manage, or takeover the whole or part of the business, any moveable or immovable property or stressed assets of the Companies, Firm, and other body corporate under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Practice ("CIRP") or liquidation or Bank/other Auctions and to submit Resolution Plans/Bids in respect of same.

Pursuant to alteration of main object clause, based on the nature of products and services, the risk and return profile of individual business and the internal business reporting systems, the Company has identified its reportable segments as under:

- a. Trading
- b. Acquisition of stressed assets

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Segment revenue		
Trading	109.09	0.70
Acquisition of stressed assets	-	-
Revenue from operations	109.09	0.70
Segment results: Profit before tax and interest		
Trading	(60.65)	(58.97)
Acquisition of stressed assets	-	-
Total	(60.65)	(58.97)
Less: Finance cost	(0.05)	(0.04)
Add: Other unallocable income net of unallocable expenses	33.85	34.76
Profit before tax	(26.85)	(24.24)
Segment assets		
Trading	70.83	85.11
Acquisition of stressed assets	66.36	113.74
Unallocable corporate assets	525.44	437.44
Total	662.63	636.29
Segment liabilities		
Trading	55.71	2.48
Acquisition of stressed assets	-	-
Unallocable corporate liabilities	0.34	0.53
Total	56.05	3.02

27 Leases

The Company has entered into short term leases and the amount recognised in statement of profit and loss is as under:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Expense relating to short-term leases and low value assets	5.38	6.22

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amount are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****28 Financial instruments - fair value measurement****Accounting classifications and fair values**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
Investment in limited liability partnerships^	-	-
Trade receivables^	56.30	16.75
Loans^	449.51	371.42
Cash and cash equivalents^	60.51	28.47
Other financial assets^	67.50	129.88
Total	633.83	546.52
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:		
Trade payables^	55.71	2.48
Other financial liabilities^	0.23	0.49
Total	55.94	2.97

^ The management assessed that carrying amounts of these financial assets approximate their fair value largely due to the nature and short-term maturities of these instruments.

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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

Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Financial instruments - risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments: credit risk (refer note (b) below); liquidity risk (refer note (c) below); market risk (refer note (d) below).

(a) Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Company's board oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

(b) Credit risk**Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances**

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalent and bank balances is not significant as it majorly includes deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by credit rating agencies.

Loans and other financial assets

Loans and other financial assets includes inter corporate deposits, security deposits, earnest money deposits and other advances. Credit risk related to these is managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously, while at the same time internal control system in place ensures that amounts are within defined limits. The expected credit loss on these financial instruments is expected to be insignificant.

Trade receivables

Credit risk arise from possibility that customer may default on its obligation to make timely payments, resulting into financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk is primarily from trade receivables.

The credit risk is managed by the Company through establishing the financial reliability of the customers taking into account the financial condition, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of account receivables. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

i) Expected credit loss (ECL) assessment for customers as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (including but not limited to past payment history, audited financial statements, management accounts and cash flow projections) and applying experienced credit judgment. The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and expected credit loss for trade receivables:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Gross carrying amount	Provision amount	Gross carrying amount	Provision amount
Upto 180 days	52.92	-	-	-
More than 180 days	3.38	-	16.75	-
	56.30	-	16.75	-

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amount are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****28 Financial instruments - fair value measurement (Continued)****ii) Cash and cash equivalents**

The Company holds cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 60.51 lakhs at 31 March 2023 (31 March 2022: Rs. 28.47 lakhs). The cash and cash equivalents are mainly held with banks. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of counterparties.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time. The Company's primary sources of liquidity are cash generated from operations. The cash flows from operating activities are driven primarily by operating results and changes in the working capital requirements.

The Company believe that its liquidity position is adequate to fund the operating and investing needs and to provide with flexibility to respond to further changes in the business environment.

Maturities of financial liabilities

Particulars	Carrying amount	Total	0–12 months	1–2 years	3–5 years	> 5 years
As at 31 March 2023						
Trade payables	55.71	55.71	55.71	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	0.23	0.23	0.23	-	-	-
	55.94	55.94	55.94	-	-	-
Particulars	Carrying amount	Total	0–12 months	1–2 years	3–5 years	> 5 years
As at 31 March 2022						
Trade payables	2.48	2.48	2.48	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	0.49	0.49	0.49	-	-	-
	2.97	2.97	2.97	-	-	-

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market rates, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, which will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

i) Currency risk

The transactions entered into by the Company are denominated in Indian Rupees. Accordingly, the Company does not have any currency risk.

ii) Interest rate risk

The Company's does not have any borrowings and accordingly does not have any interest rate risk.

29 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide adequate returns to the shareholders.

The Company does not have any borrowings and the entire capital comprises of equity.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amount are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****30 Earnings per share**

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and dilutive earnings per share:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Net profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders	(26.69)	(24.24)
Weighted average number of shares	87,14,500	87,14,500
Earnings per share, basic and diluted (Rupees)	(0.31)	(0.28)

Note: Basic and diluted earnings per share during the current year are same as the Company has no potentially dilutive equity shares outstanding as at the year end.

Reconciliation of shares used in computing earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
No. of equity shares at the beginning of the year	87,14,500	87,14,500
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
No. of equity shares at the end of the year	87,14,500	87,14,500
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs 10 each used for calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share	87,14,500	87,14,500

31 Contingent liabilities and commitments**Contingent liabilities:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Guarantee given by Company's banker	452.50	-

Commitments:

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for: Nil (Previous year: Nil)

32 Payment to auditors

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Audit fees	1.50	1.50
	1.50	1.50

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amount are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****33 Related party disclosure****i) Names of related parties and description of relationship****A Subsidiary**

Sabrimala Industries LLP, Subsidiary

B Enterprise in which relative of director is a director

Inox World Industries Private Limited

C Key Management Personnel (KMP):**(a) Whole-time directors ***

Mr. Suresh Kumar Mittal : Managing Director

Mr. Tapan Gupta : Wholetime Director and Chief Financial Officer

* does not draw any remuneration from the Company.

