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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Anya Polytech & Fertilizers Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **ANYA POLYTECH & FERTILIZERS LTD.** (Previously Known as Anya Polytech & Fertilizers Pvt Ltd) ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other comprehensive Income), the Statement of changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow for the year on that date , and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant material accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein 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 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 ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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(ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the director's report included the Management discussion and Analysis of Board Report but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

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Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Standalone Financial Statements, management and 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 Company Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone Financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of

assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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

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disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report, that:
   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except for the matters stated in (i) (vi) below, on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

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

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

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

f) With respect to adequacy of the Internal Financial Control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements 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 with reference to Standalone Financial Statements.

g) With respect to other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

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

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

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

iv. (a) The Company 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 share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
(b) The Company 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 ("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

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of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on audit procedures which we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, we are of the opinion that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) remain unsubstantiated.

v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks and information given to us, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which did not have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software, hence we are unable to comment on audit trail feature of the said software.

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

For **JERATH & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No: 08407N)

CA NAVNEET JERATH
Proprietor
(Membership No.:085790)
UDIN: 24085790BKCRIX4799
Place: New Delhi
Date: September 23, 2024

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ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

(i) In respect of its Property, Plant & Equipment:

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

(a)(B) The Company is not having any intangible assets.

(b) All the Property, Plant & Equipment were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the Property, Plant & Equipment at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the company.

(d) The Company has revalued its Property, Plant & Equipment during the year ended March 31, 2024 by Rs 324.08 lakhs which comprises Rs 321.62 lakhs for factory land and building as on 2.46 lakhs.

(e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder

(ii) In respect of its inventory:

(a) The Company has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the

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coverage and the procedure of such verification by the company is appropriate.

(b) As disclosed in notes to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits from banks on the basis of security of current assets during the financial year. The monthly returns/statements filed by the company with such banks are generally in agreement with the books of accounts of the company.

(iii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, provided guarantee and security to the companies as follows:

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Nature	Balance outstanding as on 31.03.2024	Balance outstanding as on 31.03.2023
Loans & advances given to subsidiaries	958.07	1,105.12
Loans & advances given to Others	538.31	423.29

b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

c) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has not been stipulated for the loans granted as the same are repayable on demand, and the repayment/receipt of the same is regular whenever demanded by the Company.

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d) Since there is no schedule available in respect of principal and payment of interest for the loans granted and the same is repayable on demand, hence, there are no amounts of loans granted to companies which are overdue for more than ninety days.

e) There were no loans which had fallen due during the year, on the above loans and advances hence, the requirements under this clause of the order are not applicable to the company.

f) The Company has granted loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment, required details in respect thereof are as below:

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Aggregate amount of loan granted	Percentage thereof to the total loans granted	Aggregate amount of loans granted to promoters, related parties as defined in clause (76) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013
1496.38	68.96%	1,031.88

(iv) The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 & 186 of the act in respect of loans granted or provision of guarantees or securities to parties covered thereunder.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit under the provisions of Section 73 to Section 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year. Hence, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 is applicable to the Company.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

The Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Income-Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Goods and Services Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except TDS amounting to Rs. 12.10 lakhs.

(a) There are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, Custom Duty which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2024 on account of any disputes.

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

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

[c] The Company has applied all the term loans for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

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(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, funds raised on short-term *basis have been used* for long-term purposes by the Company.

[e] On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, during the year the Company has not raised funds from any financial institutions or promoters on account of or for the purposes of meeting the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x)(a)The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (x) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement. of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(xi)(a) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditor in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, as the same has been found to be not applicable.

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(c) No whistle blower complaints were received during the year, hence clause 3(xi)(c)is not applicable to the company.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence reporting under clause 3(xii)(a),(b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the notes to the standalone financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013 for appointment of internal auditor is not applicable to the Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xiv)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.

(xvi)(a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the

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requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The company does not have any Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the Group as per the definition of Group contained in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(xx) The provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, relating to CSR activities are applicable to the Company. The company has spent the entire amount of CSR liability by undertaking CSR activities

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during the year ended 31st March 2024 and there was no amount unspent as on 31st March 2024.

For **JERATH & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No: 08407N)

CA NAVNEET JERATH
Proprietor
(Membership No.: 085790)
UDIN: 24085790BKCRIX4799

Place: New Delhi
Date: September 23, 2024

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ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

ANYA POLYTECH & FERTILIZERS LIMITED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the **M/s ANYA POLYTECH & FERTILIZERS LIMITED,** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (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 over financial reporting 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 Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those

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Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For **JERATH & CO**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No: 08407N)
CA NAVNEET JERATH
Proprietor
(Membership No.: 085790)
UDIN: 24085790BKCRIX4799
Place: New Delhi
Date: September 23, 2024

ANYA POLYTECH & FERTILIZERS LTD. (Previously Known as Anya Polytech & Ferilizers Pvt Ltd)
REGD OFFICE: S-2,Level Upper Ground Floor Block-E,International Trade Tower Nehru Place New Delhi-110019
CIN-U01403DL2011PTC225541 (PAN-AAKCA1442K)
STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31,2024

(Amount in Lacs)

	Particulars	Note No.	AMOUNT AS ON 31.03.2024	AMOUNT AS ON 31.03.2023
I	**ASSETS**			
1	Non-current assets			
a)	Property,Plant and Equipment	1A	3425.78	2726.45
b)	Capital work-in-progress	1B	-	897.91
c)	Investment Property			
d)	Goodwill			
e)	Intangible Assets under Development			
f)	Financial Assets			
	i) Investments	2	534.01	233.41
	ii) Trade receivables			
	iii) Loans	3	1496.38	1528.41
	iv) Others (to be specified)			
g)	Deffered Tax Assets (net)	4	95.25	232.09
h)	Other non-current assets			
	Total Non-Current Assets		5551.42	5618.28
2	**Current assets**			
a)	Inventories	5	1577.16	1194.50
b)	Financial Assets			
	i) Investments			
	ii) Trade receivables	6	1332.11	639.56
	iii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	95.37	23.07
	iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	8	34.56	11.51
	v) Loans	9	277.23	20.00
c)	Other current assets	10	982.58	990.54
	Total Current Assets		4299.00	2879.18
	Total Assets		9850.43	8497.45
II	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
	Equity			
a)	Equity Share Capital	11	1760.00	3200.00
b)	Other Equity	12	2158.84	-462.04
	Total Equity		3918.84	2737.96
	LIABILITIES			
A	Non-current liabilities			
a)	Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	13	4048.79	4158.68
	(i) Lease Liabilities			
	(ii) Trade Payables			
	(A) total outstanding dues of Micro enterprises and small enterprises; and			
	(B) total outstanding dues of creditors than micro enterprises and small enterprises.			
	(iii)Other financial liabilities			
b)	Provisions	14	77.92	104.39
	Total Non-current liabilities		4126.71	4263.07

JER.TH & CO. CA FRN : 008407N New Delhi Chartered Accountants

ANYA POLYTECH & FERTILIZERS LIMITED

B	**Current liabilities**			
a)	Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	15	172.73	361.29
	(ia) Lease Liabilities			
	(ii) Trade payables	16	1312.63	1013.90
	(A) total outstnding dues of Micro enterprises and small enterprises; and			
	(B) total outstanding dues of creditors than micro enterprises and small enterprises.			
	(iii) Other financial liabilities			
b)	Other Current Liabilities	17	129.37	77.26
c)	Provisions	18	190.15	43.97
d)	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)			
	Total current liabilities		1804.88	1496.42
	Total Equity and Liabilities		9850.43	8497.45

Notes 1-39 part of the integral financial statement.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

In terms of our report of even date

As per our Audit Report of even date attached

For Jerath & Co

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 008407N

CA Navneet Jerath

M.No: 085790

UDIN :24085790BKCRIX4799

Place: New Delhi

Date: 23.09.2024

Place: New Delhi

for & on behalf of the Board of Directors of

ANYA POLYTECH & FERTILIZERS LTD.

Yashpal Singh Yadav	Tej Pal Singh
(Managing Director)	(Director)
00859217	06898372
Anurag Agarwal	CS Kavita Rani
Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary

ANYA POLYTECH & FERTILIZERS LTD. (Previously Known as Anya Polytech & Ferilizers Pvt Ltd)
REGD OFFICE: S-2,Level Upper Ground Floor Block-E,International Trade Tower Nehru Place New Delhi-110019
CIN-U01403DL2011PTC225541 (PAN-AAKCA1442K)
STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Lacs)

	Particulars	Note No.	AMOUNT AS ON 31.03.2024	AMOUNT AS ON 31.03.2023
	Continuing Operations			
I.	Revenue From Operations		11584.26	10201.06
II.	Other Income		175.02	97.90
III.	**Total Income (I +II)**		11759.27	10298.95
IV	Expenses:			
	Cost Of Materials Consumed		8791.00	8552.32
	Purchase of Stock in Trade		394.15	.00
	Employee Benefit Expense		302.32	261.59
	Financial Costs		322.58	214.09
	Depreciation And Amortization Expense		284.98	319.97
	Other Expenses		560.88	531.47
	Total Expenses (IV)		10655.91	9879.43
V.	**Profit Before Exceptional And Extraordinary Items And Tax (I - IV)**		1103.37	419.52
VI.	Exceptional Items			
VII.	**Profit Before Extraordinary Items And Tax (V - VI)**		1103.37	419.52
VIII.	Extraordinary Items			
IX.	**Profit before tax (VI - VII)**		1103.37	419.52
X.	Tax expense:			
	(1) Current tax (Earlier Year)		-4.11	
	(2) Current tax		215.88	77.68
	(3) Deferred tax		136.84	-157.97
	(4) MAT Credit		.00	.00
XI	Profit(Loss) from the perid from continuing operations (VIII-IX)		754.75	499.81
	Other Comprehensive Income			
	Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations -Gratuity		46.65	8.44
	Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Profit from continuing operation attributable to owners		801.40	508.25
XII	Earning per equity share:			
	(1) Basic			
	(2) Diluted			

See Accompanying Notes to the financial statements and Significant Accounting Policies

AUDITOR'S REPORT

In terms of our report of even date

As per our Audit Report of even date attached

For Jerath & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN-08407N

CA Navneet Jerath
M.No. 085790
UDIN :24085790BKCRIX4799

Date: 23.09.2024
Place: New Delhi

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ANYA POLYTECH & FERTILIZERS LTD.

Yashpal Singh Yadav	Tej Pal Singh
(Managing Director)	(Director)
00859217	06898372
Anurag Agarwal	CS Kavita Rani
Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary

ANYA POLYTECH & FERTILIZERS LTD. (Previously Known as Anya Polytech & Ferilizers Pvt Ltd)
REGD OFFICE: S-2,Level Upper Ground Floor Block-E,International Trade Tower Nehru Place New Delhi-110019
CIN-U01403DL2011PTC225541 (PAN-AAKCA1442K)
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024

(Amount in Lacs)

	Particulars	FY- 2023-24 Amount (in Rs)	FY- 2022-23 Amount (in Rs)
A	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Net Profit before Tax	1103.37	454.17
	Adjustments		
	Non Operating Interest Income	-130.31	
	Finance Cost	322.58	202.84
	Capital Subsidy Amortised	-18.46	
	Depreciation	284.98	319.97
	MAT Credit	73.86	
	Gratuity Interest Cost	7.82	
	Gratuity Current Service Cost	11.95	
	Net Profit before Working Capital Changes	1655.80	976.98
	Decrease/(Increase) in Current Assets	-1312.97	-564.18
	Increase/(Decrease) in Current Liablity	308.86	644.32
		651.69	1057.11
	Less Income Tax Paid	-211.78	-35.02
	Net Cash Flow from Operating Activity	**439.91**	**1022.10**
B	**Cash flows from Investing activities**		
	Purchase of Property Plant & Equipment	-1935.66	-1251.34
	Sale of Property Plant & Equipment	1275.43	.00
	Non Operating Interest Income	130.31	1.32
	Investment in CWIP	897.91	-838.89
	Investment in Subsidary	-300.60	-233.41
	Investment in Loans	32.03	58.34
	Net Cash flows from Investing activities	**99.42**	**-2263.99**
C	**Cash flows from Financing activities**		
	Repayment of Borrowings	-109.89	1420.81
	Increase/ (Decrease) in Share Capital	-1440.00	
	Increase in Capital reduction	1440.00	
	Increase/ (Decrease) in Capital Reserve		
	Finance Cost	-322.58	-202.84
	Net Cash flows from Financing activities	**-432.47**	**1217.97**
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**106.86**	**-23.92**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**23.07**	**46.99**
	Cash and cash equivalents at year end	129.92	23.07

See Accompanying Notes to the financial statements and Significant Accounting Policies

AUDITOR'S REPORT
In terms of our report of even date
As per our Audit Report of even date attached
For Jerath & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN 08407N

CA Navneet Jerath
M.No. 085790
UDIN :24085790BKCRIX4799
Place: New Delhi
Date: 23.09.2024
Place: New Delhi

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ANYA POLYTECH & FERTILIZERS LTD.