(b) Non-whole-time directors

Ms. Sheela Gupta : Non-Executive Director

Mr. Varun Mangla : Non-Executive Independent Director

Mr. Surinder Babbar : Non-Executive Independent Director

(c) Executive officers

Ms. Meenu Sharma : Company Secretary (upto 25 August 2021)

Ms. Divya Saluja : Company Secretary (w.e.f. 26 August 2021 upto 13 February 2023)

ii) Related parties transactions

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Allowance for diminution in value of investments		
Sabrimala Industries LLP	-	8.70
Share of loss from firm		
Sabrimala Industries LLP	-	0.11
Sale of traded goods		
Inox World Industries Private Limited	54.79	-
Loan given		
Inox World Industries Private Limited	170.00	-
Interest income on loan		
Inox World Industries Private Limited	2.47	-
Advance to supplier given and received back		
Inox World Industries Private Limited	100.00	-
Transactions with Key Management Personnel		
Salaries to executive officers	4.38	4.15
Reimbursement of payment made on behalf of the Company to executive officers and non-executive / independent directors	1.00	0.40

iii) Related party balances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade receivables		
Sabrimala Industries LLP	3.38	3.38
Investments		
Sabrimala Industries LLP		
Value of investment	208.48	208.48
Less: Allowance for diminution of value of investment	(208.48)	(208.48)
	-	-
Loan given (including interest, net of TDS)		
Inox World Industries Private Limited	172.22	-
Payables to Key Management Personnel		
Salaries to executive officers	-	0.38

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amount are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****34 Trade receivable ageing****Ageing for trade receivables - current outstanding as at 31 March 2023**

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivable - considered good	-	52.92	-	-	0.55	2.83	56.30
(ii) Undisputed trade receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivable - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	52.92	-	-	0.55	2.83	56.30
Less: Loss allowance for expected credit loss							-
Total trade receivables							56.30

Ageing for trade receivables - current outstanding as at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivable - considered good	-	-	-	0.55	2.83	13.37	16.75
(ii) Undisputed trade receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivable - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	0.55	2.83	13.37	16.75
Less: Loss allowance for expected credit loss							-
Total trade receivables							16.75

35 Trade payable ageing**Ageing for trade payable outstanding as at 31 March 2023**

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	0.41	-	0.15	-	0.56
(ii) Others	-	52.78	-	-	-	52.78
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	53.19	-	0.15	-	53.33
Add: Accrued expenses						2.38
Total trade payables						55.71

Ageing for trade payable outstanding as at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	0.15	-	-	0.15
(ii) Others	-	0.20	-	-	-	0.20
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	0.20	0.15	-	-	0.35
Add: Accrued expenses*						2.13
Total trade payables						2.48

* includes dues of micro and small enterprises (MSME) of Rs. 0.38 lakhs.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****36 Ratios**

Sr. No.	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	% Change from 31 March 2022 to 31 March 2023	Explanation for change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to the ratio of preceding year
1	Current ratio (in times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	11.82	210.69	-94.39%	Primarily due to increase in trade payables during the year.
2	Debt - Equity ratio (in times) (Refer note i below)	Total debt	Shareholder's equity	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Debt Service Coverage ratio (in times) (Refer note ii below)	Earnings available for debt service	Debt service	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	3.61	0.27	1216.89%	Primarily due increase in purchases during the year.
5	Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Net sales	Average trade receivables	2.99	0.02	13866.26%	Primarily due to increase in sales during the year.
6	Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Net purchases	Average trade payables	3.29	NA	NA	Ratio is applicable in current year as purchases are made by the Company during the year. The ratio was not applicable during the previous year, as purchases was Rs Nil.
7	Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Net sales	Working capital	0.18	0.001	16174.95%	Primarily due to increase in sales during the year.
8	Net profit ratio (in %)	Net profit after tax	Net sales	-24.47%	-3462.86%	3438.39%	Primarily due to increase in sales during the year.
9	Return on capital employed (in %)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed (Refer note iii below)	-4.42%	-3.82%	-0.60%	NA
10	Return on Equity ("ROE") (in %)	Net profits after taxes - Preference dividend	Average shareholder's equity	-4.31%	-3.76%	-0.55%	NA
11	Return on investment (in %)	Profit before tax	Total assets	-4.05%	-3.81%	-0.24%	NA

Notes:

- i Debt - Equity ratio is not applicable as the Company do not have any debt.
- ii Debt Service Coverage ratio is not applicable as the Company do not have any debt.
- iii Capital employed = Tangible net worth + Total debt + deferred tax liability

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amount are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

37 Subsequent events

There are no subsequent events that have occurred after the reporting period till the date of this financial statements.

38 Other statutory information

i) Details of benami property held:

The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

ii) Wilful defaulter:

The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or Financial institution or other lender during the year.

iii) Relationship with struck off companies:

The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

iv) Borrowing secured against current assets:

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

v) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium:

A. The Company has 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.

B. The Company has 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 Company shall:

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

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

vi) Compliance with number of layers of companies:

The Company has complied with the requirements of the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

vii) Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment:

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the current or previous year.

viii) Compliance with approved Scheme of Arrangement:

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

39 Details of crypto currency or virtual currency:

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

40 Undisclosed income:

The Company does not 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

41 In the opinion of the board of directors, assets, loans and advances have a value on realization in the ordinary course of the business at least equal to the amounts at which they are stated and provision for all known liabilities have been made.

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

43 There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2023.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amount are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**44 Appointment of Company secretary**

The Company had Whole-time Company Secretary upto 13 February 2023 during the current financial year. As on the date of these financial statements, the Company is in the process of appointing a Company Secretary as required under Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 and accordingly these financial statements are not signed by a Company Secretary.

45 Previous year's figures

Previous year's figures have been regrouped / restated / reclassified, wherever necessary, to confirm to the current year's presentation.

As per our report of even date attached

For Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 137904W/W100622

Sd/-

Som Nath Saini

Partner

Membership No. 093079

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 May 2023

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Sd/-

Suresh Kumar Mittal

Managing Director

DIN: 01835169

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 May 2023

Sd/-

Tapan Gupta

Wholetime Director and
Chief Financial Officer

DIN: 08880267

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Corporate Information

Sabrimala Industries India Limited ('the Company') is a public Company domiciled and incorporated in India under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act. The Company was incorporated on 20 June 1984 and registered office of the Company is situated at 906, D-Mall, Netaji Subhash Place, New Delhi - 110034.

The Company is engaged in the business of trading including household plastic products, mobiles phones and tablets. During the year, the Company has altered the provisions of its Memorandum of Association with respect to its main object clause and included activities to acquire, purchase, hold, manage, or takeover the whole or part of the business, any moveable or immovable property or stressed assets of the Companies, Firm, and other body corporate under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Practice ("CIRP") or liquidation or Bank/other Auctions and to submit Resolution Plans/Bids in respect of same.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation and presentation

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 are approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 29 May 2023.

2.2 Basis of preparation and measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

Level 1- Quoted (Unadjusted) marked prices in the active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Level 3- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

2.3 Current Versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.4 Critical accounting judgements and use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period. The actual results could differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision or future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Accounting estimates and judgements are used in various line items in the financial statements for e.g.:

Property, plant and equipment

The management engages internal technical team to assess the remaining useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The management believes that the assigned useful lives and residual value are reasonable.

Income taxes

The management judgment is required for the calculation of provision for income taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets / liabilities. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to significant adjustment to the amounts reported in the financial statements.

Contingencies

The management's judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

Expected credit losses on financial assets:

The impairment provisions of financial assets and contract assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history of collections, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow ("DCF") model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for future years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Effective Interest Rate (EIR) Method:

The Company recognizes interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loans given / taken. This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life-cycle of the instruments, as well as expected changes to other income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument.