Yashpal Singh Yadav	Tej Pal Singh
(Managing Director)	(Director)
00859211	06898372
Anurag Agarwal	CS Kavita Rani
Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary

ANYA POLYTECH & FERTILIZERS LTD. (Previously Known as Anya Polytech & Ferilizers Pvt Ltd)

REGD OFFICE: S-2,Level Upper Ground Floor Block-E,International Trade Tower Nehru Place New Delhi-110019

CIN-U01403DL2011PTC225541 (PAN-AAKCA1442K)

NOTES TO BALANCE SHEET AS ON MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Lacs Rupees)

	AMOUNT AS ON 31.03.2024	AMOUNT AS ON 31.03.2023
2 Financial Assets		
Investments		
Investments in Arawali Phosphate Limited	533.41	233.41
Investment in Yara Green Energy Pvt Ltd	.60	.00
	534.01	233.41
3 Loans		
Anya Agro & Fertilizers Pvt Ltd	73.81	43.11
Arawali Phosphote Limited	958.07	1105.12
Kaveri Agarwal	26.00	.00
Sanfran Devloper Pvt Ltd	152.04	104.04
Kailash Bulk Handling	59.25	59.25
Vimal Organics Ltd	118.61	118.61
Yash Global Manufacturing Pvt Ltd	96.59	86.27
Zarq Infratech Pvt Ltd	12.00	12.00
	1496.38	1528.41
4 Deffered Tax Assets		
Opening DTA	232.09	74.12
DTA during The year	-136.84	157.97
Closing DTA	95.25	232.09
5 Inventories		
Inventory-FG-HDPE	26.96	576.05
Inventory-WIP-HDPE	155.89	
Inventory-Wastages	50.13	.00
Inventory-Spares	116.35	51.63
Inventory-Packaging Material	30.23	70.54
Inventory-Raw Material-ZINC	204.10	110.95
Inventory-Raw Material-HDPE	293.49	
Inventory-WIP-ZINC	118.49	8.03
Inventory-FG-ZINC	581.53	377.31
	1577.16	1194.50
7 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash Balances	94.51	15.61
Total (A)	94.51	15.61
Bank Balances		
HDFC Bank A/c-0016178	.00	.00
Indusind Bank -201015566255	.09	.00
State Bank of India - 41752873587	.00	.44
State Bank of India- 41752889258	.03	.00
HDFC Bank A/c-0016178	.00	1.57
Indusind Bank - 201015566255	.00	.74
State Bank of India - 41752889258	.00	4.69
State Bank of India -42269695506	.23	.00
Indusind Bank Ltd-201008996047	.09	.02
SBI AC NO.-41752883620	.41	.00
Total (B)	.85	7.46
	95.37	23.07

ANYA POLYTECH & FERTILIZERS LIMITED

8 Bank balances other than above		
FDR-Indusnd Bank	28.45	5.40
Fixed Deposite SBI -4151955733	6.11	6.11
	34.56	11.51
9 Loans		
Eti Gupta	80.00	.00
Pradeep-UL	9.30	.00
Rajendra Kumar Siyal	20.00	20.00
Sunita Rani	.83	.00
Abhishek Chauhan	16.00	
Noorul Qureshi	20.00	
Dharmendra Singh	10.30	
Jyoti Steel	6.30	
Himanshu Singari	64.50	
Theme Logistics Pvt Ltd	50.00	.00
	277.23	20.00
10 Other current assets		
Earnest Money Deposits	25.28	2.75
Security Deposits	83.40	41.52
Advance to Creditors	700.40	569.66
Recoverable form Revenue Authorities	147.98	167.20
Prepaid Expenses	1.30	8.23
Unbilled Debtors-CA	.00	199.73
Advances to Employees	.76	.91
Other Current Assets	23.46	.55
	982.58	990.54

11 Equity Share Capital

Authorised Share Capital		
3,20,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	3200.00	3200.00

The fair value of paid up share capital was reduced from Rs 10 per share fully paid up to Rs 5.50 per share fully paid up vide NCLT order 21.03.2024 approving the reduction of the paid up share capital

Issued,subscirbed and fully paid up		
3,20,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	1760.00	3200.00

The company has only one class of equity shares,having a par value of Rs.10 each.Each shareholder is eligible to one vote per share held. The dividend proposed,if any,by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting,except in case of Interim Dividend.The repayment of equity share capital in the event of liquidation and buy back of shares are possible subject to prevalent regulations.In the event of liquidation,normally the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts,in proportion to their shareholding.

The paid up share capital of the company of Anya Polytech & Fertilisers Ltd (formaly known as Anya Polytech Fertilisers Pvt Ltd) henceforth is Rs 17.60 crores divided into 3.20 crores shares @ 5.5 per share each fully paid up reduced from 32 crores divided into 3.20 crores shares @ 10 per share fully paid up. At the date of registration of minute 3.20 crores @5.5 per share have been issued and are deemed to be fully paid up. However, the company has specifically extinguished its rights of calling balance Rs 4.50 per share on 3.20 crores

ANYA POLYTECH & FERTILIZERS LIMITED

Shares in the Company held by each shareholder

As on 31.03.2024

	No of Shares	% of shares held
D P World Rail Logistics Private Limited	34,56,712.00	10.80%
Anya Agro & Fertilizers Pvt Ltd	98,38,340.00	30.74%
Yash Pal Singh Yadav	1,87,00,948.00	58.44%
Tejpal Singh Yadav	1,000.00	0.00%
Liza Sahni	1,000.00	0.00%
Virender Singh	1,000.00	0.00%
Anand Pandey	1,000.00	0.00%
	3,20,00,000.00	100%

As on 31.03.2023

	No of Shares	% of shares held
D P World Rail Logistics Private Limited	34,56,712.00	11%
Anya Agro & Fertilizers Pvt Ltd	98,38,335.00	31%
Yash Pal Singh Yadav	1,87,04,953.00	58%
	3,20,00,000.00	100%

Shares Held by Promoter as on 31.03.2024	No of Shares	% of shares held
D P World Rail Logistics Private Limited	34,56,712.00	11%
Anya Agro & Fertilizers Pvt Ltd	98,38,335.00	31%
	1,32,95,047.00	42%

Shares Held by Promoter as on 31.03.2023	No of Shares	% of shares held
D P World Rail Logistics Private Limited	34,56,712.00	26%
Anya Agro & Fertilizers Pvt Ltd	98,38,335.00	74%
	1,32,95,047.00	100%

12 Other Equity

Capital Reserve		
Opening Balance	40.61	40.61
Amortisation during the year	-18.46	.00
Closing Balance (A)	22.15	40.61
Profit & Loss Account		
Opening Balance	-502.65	-1022.56
Amount trf from Statement of Profit & Loss	801.40	508.25
Adjustment of MAT	73.86	11.66
Closing Balance (B)	372.62	-502.65
Revaluation Surplus		
Opening Balance	.00	-
During the year	324.08	-
Depreciation on Revalued amount	.01	-
Closing Balance (C)	324.07	-