Fair value measurements and valuation processes:

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation technique that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

2.5 Recent Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from 1 April 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3. Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

3.2 Property, plant and equipment

All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on the date of disposal or retirement.

Subsequent costs are capitalised on the carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when future economic benefits associated with the item are probable to flow to the Company and cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on straight-line basis over the useful lives of assets as determined on the basis of technical estimates which are similar to the useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on past experience and internal technical evaluation, the management believes that these useful lives represent the appropriate period of usage and therefore, considered to be appropriate for charging depreciation. Depreciation on addition (disposal) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which assets is ready for use (disposed of).

Assets residual values, depreciation method and useful lives are reviewed at the end of financial year considering the physical condition of the assets or whenever there are indicators for review and adjusts residual life prospectively.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit and loss within other income.

3.3 Foreign currency translation

Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing rate. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting monetary items of Company at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise except those arising from investments in non-integral operations.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.4 Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax.

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of profit and loss as current tax. Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit is recognised as deferred tax asset based on evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Significant judgments are involved in determining the future taxable income and future book profits, including amount of MAT credit available for set-off.

3.5 Inventories

Inventory of trading goods is valued at lower of cost and net realizable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods, including freight, octroi and other levies. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers is recognized when the Company satisfies the performance obligation by transfer of control of promised product or service to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. Control is defined as the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from an asset. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the expected consideration to be received, to the extent that it is highly probable that there will not be a significant reversal of revenue in future periods. If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, at the inception of the contract, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer.

At the inception of the contract, the Company identifies the goods or services promised in the contract and assess which of the promised goods or services shall be identified as separate performance obligations. Promised goods or services give rise to separate performance obligations if they are capable of being distinct.

Revenue from the delivery of products is recognised at the point in time when control over the products is passed to the customers, which is determined based on the individual agreed terms in the customer contract.

Contract balances:

The Company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as unbilled revenue. A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Contract asset, which is presented as unbilled revenue, is classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract. Contract liabilities include, and are presented as 'Revenue received in advance' and 'Advances from customers'.

3.7 Other Income

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date. The right to receive dividend is generally established when shareholders approve the dividend.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable and on reasonable certainty of realization thereof.

Net gain loss on fair value change

The Company recognises gains on fair value change of financial assets measured at FVTPL and realised gains on derecognition of financial asset measured at FVTPL on net basis. However, net gain / loss on derecognition of financial instruments classified as amortised cost is presented separately under the respective head in the statement of profit and loss.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.8 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.

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

- Debt instruments assets at amortised cost
- Equity instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

When assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit and loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost (net of any write down for impairment) if both the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes), and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI)

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through OCI unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit and loss under fair value option.

- The financial asset is held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

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

All investments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Profit and Loss.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

In addition, the Company may elect to designate an instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company has not made any such election. This classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investment in subsidiary are measured at cost.

Derecognition

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- Based on above evaluation, 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 it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a bases that reflect the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 ('Financial instruments') requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognizes lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

ii. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss or at amortised cost, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

iv. Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets including Property, plant and equipment with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank, cash in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

3.11 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Provision is measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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

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

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, it is disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.12 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

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

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.13 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits:

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. All short-term employee benefits are accounted on undiscounted basis during the accounting period based on services rendered by employees and recognized as expenses in the Statement of profit and loss. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably. These benefits include salary and wages, bonus, performance incentives, etc.

Long-term employee benefits:

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution plans

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund, pension fund and employees' state insurance scheme are defined contribution schemes. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the fund. Payments to defined contribution plan are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit plans

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, the gratuity plan provides a lumpsum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment.

3.14 Leases

As a lessee

Leases are recognised as a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost with a corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term) and low-value assets in accordance with Ind AS 116 'Leases'.

The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs etc.

Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use assets.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

For lease liabilities at the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate.

For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.15 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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

3.16 Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the 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.

3.17 Dividends

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

3.18 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company.

The Company operating business are recognized and managed separately according to the nature of products and services with each segment representing a strategic business unit offers different product and serves different markets. The analysis of business segment is based on the distinguishable component of the enterprise that is engaged in providing an individual product or service or a group of related product or services that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segment.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Consolidated financial statements together
with the Independent Auditors' Report
for the year ended 31 March 2023

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Consolidated financial statements together with the Independent Auditors' Report *for the year ended 31 March 2023*

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of
Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Sabrimala Industries India Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiary (the Company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group"), as listed in Annexure A, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "consolidated financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's response
1	<p><i>Interest income on inter corporate deposits</i></p> <p>The Company has recognised interest income during the year on a time proportion basis on inter corporate deposits given by the Company.</p> <p>The accuracy of interest income on inter corporate deposits depends on various factors such as interest rate, amount of deposits outstanding, pre / late payment of installments etc. Considering these factors, this is considered as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We obtained understanding of the Company's agreed terms with the parties to whom the inter corporate deposits are given;• We assessed the methodology used by management and the controls implemented for calculation and recognition of interest income;• We evaluated the management calculation of interest income in accordance with the terms agreed between the parties.

Information other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

The Annual Report is not made available to us at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

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

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group, in accordance with Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors / Management of the entities included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors / Management of the entities included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group 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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors / Management of the entities included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each entity.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs specified under section 143(10) of the Act, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (*Continued*)

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Group 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 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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding financial information of such entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements, of which we are the independent auditors'. We are responsible for direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial information of such entities.

For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors', such other auditors' remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion. Our responsibilities in this regard are further described in the section titled 'Other Matters' in this audit report.

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (*Continued*)

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.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

The consolidated financial statements include the unaudited financial statements of one subsidiary whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs. 9.21 lakhs as at 31 March 2023, total income of Rs. Nil and net profit after tax of Rs. Nil, before giving effect to the consolidated adjustments, and net cash inflow of Rs. Nil for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. This unaudited financial statement has been furnished to us by the Management and the Board of Directors and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this subsidiary is based solely on such unaudited financial statements. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management and the Board of Directors, this financial statement is not material to the Group.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, are not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the financial statements certified by the Management and Board of Directors.

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

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 Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B", a statement 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, based on our audit and other financial information of such subsidiary included in the Group, as noted in the 'Other Matters' paragraph, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - (a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the accompanying consolidated financial statements;
 - (b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) the consolidated financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;
 - (d) in our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS prescribed under Section 133 of the Act;
 - (e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company, none of the directors of the Company is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to the financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting;
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and also the other financial information of the subsidiary included in the Group, as noted in the 'Other Matters' paragraph:
 - i. the Group does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position as at 31 March 2023;
 - ii. the Group did not have any long-term contracts, including derivative contracts, for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2023;
 - iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company and its subsidiary incorporated in India during the year ended 31 March 2023.

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (*Continued*)

- iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company or its subsidiary incorporated in India to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company or its subsidiary incorporated in India ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company or its subsidiary incorporated in India from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company or its subsidiary incorporated in India shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- (c) Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2023.
- vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from 1 April 2023 and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended 31 March 2023.
3. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:
In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid managerial remuneration to its directors during the current year.

For **Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 137904W/W100622

S/d
Som Nath Saini
Partner

Mumbai, May 29, 2023

Membership No: 093079
UDIN: 23093079BGXASH5742

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2023

Details of entity consolidated

Name	Country on incorporation	% of holding as at 31 March 2023
Subsidiary		
Sabrimala Industries LLP	India	99.94%

For **Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 137904W/W100622

S/d

Som Nath Saini

Partner

Membership No: 093079

UDIN: 23093079BGXASH5742

Mumbai, May 29, 2023

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2023

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements section of our report of even date)

(xxi) The Company has only one subsidiary which is incorporated as Limited Liability Partnership ("LLP"). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 137904W/W100622

Mumbai, May 29, 2023

S/d
Som Nath Saini
Partner
Membership No: 093079
UDIN: 23093079BGXASH5742

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Annexure C to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2023

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid consolidated financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

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

Opinion

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Sabrimala Industries India Limited ("the Company") as of and for the year ended 31 March 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Company as of that date.

In our opinion, the Company have, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements criteria established by such companies considering the essential components of such internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Annexure C to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2023 (*Continued*)

Auditors' Responsibility (*Continued*)

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to consolidated financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to consolidated financial statements

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

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Annexure C to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2023 (*Continued*)

Other Matters

The Company has only one subsidiary which is incorporated as Limited Liability Partnership ("LLP"). Reporting under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls is not applicable to LLP. Accordingly, our aforesaid report under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements includes only the Company and not its subsidiary.

For **Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 137904W/W100622

Mumbai, May 29, 2023

S/d
Som Nath Saini
Partner
Membership No: 093079
UDIN: 23093079BGXASH5742

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Consolidated Balance sheet as at 31 March 2023**

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	0.81	0.62
Total non-current assets		0.81	0.62
Current assets			
Inventories	5	14.52	68.36
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	6	61.32	21.77
Cash and cash equivalents	7	62.50	30.46
Loans	8	449.51	371.42
Other financial assets	9	69.06	131.44
Current tax assets (net)	10	6.37	5.91
Other current assets	11	7.73	15.50
Total current assets		671.01	644.86
Total assets		671.82	645.48
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	871.45	871.45
Other equity	13	(256.18)	(229.49)
Total equity		615.27	641.96
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	14		
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		0.56	0.53
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		55.65	2.45
Other financial liabilities	15	0.23	0.49
Other current liabilities	16	0.11	0.05
Total current liabilities		56.55	3.52
Total liabilities		56.55	3.52
Total equity and liabilities		671.82	645.48
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		
Notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements			

As per our report of even date attached

For Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 137904W/W100622

Som Nath Saini

Partner

Membership No. 093079

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 May 2023

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Sabrimala Industries India Limited**Sd/-****Suresh Kumar Mittal**

Managing Director

DIN: 01835169

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 May 2023

Sd/-**Tapan Gupta**Wholetime Director and
Chief Financial Officer

DIN: 08880267

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Consolidated Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2023**

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	17	109.09	0.70
Other income	18	33.85	34.76
Total income		142.94	35.46
Expenses			
Purchases of stock-in-trade		95.62	-
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	19	53.84	21.69
Employee benefits expenses	20	5.07	4.36
Finance costs	21	0.05	0.04
Depreciation and amortization	4	0.02	0.11
Other expenses	22	15.19	24.81
Total expenses		169.79	51.01
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(26.85)	(15.55)
Tax expense:			
- Current tax		-	-
- Adjustment in respect of current tax of previous years		(0.16)	-
- Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense		(0.16)	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year		(26.69)	(15.55)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		-	-
- Income tax relating to the above		-	-
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		(26.69)	(15.55)
Basic and diluted earning per share (face value of Rs 10 each)	29	(0.31)	(0.18)
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		
Notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements			

As per our report of even date attached

For Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 137904W/W100622

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Sabrimala Industries India Limited**Som Nath Saini**

Partner

Membership No. 093079

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 May 2023

Sd/-**Suresh Kumar Mittal**

Managing Director

DIN: 01835169

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 May 2023

Sd/-**Tapan Gupta**Wholetime Director and
Chief Financial Officer

DIN: 08880267

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Consolidated Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2023**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit / (Loss) before tax for the year	(26.85)	(15.55)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization	0.02	0.11
Interest income	(29.75)	(30.64)
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	(3.21)
Share of profit from firm	(0.08)	(0.50)
Bad debts written off	-	11.06
Inter corporate deposit written off	-	0.41
Advance written off	0.05	-
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	(56.61)	(38.32)
Working capital movements:		
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	53.84	21.69
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(39.55)	20.80
(Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets	62.37	(68.24)
(Increase) / Decrease in other assets	7.72	(3.17)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	53.24	(1.65)
Increase / (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(0.26)	0.22
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities	0.06	0.05
Cash generated from operations	80.81	(68.62)
Direct taxes paid, net	(0.30)	1.27
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) operating activities (A)	80.51	(67.35)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(0.21)	-
Proceeds from share of profit in firm	0.08	0.50
Proceeds from withdrawl of capital in firm	-	1.00
Inter corporate deposits given	(380.00)	(30.00)
Inter corporate deposits repaid	285.00	40.00
Interest received	46.66	3.06
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) investing activities (B)	(48.47)	14.56
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B)	32.04	(52.78)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	30.46	83.23
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	62.50	30.46
Notes to cash flow statement		
1 Component of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	2.18	2.15
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	60.32	28.30
Total cash and cash equivalents	62.50	30.46

2 The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 statement of cash flows u/s 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, and the relevant provisions of the Act.

As per our report of even date attached

For Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 137904W/W100622

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Sabrimala Industries India Limited**Som Nath Saini**

Partner

Membership No. 093079

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 May 2023

Sd/-**Suresh Kumar Mittal**

Managing Director

DIN: 01835169

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 May 2023

Sd/-**Tapan Gupta**Wholetime Director and
Chief Financial Officer

DIN: 08880267

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2023****A. Equity share capital****Current reporting year**

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting year	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of current reporting year
871.45	-	871.45

Previous reporting year

Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting year	Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	Balance at the end of previous reporting year
871.45	-	871.45

B. Other equity**Current reporting year**

Particulars	Retained earnings
Balance at the beginning of current reporting year	(229.49)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the current year	(26.69)
Balance at the end of current reporting year	(256.18)

Previous reporting year

Particulars	Retained earnings
Balance at the beginning of previous reporting year	(213.94)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the previous year	(15.55)
Balance at the end of previous reporting year	(229.49)

As per our report of even date attached
For Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 137904W/W100622

For and on behalf of the board of directors
Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Som Nath Saini
Partner

Membership No. 093079

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 May 2023

Suresh Kumar Mittal
Managing Director

DIN: 01835169

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29 May 2023

Tapan Gupta
Wholetime Director and
Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 08880267

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****4 Property, plant and equipment**

Particulars	Plant and machinery	Computers	Total
Gross block			
As at 01 April 2021	0.41	9.43	9.84
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	0.41	9.43	9.84
Additions	-	0.21	0.21
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	0.41	9.64	10.05
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 01 April 2021	0.08	9.03	9.11
Charge for the year	-	0.11	0.11
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	0.08	9.14	9.22
Charge for the year	-	0.02	0.02
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	0.08	9.16	9.24
Net block			
As at 31 March 2022	0.33	0.29	0.62
As at 31 March 2023	0.33	0.48	0.81

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****5 Inventories***(At cost or net realisable value whichever is lower)*

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Stock-in-trade	14.52	68.36
	14.52	68.36

Note:

Write down of inventory to net realisable value amounted to Rs. Nil (31 March 2022: Rs. 20.95 lakhs) recognised as an expense during the year.