The company has Revalued Land and Building by Rs 321,68,680 and Rs 2,45,997 respectively as per the directions of NCLT order dated 29.03.2024

Capital Redemption Reserve		
Opening Balance	-	-
During the year	1440.00	-
Closing Balance (D)	1440.00	-

Capital Redemption reserve have been created on account of Reduction of Face value of its shares from Rs 10 per share fully paid up to Rs 5.5 per share fully paid up on 3.20 crores shares as per the direction of NCLT order dated 29.03.2024

Total (A+B+C+D)	2158.84	-462.04

Non-current liabilities

13 Financial Liabilities

Secured Loans

Toyota Financial Services Loan- Land Cruiser	.00	5.43
ICICI Bank-LAP	54.44	60.46
Toyota financial services Loan- Innova Crysta	4.00	9.02
Axis bank vehicle loan	.00	35.23
Axis bank vehicle loan	.00	159.78
Axis bank vehicle loan	198.07	.00
Bank of india vehicle loan -Innova	21.74	22.56
Bank of india vehicle loan -Mercedez	.00	147.17
Toyota Financial Services Loan- Land Cruiser	.00	144.29
Indusind bank CC	200.00	26.88
SBI CC	450.00	1307.40
SBI Term Loan	.54	1009.01
SBI FCNB	905.58	
SBI- FCNB- CC	1500.00	
SBI SLC	297.29	
Total (A)	3631.66	2927.22
Unsecured Loans		
Dir-Yashpal Singh	417.13	1231.46
Total (B)	417.13	1231.46
Total (A+B)	4048.79	4158.68

**Unsecured loans obtained by company are interest free and without any precondition of repayment*

14 Long Term Provisions

Gratuity	77.92	104.39
	77.92	104.39

Current liabilities

15 Borrowings

Toyota Financial Services Loan- Fortuner	.00	3.72
Toyota Financial Services Loan- Land Cruiser	5.43	31.13
ICICI Bank-LAP	6.02	5.41
Toyota financial services Loan- Innova Crysta	5.02	4.64
Axis bank vehicle loan	.00	101.33
Axis bank vehicle loan	.00	37.13
Axis bank vehicle loan	39.45	.00
Bank of india vehicle loan -Innova	3.27	5.44
Bank of india vehicle loan -Mercedez	.00	39.54
Toyota Financial Services Loan- Land Cruiser	.00	32.96
SBI Term Loan	50.00	100.00
SBI FCNB	50.00	.00
Indusind bank CC	1.42	.00
SBI CC	3.31	.00
SBI- FCNB- CC	8.81	.00
	172.73	361.29

17 Other Current Liabilities

Expenses Payable	8.14	4.66
Salary & Wages Payable	21.83	19.80
Statutory Dues Payable	62.57	46.74
Security Deposits-Liablity	34.26	2.25
Retention Money	2.21	2.21
Payable to Employees	.36	1.61
	129.37	77.26

18 Provisions

Provision for Gratuity	.90	1.30
Provsion for Tax	189.25	42.66
	190.15	43.97

ANYA POLYTECH & FERTILIZERS LTD. (Previously Known as Anya Polytech & Ferilizers Pvt Ltd)

REGD OFFICE: S-2,Level Upper Ground Floor Block-E,International Trade Tower Nehru Place New Delhi-110019

CIN-U01403DL2011PTC225541 (PAN-AAKCA1442K)

NOTES TO PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Lacs)

	AMOUNT AS ON 31.03.2024	AMOUNT AS ON 31.03.2023
Revenue From Operations		
HDPE Sales	5356.70	4278.79
PP Sales	298.41	28.84
Wholesale Outlet Sales	90.63	.00
Retail Outlet Sales	217.43	.00
Zinc Sales	5820.81	5693.70
Unbilled Revenue	-199.73	199.73
	11584.26	10201.06
Other Income		
Interest on FDR	.67	1.02
Other Interest Income	130.31	96.06
Agriculture Income	25.54	.00
Interest on IT Refund	.04	.82
Other Income	.00	.00
Prior Period Income	.00	
Capital Subsidy Amortisation	18.46	
	175.02	97.90
Cost Of Materials Consumed		
Opening Stock	1194.50	1264.54
Purchase-HDPE	3601.80	2597.42
Purchase-Calcium	147.70	187.50
Purchase-LLDPE	210.17	394.80
Purchase-PP	551.80	413.24
Purchase-HDPE-Consumables	46.24	37.89
Purchase-Zinc Sulphate	405.31	756.62
Purchase-Zinc Ash	341.02	375.54
Purchase-Sulphuric Acid	3018.88	2695.01
Purchase-ZInc-Consumables	152.84	219.36
Closing Stock	-1577.16	-1194.50
Total (A)	8093.11	7747.42
Operational Expenses		
Packing and Forwarding Expense	216.36	268.34
Freight & Cartage Inward	87.22	69.26
Wages	85.20	77.32
Power Expenses	291.31	231.07
Discount & Incentives	-194.48	23.46
Other Operational Expenses	212.28	135.44
Total (B)	697.89	804.90

ANYA POLYTECH & FERTILIZERS LIMITED

Total (A+B)	8791.00	8552.32
Purchase of Stock in Trade		
Purchase-Trading	.00	.00
Purchase-Wholesale Outlet	137.87	.00
Purchase-Retail Outlet	256.29	.00
	394.15	.00
Employee Benefit Expense		
Salary	164.75	116.50
Director Remuneration	41.70	51.40
PF Expenses	20.09	18.89
ESI Expenses	4.02	4.66
Staff Welfare Expense	10.49	11.84
Other Allowances	61.27	58.29
	302.32	261.59
Financial Costs		
Interest on Term Loan	40.73	7.37
Interest on CC Limit	18.89	.00
Interest on Car Loan	3.62	19.55
Bank Charges	4.41	1.48
Other Financial Cost	254.94	185.70
	322.58	214.09
Other Expenses		
Audit Fees	3.00	2.10
Agriculture Expenses	5.31	.00
Legal & Professional Charges	101.36	72.10
Business Promotion	26.18	25.99
Insurance	12.50	3.07
Interest on Statutory Dues	17.14	2.77
Communication Expenses	2.93	3.09
Security Guard Expenses	14.17	13.00
Administrative Expenses	50.91	36.27
General Expenses	70.52	84.35
Misc. Expenses	3.68	9.61
Freight & Cartage Outward	212.53	246.15
Prior Period Expenses	.00	2.08
CSR	6.50	.00
Donation	.25	
Current Service Cost of Grauity	11.95	16.37
Interest Cost of Grauity	7.82	6.62
Tour & Travelling Expenses	14.14	7.90
	560.88	531.47

(Amount in Lacs)

6 Trade Recievables

		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
		Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**
1	Undisputed - considered good	1058.77	123.98		149.36
2	Undisputed - having credit risk				
3	Undisputed - credit impaired				
4	Disputed-considered good				
5	Disputed- having Credit Risk				
6	Disputed- Credit Impaired				
	Amount as on 31.03.2024	1058.77	123.98	.00	149.36
	Amount as on 31.03.2023	490.20			149.36

16 Trade Payables

		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
		MSME	**Others**	**Disputed dues**	**Disputed Others**
1	Less than 1 Year	461.90	745.38		
2	1-2 Years	55.45	49.91		
3	2-3 Years				
4	More than 3 Years				
	Amount as on 31.03.2024	517.35	795.29	-	-
	Amount as on 31.03.2023	397.89	616.01		

ANYA POLYTECH & FERTILIZERS LTD.
(Previously Known as Anya Polytech & Ferilizers Pvt Ltd)
REGD OFFICE: S-2,Level Upper Ground Floor
Block-E,International Trade Tower Nehru Place New Delhi-110019
CIN-U01403DL2011PTC225541 (PAN-AAKCA1442K)
Notes to Accounts for the year ended on 31.3.2024

1 **Background**

Anya Polytech & Fertilizers Limited (earlier known as Anya Polytech & Fertilizers private Limited) is a company limited by shares, incorporated in India on September 27, 2011 as a joint venture company between Anya Agro & Fertilizers (P) Ltd and Kribhco Infrastructure Ltd[formally known as Kribhco Infrastructure Limited (KRIL)], (now known as DP World Rail Logistics Private Limited) a Company registered under Company Act, 1956. The Company is presently engaged in the manufacture of HDE /PP Bags, Agriculture grade Zinc Sulphate & Other products from its manufacturing unit at Village Keshurehai, Shahjahanpur. The company is the holding company of Arwali Phosphate Limited and Yara Green Energy Private Limited.

The company is incorporated and domiciled in India under the provision of Company Act applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located st S-2, Level upper Ground Floor, International Trade Tower, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019.The company had started manufacturing PP Bags in its newly installed PP manufaturing unit in its factory premises at Shahjahanpur. The unit commenced its manufacturing operation on 20-11-2023

The company has started retail and Wholesale trade of fertilisers and crop seeds. These items are sourced from the local farmers and the companies which are manufacturing/dealing in such products. The company has also undertaken farming on the surplus land available besides the factory area.

2 **Significant accounting policies**

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for the Anya Polytech & Fertilizers Limited (the 'Company')

3 **(a) Basis of preparation**

i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the defined benefit plans i.e gratuity which is stated as certified by an acturial valuer. (Refer Note No 21)

iii) Functional and Presentation Currency

These Financial Information are presented in Indian rupees and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise stated

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.

iv) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of Standalone financial information in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below

(a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The Company reviews the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation and amortisation expense in future periods.

(b) Defined Benefits and other long term benefits

The cost of the defined benefit plans such as gratuity are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each year end. The principal assumptions are the discount and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long-term basis.

v) Current and Non-Current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Standalone Financial Statements based on current/non-current classification

An asset is treated as current when

1 It is expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
2 It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
3 It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
4 It is cash and cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The company classifies all other assets as Non Current Assets-

A liability is current when:

1 It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle:
2 It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
3 It is due to be settled within twelve months after reporting period; or

4 There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The company classifies all other Liablity as Non Current Liablity

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classificd as non-current assets and liabilities respectively.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for the purpose of current- non-current classification of assets and liabilities

4 BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.
Borrowing cost which are not relatable to the qualifying asset are reeognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing cost on specific loans, used on acquisition or construction of fixed assets, which necessarily take a substantial period of time to be ready for their intcnded use, are capitalised. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

5 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(a) Recognition and Measurement

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies, freight, any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and estimated cost of dismantling and restoring onsite; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.
Subsequent costs are included in the asset"s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is de-recognized when replaced.

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.
Advances paid towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date, are shown under other non-current assets and cost of assets not ready for intended use before the year end, are shown as capital work-in-progress.
In case of leasehold land, any unearned increase not attributable to lessor and on which Group has right to sell is recognized as own asset and hence the same was not amortized. Any unearned increase not attributable to lessor when the asset is sold is valued at Fair Value and no amortization is provided on the same

(b) Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is recognised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably

(c) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated using the written down value method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as per Schedule II of The Companies Act,2013.

The useful lives have been determined as specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act; 2013. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Assets Class			Useful Life as per Co Act 2013	Management Estimates
Plant and Machinery			15	15
Building			30	30
Computers			3	3
Furniture & Fixture			10	10
Office Equipment			5	5
Vehicles			10	15

*** The company has changed the estimated life of Vehicles from 8 Years to 15 years w.e.f . 2022-2023**

(d) Capital Work-in-progress

Cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for use as at the reporting date are disclosed as capital work-in- progress

(e) Capital advances

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under "other non-current asse

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is de-recognized

Intangible Assets

a) Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets that are acquired are recognised only if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Group and the cost of assets can be measured reliably. The intangible assets are recorded at cost of acquisition including incidental costs related to acquisition and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any

Internally generated goodwill is not recognized as an asset. With regard to other intangible assets

Technical Knowhow

The expenditure incurred is amortised over the estimated period of benefit, commencing with the year of purchase of the technology

Development Expenditure

Development expenditure including regulatory cost and legal expenses leading to product registration/ market authorisation relating to the new and/or improved product and/or process development is capitalised only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Group intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use the asset. The expenditure capitalized includes the cost of materials, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, and directly attributable finance costs (in the same manner as in the case of property, plant and equipment). Other development expenditure is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred

Software Expenditure

The expenditure incurred is amortized over the estimated economic life of the asset from the year in which expenditure is incurred.

Others

The expenditure incurred is amortized over the estimated period of benefit.Intangible assets that are acquired (including goodwill recognized for business combinations) are measured initially at cost. After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less accumulated amortization (for finite lives intangible assets) and any accumulated impairment loss. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits from the specific asset to which it relates.

b) Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent costs are capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure on intangible assets is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, as incurred

c) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in depreciation and amortisation expense in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

d) Derecognition

An item of intangible assets is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised

Government Grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be receiv

Government grants are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the years in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate or when performance obligations are met.