6 Trade receivables (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Unsecured, considered good	61.32	21.77
	61.32	21.77

Notes:

- There are no debts due by directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.
- For trade receivable ageing, refer note 32.

7 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Cash on hand	2.18	2.15
Balances with banks:		
- In current accounts (refer note below)	60.32	28.30
	62.50	30.46

Note:

Of the above balances with banks in current accounts, balance of Rs 0.43 lakhs is held by the Company with ICICI Bank Limited. As per bank statement of ICICI Bank Limited, balance of the Company is negative (debit) Rs 3.44 lakhs as at 31 March 2023. The difference is due to amount freezed by the commercial tax department of Rs 3.87 lakhs on the bank account maintained by the Company with ICICI Bank Limited. The Company have not received any intimation neither from the commercial tax department nor the bank giving reasons and details of the amount so freezed as on the date of these financial statements. Further, in the opinion of the management there are no ongoing VAT/CST assessments as on the date of these financial statements. In the absence of required information, the Company have not considered impact of amount so freezed in the financial statements and continues to carry the balance as per its books of accounts as cash and cash equivalent as at 31 March 2023.

8 Loans (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Unsecured, considered good:		
Other Loans:		
Inter corporate deposits (repayable on demand)		
-related parties (Refer Note below)	172.22	-
-Others	277.29	371.42
	449.51	371.42

Note:

The Group during the year has granted unsecured loans which are repayable on demand to related parties as defined under Companies Act, 2013. The details are as under:

Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding		Percentage to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Related Party: Inox World Industries Private Limited * (interest rate 9.00% p.a.)	172.22	-	38.31%	-

*The loan have been given for business purposes. Maximum balance outstanding (including interest accrued) during the year is Rs. 172.22 lakhs.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****9 Other financial assets (Current)**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Unsecured, considered good:		
Security deposits	2.70	2.70
Earnest money deposits	1.00	1.24
Other advances:		
- Bid money	32.50	112.50
- Acquisition of stressed assets (refer note below)	32.86	-
- Others	-	15.00
	69.06	131.44

Note:

During the year, the Company has altered the provisions of its Memorandum of Association with respect to its main object clause and included activities to acquire, purchase, hold, manage, or takeover the whole or part of the business, any moveable or immovable property or stressed assets of the Companies, Firm, and other body corporate under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Practice ("CIRP") or liquidation or Bank/other Auctions and to submit Resolution Plans/Bids in respect of same.

Pursuant to alteration of main object clause, the Company, as Resolution Applicant ("RA") along with another company United Biotech Private Limited ("UBPL") which is introduced as key investor for the resolution plan by the Company, submitted the resolution plan for the resolution of Vallabh Textiles Company Limited ("Target Company") in a consortium. The resolution plan of the consortium has been approved by the Committee of Creditors (CoC) and is filed before the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") on 25 August 2022 for its final approval. The approval of NCLT is pending as on the date of these financial statements.

As per Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") entered between the Company and UBPL on 26 May 2023, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) shall be formed on or before NCLT approval to take control of the Target Company post approval by NCLT and all the expenditure incurred / payments made for acquisition of the Target Company shall be borne by the SPV. Accordingly, the expenditure incurred / payments made by the Company, as RA, for acquisition of the Target Company is disclosed as other advances towards acquisition of stressed assets as it will be recovered from SPV at a future date.

Further, the Company has also received an amount of Rs 452.50 lakhs from UBPL for placement of equivalent amount of fixed deposit as security against bank guarantee to be issued on behalf of the Company by its banker for acquisition of the Target Company. Since, the amount received from UBPL and fixed deposit placed by the Company are in relation to acquisition of Target Company, the same are netted off and disclosed as part of acquisition of stressed asset.

10 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advance tax and tax deducted at source, net of provision	6.37	5.91
	6.37	5.91

11 Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with government authorities	7.73	15.45
Advances to suppliers	-	0.05
	7.73	15.50

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****12 Equity share capital**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised:		
1,00,00,000 (31 March 2022: 1,00,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,000.00	1,000.00
	1,000.00	1,000.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up:		
87,14,500 (31 March 2022: 87,14,500) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up	871.45	871.45
	871.45	871.45

a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Outstanding as at the beginning of the year	87,14,500	871.45	87,14,500	871.45
Add: Share issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding as at the end of the year	87,14,500	871.45	87,14,500	871.45

b) Rights, preference and restrictions attached to the equity shares:

The Company has single class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) List of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022 *	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
Elated Industries India Private Limited	7,46,000	8.56%	46,000	0.53%

* As at the end of previous reporting year, the Company has no shareholders holding more than 5% of the total equity share capital of the Company.

d) The Company does not have any promoter as defined in the Companies Act, 2013 as at the end of the reporting years. Accordingly, disclosure of share held by promoters at the end of the year and percentage change during the year is not applicable to the Company.

e) The Company has not allotted any fully paid-up equity share by way of bonus shares, or in pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash nor has bought back any class of equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date.

13 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(229.49)	(213.94)
Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	(26.69)	(15.55)
Balance at the end of the year	(256.18)	(229.49)

Retained earnings:

Retained earnings represents surplus / accumulated earnings of the Company and are available for distribution to shareholders.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****14 Trade payables**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	0.56	0.53
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	55.65	2.45
	56.21	2.98

For trade payable ageing, refer note 33.

15 Other financial liabilities (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Employee dues payable	0.19	0.45
Other payables	0.04	0.04
	0.23	0.49

16 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Statutory dues payable	0.11	0.05
	0.11	0.05

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

17 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Sale of traded goods	109.09	0.70
	109.09	0.70

Disaggregation of revenue:

In the following tables, revenue is disaggregated by product group and by geography. The Group believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

Disaggregation of revenue by product group:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Traded goods	109.09	0.70
	109.09	0.70

Disaggregation of revenue by geography:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Within India	109.09	0.70
Outside India	-	-
	109.09	0.70

Timing of revenue recognition:

Revenue from sale of products is transferred to the customers at a point in time.