Government grants, whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets and nonmonetary grants are recognised and disclosed as „deferred income" under non- current liability in the Balance Sheet and transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. The Group"s non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset"s recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows (i.e. corporate assets) are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not subsequently reversed. In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Group reviews at reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset"s carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised

6 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

(A) FINANCIAL ASSETS

i) 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 or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset

ii) Subsequent Measurement

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

a) Debt instruments at amortised cost

A "debt instrument" is measured at the amortised cost if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortised cost of the financial liability. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables

b) Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

A "debt instrument" is classified as at the FVTOCI if the objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and the asset"s contractual cash flows represent SPPI

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method

c) Debt instrument, Derivatives and Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortised cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, at initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency

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

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

Dividend income from investments is recognised in statement of profit and loss on the date that the right to receive payment is established

d) Equity instrument at FVTOCI

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

iii Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognises loss allowance using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivable, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of ECL (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv) Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Restated Consolidated Financial Information) when:

a) The rights to receive cash flow from the asset have expired, or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass- through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company"s continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability.

The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Write off of financial assets The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

i) Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial Liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss and financial liabilities at amortised cost, as appropriate.

All Financial Liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost, they are measured net of directly attributable transaction cost. In case of Financial Liabilities measured at fair value through Profit or Loss, transactions costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial liabilities are recognized immediately in the statement of Profit or Loss.

The Company's Financial Liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

ii) Subsequent Measurement

a) Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss. Financial Liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost

Financial Liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or cost that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Financial Guarantee Contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make the payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction cost that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount initially recognised less cumulative income recognised in accordance with principles of Ind AS 115.

iii) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value except scrap, which is valued at net estimated realisable value.

The Company uses FIFO method to determine cost for all categories of inventories except for goods in transit which is valued at specifically identified purchase cost and other direct costs incurred. Cost includes all costs of purchase, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition inclusive of non-refundable (adjustable) taxes wherever applicable.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis

7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalent includes cash in hand, in banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the cash management system

8 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Group or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The group does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Contingent liabilities and commitments are reviewed by the management at each balance sheet date.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

9 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it can be reliably measured and is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company

Sale of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the customer and is stated net of sales returns and sales tax but including export benefits accruing on export sales. Revenue is also recognised for goods sold but not dispatched, where the property in such goods is transferred from the seller to the buyers and where dispatches could not be made on account of practical difficulties at the buyers' end

Interest:

Interest is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount of underlying outstanding and the rate applicable.

Dividends

Dividend from investments is recognized in the Profit and Loss Account when the right to receive payment is established

10 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Liabilities in respect of employee benefits to employees are provided for as follows

Current Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus, 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

a) obligation can be estimated reliably

b) Employees" State Insurance („ESI") is provided on the basis of actual liability accrued and paid to authorities

The Company has adopted a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid / availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is

c) recognized in the period in which the absences occur

d) Expense in respect of other short-term benefits is recognized on the basis of the amount paid or payable for the period during which services are rendered by the employee

Post separation employee benefit plan

a) Defined Benefit Plan

Gratuity liability accounted for on the basis of actuarial valuation as per Ind AS 19 „Employee Benefits". Liability recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet in respect of gratuity is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of each reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of defined benefit is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yield at the end of each reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximate to the terms of the related obligation. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Actuarial gain / loss pertaining to gratuity, post separation benefits and PF trust are accounted for as OCI. All remaining components of costs are accounted for in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan where the Company;s legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it contributes to a separate legal entity.

The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme.

Contribution to Provident Fund is made in accordance with provision of Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952, and is recognized as an expense in the statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the contribution is due

11 INCOME TAX

Current Tax

Current tax is determined as the amount of tax payable in respect of taxable income for the year. The Company"s current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the effect of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and recognized/derecognized only to the extent that there is reasonable/virtual certainty, depending on the nature of the timing differences, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the period in which MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset in accordance with the recommendations contained in guidance note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of profit and loss and shown as MAT credit entitlement. The Group reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent it is not reasonably certain that the Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period

Current and Deferred Tax for the Year

Current and Deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively

12 Earning Per Share

Basic EPS= Profit/(loss) attributable to the owners of the company/ Weighted Average no. of Equity Shares outstanding during the financial year

Diluted EPS=Profit/(loss) attributable to the owners of the company/Weighted Average no. of Equity Shares outstanding during the financial year after adjustment for the effects of dilutive potential equity shares

13 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW & SEGMENT REPORTING

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated. The company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents

SEGMENT REPORTING

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The board of directors assess the financial performance and position of the Group, and makes strategic decisions and therefore the board would be the chief operating decision maker. The Company has the following operating/ reportable segments: HDPE Bags and Zinc Division

Each of these operating segments is managed separately as each requires different technologies, marketing approaches and other resources.
For management purposes, the Company uses the same measurement policies as those used in its financial statements. In addition, corporate assets which are not directly attributable to the business activities of any operating segment are not allocated to a segment

14 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

List of Related Party		
Particulars	**Name of Related Party**	**Designation**
Key Managerial Persons	Yash Pal Singh	Managing Director
	Tej Pal Singh	Director
	Vineet Bhatia	Independent Directors
	Liza Sahni	Independent Directors
	Anurag Agarwal	Chief Financial Officer
	Kavita Rani	Company Secretary
Related Party	DP World Rail Logistics Pvt Ltd	Shareholder of the company
	Anya Agro Fertilisers Pvt Ltd	Shareholder of the company
Subsidaries	Arawali Phosphate Limited	Subsidary Company
	Yara Green Enrergy Pvt Ltd	Subsidary Company
Concern in which KMP or relative are interested	Yash Global Manufacturing & Log Pvt Ltd	Common Director

		Amount	
Nature of Transactions	**Name of Related Party**	**2023-24**	**2022-23**
Director Remuneration	Yash Pal Singh Yadav	27.70	27.40
	Tej Pal Singh Yadav	14.00	24.00
Remuneration to KMP	Kavita Rani	6.46	5.39
	Anurag Aggarwal	4.44	.00
Sitting Fees	Liza Sahni	1.50	.00
Office Rent	Yash Pal Singh Yadav	6.00	6.00
Administrative Charges	Yash Pal Singh Yadav	1.95	2.90
Sales	Yash Global Manufacturing & Log Pvt Ltd	16.25	.00
Interest Income	Yash Global Manufacturing & Log Pvt Ltd	10.32	.00
Purchases	Anya Agro Fertilisers Pvt Ltd	19.73	.00
Sales	Anya Agro Fertilisers Pvt Ltd	25.54	.00
Sales	Arawali Phosphate Limited	368.23	261.34
Purchases	Arawali Phosphate Limited	237.83	135.73
Interest Income	Arawali Phosphate Limited	54.00	54.00
Addittional Investments during the year	Arawali Phosphate Limited	533.41	233.41
	Yara Green Enrergy Pvt Ltd	.60	.00

15 Schedule of Loan from Director

For FY 2023-24

Name of Director			Designation	Opening Balance	Additions	Repayment	Closing Balan
Yash Pal Singh Yadav (Loan)			Managing Director	1231.46	266.76	1279.49	218.72
Yash Pal Singh Yadav (Imprest)			Managing Director		1148.04	1148.04	.00

For FY 2022-23

Name of Director			Designation	Opening Balance	Additions	Repayment	Closing Balan
Yash Pal Singh Yadav (Loan)			Managing Director	1163.53	1417.04	1349.11	1231.46

Yash Pal Singh Yadav (Imprest)			Managing Director		1071.57	1071.57	.00

**Any Balance in the imprest account of the Director is being adjusted through the Loan Account at the end of every year*

16 Reconciliation of Shares

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Opening Balance	32,000,000	32,000,000
Additions during the year	-	-
Shares Buy back	-	-
Closing Balance	32,000,000	32,000,000

* As per the NCLT order, the Face value on the issued shares have been reduced from Rs 10 per share to Rs 5.5 per share(deemed fully paid up) and the company has extinguished its rights of calling balance Rs 4.5 per share on the issued shares from its existing shareholders. (Refer Note-11)

17 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when, as a result of a past event, the Company has a legal or constructive obligation; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated. The amount so recognised is a best estimate of the consideration required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. In an event when the time value of money is material, the provision is carried at the present value of the cash flows estimated to settle the obligation.

The Company has ongoing litigations with various regulatory authorities and third parties. Where an outflow of funds is believed to be probable and a reliable estimate of the outcome of the dispute can be made based on management's assessment of specific circumstances of each dispute and relevant external advice, management provides for its best estimate of the liability. Such accruals are by nature complex and can take number of years to resolve and can involve estimation uncertainty. Information about such litigations is provided in notes to the financial statements.

18 Investment In Subsidiaries, Associates And Joint Venture

Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture, the difference betwcen net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss

				31.03.2024		31.03.2023	
Subsidaries			**Country of Inc**	**No of shares held**	**% of Holding**	**No of shares held**	**% of Holding**
Arawali Phosphate Limited			India	3,908,206.00	83%	908,206.00	53%
Yara Green Energy Pvt Ltd			India	60,000.00	60%	-	0%

**The company has purchased an additional 30% during the year from the existing shareholder of the company*

19 Deffered Tax

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 12 "Accounting for Taxes on Income" (Ind AS 12) issued by ICAI, the company has accounted for deferred taxes during the year.

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Opening Balance	232.09	74.12
Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability)	-136.84	157.97
Less/Add Other Adjustments		.00
Closing Balance	95.25	232.09

20 Capitalisation of Borrowing Cost

As per IND AS-23 "Borrowing Cost", capitalisation of Borrowing Cost are as follows-

Particulars			2023-24	2022-23
Borrowing Cost			70.46	838.89

**The company has capitalised all the expenses incurred on construction of PPE Plant till 19th November 2023 as per the provisions of IND AS-23. The plant was operational from 20th November 2023 and the corresponding expenses were amortised post the date of operation.*

21 Employee benefits plans

(a) In accordance with Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits", an actuarial valuation has been carried out in respect of gratuity. Following assumptions have been taken for valuing the Provision for Gratuity

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Discounting Rate	7.40%	7.26%
Future Salary increase	10%	10%

(b) Movement in defined benefit obligations

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Present Value of Obligation at the beginning of the year	105.70	91.15
Interest on dcfined benefit obligation	7.82	6.62
Current service cost	11.95	16.37

Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	320,000,000	########
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share	0.24	0.16
Face Value per Equity Share	5.50	10.00

26 Revaluation of Assets

The company has revalued its Land & Building during the year by Rs 3,21,61,680 and Rs 2,45,997 respectively as per the directions of order passed by NCLT as on 29.03.2024

27 Title Deeds of Immovable property

Title deeds of Immovable property are held in the name of the company

28 Details of Benami Property held

No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder

29 Wilful Defaulter

The company is not being declared as willful defaulter by any of banks or financial institution or by any other lender.

30 Compliance with number of layers of companies

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

31 Relationship with Struck off Companies

Where company has any transactions with struck off company as specified under section 248 of Company Act 2013 the details are stated below

Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Name of struck off Company	Balance outstanding
Investments in securities	NA	NA
Receivables	NA	NA
Payables	NA	NA
Shares held by struck-off Company	NA	NA
Other outstanding balances (to be specified)	NA	NA

32 Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The company has not traded in any of crypto or virtual currency during the financial year ended 31st March 2024.

33 Registration of Charges

The company has registered all the charges with MCA and no charge is pending as on 31.03.2024

34 Intangible assets under development:

There are no Intangible Assets under Development as on 31st March 2024.

35 Working Capital/Borrowings

The company has borrowings from Banks on the basis of security of Current Assets and the quartely returns or statements filled to the banks are in agreement with the books of accounts and no material discripency is being observed

36 Ratios

Following are the Ratios for the current year as well as Previous Year

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Remarks
Current Ratio			2.38	1.92	24%	NA
Debt Equity Ratio			1.03	1.52	-32%	decrease the
Debt Service Coverage Ratio			0.35	0.15	131%	increase the fixed interest
Return on Equity Ratio			24%	21%	17%	NA
Stock Turnover Ratio			6.34	6.96	-9%	NA
Debtors Turnover ratio			11.75	14.30	-18%	NA
Creditors Turnover Ratio			9.96	8.61	16%	NA
Net Capital Turnover Ratio			4.64	7.38	-37%	better Working capital
Net Profit Ratio			7%	5%	33%	NA
Return on Cap Employed			9%	7%	31%	NA
Return on Investments			19%	18%	6%	NA

37 Litigation & Claims

The company has filed the following suit for recovery on the following supplier of machincry for manufacture of zinc and installation thereof.

(a) The company has filed a suit for recovery of Rs. 8,32,23,949/- from "Vimal Organics" for improper and incomplete work done in the supply and commissioning of the machinery. The recovery is for covering losses incured by the company on account of loss of time, interest, loss of profit, liquidated damages etc.