Performance obligations

Revenue from the sale of products is recognised at the point in time when control over the products is passed to the customers, which is determined based on the terms agreed in the customer. Control is defined as the ability to direct the use and obtain substantially all the economic benefits from an asset.

Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

Transaction price is the expected consideration to be received in exchange for transferring goods or services, to the extent that it is highly probable that there will not be a significant reversal of revenue.

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Contract price	109.09	0.70
Adjustments for:		
Claims and rebates	-	-
	109.09	0.70

Trade receivables and contract balances:

The Group classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as contract asset.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time.

Contract assets primarily relate to the Group's right to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the right become unconditional.

Contract liabilities consists of advance from customers.

Trade receivables are presented net off loss allowance in note 6.

18 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest on loans	29.75	30.64
Interest on term deposits	3.90	-
Interest on income tax refund	0.12	0.41
Share of profit from firm	0.08	0.50
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	3.21
	33.85	34.76

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****19 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories		
Inventory at the end of the year:		
Stock-in-trade	14.52	68.36
	14.52	68.36
Inventory at the beginning of the year:		
Stock-in-trade	68.36	90.05
	68.36	90.05
	53.84	21.69

20 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Salaries and wages	5.07	4.33
Staff welfare expense	-	0.03
	5.07	4.36

Notes:i. *Provident fund:*

The number of employees of the Company and its subsidiary incorporated in India are below 20, hence Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is not applicable.

ii. *Gratuity:*

The number of permanent employees of the Company and its subsidiary incorporated in India are below 10, hence the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, is not applicable.

21 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Bank charges	0.05	0.04
	0.05	0.04

22 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Power and fuel	0.44	0.45
Rent (Refer note 25)	5.38	6.22
Legal and professional fees	0.98	1.40
Repair and maintenance	0.19	0.17
Sales promotion and advertisement expenses	-	0.11
Rates and taxes	5.08	2.74
Travelling and conveyance	0.02	0.10
Payment to auditors	1.50	1.50
Trade receivables written off	-	107.24
Allowance for expected credit loss already held	-	(96.18)
Interest corporate deposit written on	-	0.41
Advance written off	0.05	-
Office expenses	1.04	0.32
Miscellaneous expenses	0.51	0.33
	15.19	24.81

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****23 Income tax**

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 are:

Statement of profit and loss section

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	-	-
Adjustment in respect of current tax of previous years	(0.16)	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(0.16)	-

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the year ended

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Accounting profit before tax	(26.85)	(15.55)
Computed tax expense	(6.98)	(4.04)
At India's statutory income tax rate of 26.00% (31 March 2022: 26.00%)		
Adjustments for:		
Current year losses on which no deferred tax is created	6.98	4.04
Adjustment in respect of current tax of previous years	(0.16)	-
At the effective income tax rate	(0.16)	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(0.16)	-

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****24 Segment reporting**

Operating segments are those components of the business whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Group to make decisions for performance assessment and resource allocation.

During the year, the Group has altered the provisions of its Memorandum of Association with respect to its main object clause and included activities to acquire, purchase, hold, manage, or takeover the whole or part of the business, any moveable or immovable property or stressed assets of the Companies, Firm, and other body corporate under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Practice ("CIRP") or liquidation or Bank/other Auctions and to submit Resolution Plans/Bids in respect of same.

Pursuant to alteration of main object clause, based on the nature of products and services, the risk and return profile of individual business and the internal business reporting systems, the Group has identified its reportable segments as under:

a. Trading

b. Acquisition of stressed assets

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Segment revenue		
Trading	109.09	0.70
Acquisition of stressed assets	-	-
Revenue from operations	109.09	0.70
Segment results: Profit before tax and interest		
Trading	(60.65)	(50.27)
Acquisition of stressed assets	-	-
Total	(60.65)	(50.27)
Less: Finance cost	(0.05)	(0.04)
Add: Other unallocable income net of unallocable expenses	33.85	34.76
Profit before tax	(26.85)	(15.55)
Segment assets		
Trading	75.84	90.14
Acquisition of stressed assets	66.36	113.74
Unallocable corporate assets	529.62	441.61
Total	671.82	645.48
Segment liabilities		
Trading	56.21	2.98
Acquisition of stressed assets	-	-
Unallocable corporate liabilities	0.34	0.53
Total	56.55	3.52

25 Leases

The Group has entered into short term leases and the amount recognised in statement of profit and loss is as under:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Expense relating to short-term leases and low value assets	5.38	6.22

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amount are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****26 Financial instruments - fair value measurement****Accounting classifications and fair values**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
Trade receivables^	61.32	21.77
Loans^	449.51	371.42
Cash and cash equivalents^	62.50	30.46
Other financial assets^	69.06	131.44
Total	642.40	555.09
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:		
Trade payables^	56.21	2.98
Other financial liabilities^	0.23	0.49
Total	56.44	3.47

^ The management assessed that carrying amounts of these financial assets approximate their fair value largely due to the nature and short-term maturities of these instruments.

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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

Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Financial instruments - risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments: credit risk (refer note (b) below); liquidity risk (refer note (c) below); market risk (refer note (d) below).

(a) Risk management framework

The Group's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

The Group's board oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

(b) Credit risk**Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances**

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalent and bank balances is not significant as it majorly includes deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by credit rating agencies.

Loans and other financial assets

Loans and other financial assets includes inter corporate deposits, security deposits, earnest money deposits and other advances. Credit risk related to these is managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously, while at the same time internal control system in place ensures that amounts are within defined limits. The expected credit loss on these financial instruments is expected to be insignificant.

Trade receivables

Credit risk arise from possibility that customer may default on its obligation to make timely payments, resulting into financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk is primarily from trade receivables.

The credit risk is managed by the Group through establishing the financial reliability of the customers taking into account the financial condition, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of account receivables. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

i) Expected credit loss (ECL) assessment for customers as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022

The Group allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (including but not limited to past payment history, audited financial statements, management accounts and cash flow projections) and applying experienced credit judgment. The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and expected credit loss for trade receivables:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Gross carrying amount	Provision amount	Gross carrying amount	Provision amount
Upto 180 days	52.91	-	-	-
More than 180 days	8.41	-	21.77	-
	61.32	-	21.77	-

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amount are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****26 Financial instruments - fair value measurement (Continued)****ii) Cash and cash equivalents**

The Group holds cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 62.50 lakhs at 31 March 2023 (31 March 2022: Rs. 30.46 lakhs). The cash and cash equivalents are mainly held with banks. The Group considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of counterparties.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time. The Group's primary sources of liquidity are cash generated from operations. The cash flows from operating activities are driven primarily by operating results and changes in the working capital requirements.

The Group believe that its liquidity position is adequate to fund the operating and investing needs and to provide with flexibility to respond to further changes in the business environment.

Maturities of financial liabilities

Particulars	Carrying amount	Total	0-12 months	1-2 years	3-5 years	> 5 years
As at 31 March 2023						
Trade payables	56.21	56.21	56.21	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	0.23	0.23	0.23	-	-	-
	56.44	56.44	56.44	-	-	-
Particulars	Carrying amount	Total	0-12 months	1-2 years	3-5 years	> 5 years
As at 31 March 2022						
Trade payables	2.98	2.98	2.98	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	0.49	0.49	0.49	-	-	-
	3.47	3.47	3.47	-	-	-

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, which will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

i) Currency risk

The transactions entered into by the Group are denominated in Indian Rupees. Accordingly, the Group does not have any currency risk.

ii) Interest rate risk

The Group's does not have any borrowings and accordingly does not have any interest rate risk.

27 Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide adequate returns to the shareholders.

The Group does not have any borrowings and the entire capital comprises of equity.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

28 Additional information pursuant to paragraph 2 of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013 - 'General instructions for the preparation of consolidated financial statements' of Division II of Schedule III

31 March 2023

Particulars	Net assets (total assets minus total liabilities)		Share in profit or loss	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount
Parent				
Sabrimala Industries India Limited	98.59%	606.58	100.00%	(26.69)
Subsidiary				
Sabrimala Industries LLP	1.41%	8.69	-	-
Consolidation adjustments	-	-	-	-
Total	100.00%	615.27	100.00%	(26.69)

31 March 2022

Particulars	Net assets (total assets minus total liabilities)		Share in profit or loss	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount
Parent				
Sabrimala Industries India Limited	98.65%	633.27	155.95%	(24.24)
Subsidiary				
Sabrimala Industries LLP	1.35%	8.69	0.74%	(0.11)
Consolidation adjustments	-	-	-56.62%	8.80
Total	100.00%	641.96	100.06%	(15.55)

29 Earnings per share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and dilutive earnings per share:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Net profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders	(26.69)	(15.55)
Weighted average number of shares	87,14,500	87,14,500
Earnings per share, basic and diluted (Rupees)	(0.31)	(0.18)

Note: Basic and diluted earnings per share during the current year are same as the Company has no potentially dilutive equity shares outstanding as at the year end.

Reconciliation of shares used in computing earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
No. of equity shares at the beginning of the year	87,14,500	87,14,500
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
No. of equity shares at the end of the year	87,14,500	87,14,500
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs 10 each used for calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share	87,14,500	87,14,500

30 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Guarantee given by Company's banker	452.50	-

Commitments:

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for: Nil (Previous year: Nil)

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amount are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****31 Related party disclosure****i) Names of related parties and description of relationship****A Enterprise in which relative of director is a director**

Inox World Industries Private Limited

B Key Management Personnel (KMP):**(a) Whole-time directors ***

Mr. Suresh Kumar Mittal : Managing Director

Mr. Tapan Gupta : Wholetime Director and Chief Financial Officer

* does not draw any remuneration from the Company.

(b) Non-whole-time directors

Ms. Sheela Gupta : Non-Executive Director

Mr. Varun Mangla : Non-Executive Independent Director

Mr. Surinder Babbar : Non-Executive Independent Director

(c) Executive officers

Ms. Meenu Sharma : Company Secretary (upto 25 August 2021)

Ms. Divya Saluja : Company Secretary (w.e.f. 26 August 2021 upto 13 February 2023)

ii) Related parties transactions

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Sale of traded goods		
Inox World Industries Private Limited	54.79	-
Loan given		
Inox World Industries Private Limited	170.00	-
Interest income on loan		
Inox World Industries Private Limited	2.47	-
Advance to supplier given and received back		
Inox World Industries Private Limited	100.00	-
Transactions with Key Management Personnel		
Salaries to executive officers	4.38	4.15
Reimbursement of payment made on behalf of the Company to executive officers and non-executive / independent directors	1.00	0.40

iii) Related party balances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Loan given (including interest, net of TDS)		
Inox World Industries Private Limited	172.22	-
Payables to Key Management Personnel		
Salaries to executive officers	-	0.38

Sabrimala Industries India Limited*(All amount are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023****32 Trade receivable ageing****Ageing for trade receivables - current outstanding as at 31 March 2023**

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivable - considered good	-	52.91	-	-	-	8.41	61.32
(ii) Undisputed trade receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivable - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	52.91	-	-	-	8.41	61.32
Less: Loss allowance for expected credit loss							-
Total trade receivables							61.32

Ageing for trade receivables - current outstanding as at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivable - considered good	-	-	-	-	8.41	13.37	21.77
(ii) Undisputed trade receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivable - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	8.41	13.37	21.77
Less: Loss allowance for expected credit loss							-
Total trade receivables							21.77

33 Trade payable ageing**Ageing for trade payable outstanding as at 31 March 2023**

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	0.41	-	0.15	-	0.56
(ii) Others	-	52.88	-	-	-	52.88
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	53.29	-	0.15	-	53.44
Add: Accrued expenses						2.77
Total trade payables						56.21

Ageing for trade payable outstanding as at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	0.15	-	-	0.15
(ii) Others	-	0.20	-	-	-	0.20
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	0.20	0.15	-	-	0.35
Add: Accrued expenses*						2.63
Total trade payables						2.98

* includes dues of micro and small enterprises (MSME) of Rs. 0.38 lakhs

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amount are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

34 Subsequent events

There are no subsequent events that have occurred after the reporting period till the date of this financial statements.

35 Other statutory information

i) Details of benami property held:

The Group does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.

ii) Wilful defaulter:

The Group is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or Financial institution or other lender during the year.

iii) Relationship with struck off companies:

The Group does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

iv) Borrowing secured against current assets:

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

v) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium:

A. The Group has 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 Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

B. The Group has 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.

vi) Compliance with number of layers of companies:

The Group has complied with the requirements of the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

vii) Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment:

The Group has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the current or previous year.

36 Details of crypto currency or virtual currency:

The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

37 Undisclosed income:

The Group does not 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).

38 In the opinion of the board of directors, assets, loans and advances have a value on realization in the ordinary course of the business at least equal to the amounts at which they are stated and provision for all known liabilities have been made.

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

40 There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2023.

41 Appointment of Company secretary

The Company had Whole-time Company Secretary upto 13 February 2023 during the current financial year. As on the date of these financial statements, the Company is in the process of appointing a Company Secretary as required under Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 and accordingly these financial statements are not signed by a Company Secretary.

42 Previous year's figures

Previous year's figures have been regrouped / restated / reclassified, wherever necessary, to confirm to the current year's presentation.

As per our report of even date attached

For Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 137904W/W100622

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

Som Nath Saini

Partner

Membership No. 093079

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 May 2023

Suresh Kumar Mittal

Managing Director

DIN: 01835169

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 May 2023

Tapan Gupta

Wholetime Director and
Chief Financial Officer

DIN: 08880267

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the consolidation financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Corporate Information

Sabrimala Industries India Limited ('the Company') is a public Company domiciled and incorporated in India under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act. The registered office of the Company is situated at 906, D-Mall, Netaji Subhash Place, New Delhi - 110034. The Company was incorporated on 20 June 1984.

The Company is engaged in the business of trading including household plastic products, mobiles phones and tablets. During the year, the Company has altered the provisions of its Memorandum of Association with respect to its main object clause and included activities to acquire, purchase, hold, manage, or takeover the whole or part of the business, any moveable or immovable property or stressed assets of the Companies, Firm, and other body corporate under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Practice ("CIRP") or liquidation or Bank/other Auctions and to submit Resolution Plans/Bids in respect of same.

The Company and its subsidiary, (collectively referred to as the "Group").

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation and presentation

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 are approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 29 May 2023.

2.2 Basis of preparation and measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

Level 1- Quoted (Unadjusted) marked prices in the active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the consolidation financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

2.3 Current Versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Group normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Group has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.4 Critical accounting judgements and use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period. The actual results could differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision or future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Accounting estimates and judgements are used in various line items in the financial statements for e.g.:

Property, plant and equipment

The management engages internal technical team to assess the remaining useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The management believes that the assigned useful lives and residual value are reasonable.

Income taxes

The management judgment is required for the calculation of provision for income taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Group reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets / liabilities. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to significant adjustment to the amounts reported in the financial statements.

Contingencies

The management's judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the Group as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

Expected credit losses on financial assets:

The impairment provisions of financial assets and contract assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Group uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history of collections, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the consolidation financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow ("DCF") model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for future years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Effective Interest Rate (EIR) Method:

The Group recognizes interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loans given / taken. This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life-cycle of the instruments, as well as expected changes to other income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument.

Fair value measurements and valuation processes:

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation technique that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

2.5 Recent Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from 1 April 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The Group does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Group does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Group does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the consolidation financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3. Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Group's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently throughout the period presented in these consolidated financial statements, and have been applied consistently by Group entities.

3.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements ("CFS") relates to the Company and its subsidiary (the Company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group"). The consolidated financial statements relate to the Group.

Subsidiaries:

The Company determines the basis of control in line with the requirements of Ind AS 110, Consolidated Financial Statements.

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

All intra-Group balances, transactions, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group.

The subsidiaries considered for consolidation together with the country of incorporation, relation and proportion of ownership interest held by the Company is as follows:

Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	Relation	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Company 31 March 2023
Sabrimala Industries LLP	India	Limited liability partnership in which Company is partner	99.94%

3.3 Property, plant and equipment

All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on the date of disposal or retirement.

Subsequent costs are capitalised on the carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when future economic benefits associated with the item are probable to flow to the Group and cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the consolidation financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on straight-line basis over the useful lives of assets as determined on the basis of technical estimates which are similar to the useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on past experience and internal technical evaluation, the management believes that these useful lives represent the appropriate period of usage and therefore, considered to be appropriate for charging depreciation. Depreciation on addition (disposal) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which assets is ready for use (disposed of).

Assets residual values, depreciation method and useful lives are reviewed at the end of financial year considering the physical condition of the assets or whenever there are indicators for review and adjusts residual life prospectively.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit and loss within other income.

3.4 Foreign currency translation

Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing rate. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting monetary items of Group at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise except those arising from investments in non-integral operations.

3.5 Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax.

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Sabrimala Industries India Limited

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the consolidation financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of profit and loss as current tax. Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit is recognised as deferred tax asset based on evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Significant judgments are involved in determining the future taxable income and future book profits, including amount of MAT credit available for set-off.

3.6 Inventories

Inventory of trading goods is valued at lower of cost and net realizable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods, including freight, octroi and other levies. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

3.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers is recognized when the Group satisfies the performance obligation by transfer of control of promised product or service to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Group expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. Control is defined as the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from an asset. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the expected consideration to be received, to the extent that it is highly probable that there will not be a significant reversal of revenue in future periods. If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, at the inception of the contract, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer.

At the inception of the contract, the Group identifies the goods or services promised in the contract and assess which of the promised goods or services shall be identified as separate performance obligations. Promised goods or services give rise to separate performance obligations if they are capable of being distinct.

Revenue from the delivery of products is recognised at the point in time when control over the products is passed to the customers, which is determined based on the individual agreed terms in the customer contract.

Contract balances:

The Group classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as unbilled revenue. A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Contract

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asset, which is presented as unbilled revenue, is classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract. Contract liabilities include, and are presented as 'Revenue received in advance' and 'Advances from customers'.

3.8 Other Income

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date. The right to receive dividend is generally established when shareholders approve the dividend.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable and on reasonable certainty of realization thereof.

Net gain loss on fair value change

The Group recognises gains on fair value change of financial assets measured at FVTPL and realised gains on derecognition of financial asset measured at FVTPL on net basis. However, net gain / loss on derecognition of financial instruments classified as amortised cost is presented separately under the respective head in the statement of profit and loss.

3.9 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.

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

- Debt instruments assets at amortised cost
- Equity instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

When assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit and loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost (net of any write down for impairment) if both the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes), and

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- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI)

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through OCI unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit and loss under fair value option.

- The financial asset is held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Group recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

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

All investments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Profit and Loss.

In addition, the Group may elect to designate an instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group has not made any such election. This classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investment in subsidiary are measured at cost.

Derecognition

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When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- Based on above evaluation, either
 - (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a bases that reflect the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 ('Financial instruments') requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Group recognizes lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

ii. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss or at amortised cost, as appropriate.

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

The Group's financial liabilities include trade payables and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

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Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

iv. Reclassification of financial assets

The Group determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Group's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Group's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Group reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

3.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets including Property, plant and equipment with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

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3.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank, cash in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

3.12 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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

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

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, it is disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.13 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

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

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.14 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits:

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. All short-term employee benefits are accounted on undiscounted basis during the accounting period based on services rendered by employees and recognized as expenses in the Statement of profit and loss. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the

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obligation can be estimated reliably. These benefits include salary and wages, bonus, performance incentives, etc.

Long-term employee benefits:

The Group participates in various employee benefit plans. Post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution plans

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund, pension fund and employees' state insurance scheme are defined contribution schemes. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the fund. Payments to defined contribution plan are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit plans

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, the gratuity plan provides a lumpsum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment.

3.15 Leases

As a lessee

Leases are recognised as a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost with a corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term) and low-value assets in accordance with Ind AS 116 'Leases'.

The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs etc.

Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use assets.

For lease liabilities at the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate.

For short-term and low value leases, the Group recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.16 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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

3.17 Trade and other payables

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These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the 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.

3.18 Dividends

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

3.19 Segment reporting

The Group operating business are recognized and managed separately according to the nature of products and services with each segment representing a strategic business unit offers different product and serves different markets. The analysis of business segment is based on the distinguishable component of the enterprise that is engaged in providing an individual product or service or a group of related product or services that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segment.