(b) The company has also filed suit for recovery against Prime Technoplast Pvt. Ltd. for a principal sum of Rs. 57,02,403/- which the debtor has not paid to the company.Further the company has charged Rs 17,48,081/- as interest pertaining to FY 2019-20 which in total accumulates to Rs 92,33,402/-. Due to interest the total amount recoverable as on 31.03.2023 is Rs 1,49,35,805/-

38 Trade receivables, trade payables unsecured loan from directors ,Security & EMD Deposits and Security received from dealers are subject to confirmation

39 Previous year figures have been re-grouped and re-classified wherever nccessary to make them comparable with current year figures

AUDITOR'S REPORT
In terms of our report of even date
As per our Audit Report of even date attached
For Jerath & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN 08407N

CA Navneet Jerath
M.No. 085790
UDIN :24085790BKCRIX4799
Place: New Delhi
Date: 23.09.2024
Place: New Delhi

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ANYA POLYTECH & FERTILIZERS LTD.

Yashpal Singh Yadav	Tej Pal Singh
(Managing Director)	(Director)
00859217	06898372

Anurag Agarwal	CS Kavita Rani
Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary

Statement of Principal Terms of Secured loan

For the Period ended on 31/03/2023

Bank	Purpose	Sanctioned amount	Rate of Interest	Security Offered	Repayment Schedule	Moratorium	Non Current	Current	Outstanding Balance as on 31/03/2023
Toyota Financial Services Loan- Fortuner	Vehicle Loan	27.00	8.97%	Hypthocation of vehicle	Rs. 56,021 per Month	No	.00	3.72	3.72
Toyota Financial Services Loan- Land Cruiser	Vehicle Loan	132.00	9.49%	Hypthocation of vehicle	Rs. 2,77,225 per Month	No	5.43	31.13	36.56
ICICI Bank-LAP	LAP	74.75	10.75%	Immovable Property held in the name of Director	Rs. 101,914 per Month	No	60.46	5.41	65.87
Toyota financial services Loan- Innova Crysta	Vehicle Loan	18.99	7.84%	Hypthocation of vehicle	Rs 46,217 per Month	No	9.02	4.64	13.66
Axis bank vehicle loan	Vehicle Loan	145.00	9.00%	Hypthocation of vehicle	Rs 300,996 per Month	No	35.23	101.33	136.56
Axis bank vehicle loan	Vehicle Loan	200.00	9.40%	Hypthocation of vehicle	Rs 419,061 per Month	No	159.78	37.13	196.91
Bank of india vehicle loan -Innova	Vehicle Loan	28.00	9.20%	Hypthocation of vehicle	Rs. 45,335 per Month	No	22.56	5.44	28.00
Bank of india vehicle loan -Mercedez	Vehicle Loan	190.00	8.85%	Hypthocation of vehicle	Rs. 304,249 per Month	No	147.17	39.54	186.71
Toyota Financial Services Loan- Land Cruiser	Vehicle Loan	180.00	8.98%	Hypthocation of vehicle	Rs. 3,73,475 per Month	No	144.29	32.96	177.25
Indusind bank CC	Cash credit	200.00	10.25%	Immovable Property held in the name of Subsidary "Arawali Phosphate Ltd"	-	No	26.88	.00	26.88
SBI CC	Cash credit	1500.00	9.05%	Immovable Property of Anya polytech Fertilzers Ltd, Immovable Property held in the name of Director and Immovable proprty held in the name of Yara Infratech LLP	-	No	1307.40	.00	1307.40
SBI Term Loan	Plant & Machineries New PP Division	1100.00	9.05%	Hypthocation of Plant & Machineries	Rs 25,00,000 per Quarter	6 Months	1009.01	100.00	1109.01
							2927.22	361.29	3288.51

For the Period ended on 31/03/2024

Bank	Purpose	Sanctioned amount	Rate of Interest	Security Offered	Repayment Schedule	Moratorium	Non Current	Current	Outstanding Balance as on 31/03/2024
Toyota Financial Services Loan- Fortuner	Vehicle Loan	27.00	8.97%	Hypthocation of vehicle	Rs. 56,021 per Month	No	.00	.00	.00
Toyota Financial Services Loan- Land Cruiser	Vehicle Loan	132.00	9.49%	Hypthocation of vehicle	Rs. 2,77,225 per Month	No	.00	5.43	5.43
ICICI Bank-LAP	LAP	74.75	10.75%	Immovable Property held in the name of Director	Rs. 101,914 per Month	No	54.44	6.02	60.46
Toyota financial services Loan- Innova Crysta	Vehicle Loan	18.99	7.84%	Hypthocation of vehicle	Rs 46,217 per Month	No	4.00	5.02	9.02
Bank of india vehicle loan -Innova	Vehicle Loan	28.00	9.20%	Hypthocation of vehicle	Rs. 45,335 per Month	No	21.74	3.27	25.01
Axis Bank- Vehicle Loan	Vehicle Loan	240.00	9.95%	Hypthocation of vehicle	Rs.5,09,339 per month	No	198.07	39.45	237.52
Indusind bank CC	Cash credit	200.00	10.25%	Immovable Property held in the name of Subsidary "Arawali Phosphate Ltd"	-	No	200.00	1.42	201.42
SBI CC	Cash credit	500.00	9.05%	Immovable Property of	-	No	450.00	3.31	453.31
SBI- FCNB- CC	Cash credit	1500.00	8.58%	Anya polytech Fertilzers	-	-	1500.00	8.81	1508.81
SBI SLC	Cash credit	300.00	0.00%	Ltd, Immovable Property	-	-	297.29	.00	297.29
SBI Term Loan	Plant &		9.05%	Hypthocation of Plant &			.54	50.00	50.54
SBI FCNB	Machineries	1100.00	8.60%	Machineries	Rs 25,00,000 per Quarter	6 Months	905.58	50.00	955.58
							3631.66	172.73	3804.38

ANYA POLYTECH & FERTILIZERS PVT LTD.

REGD OFFICE: S-2,Level Upper Ground Floor Block-E,International Trade Tower Nehru Place New Delhi-110019

CIN-U01403DL2011PTC225541 (PAN-AAKCA1442K)

(Amount in Lacs)

CONSOLIDATED FIXED ASSETS SCHEDULE FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31-03-2024 AS PER THE COMPANIES ACT,2013

Particulars	Factory Building	Land	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipments	Computer & Software	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Electrical & Fitting	Factory Equipments	Total
Gross block as on 01-04-2023	1101.74	268.78	2242.17	37.32	9.69	39.36	1722.60	100.61	2.35	5524.62
Addittions during the year	415.39	.00	871.25	6.65	2.80	16.05	623.52	.00	.00	1935.66
Revaluation during the year	2.46	321.62								324.08
Deletions/Sale/impairment during the year	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00	1610.57	.00	.00	1610.57
Total Gross Block	1519.59	590.40	3113.42	43.97	12.49	55.42	735.54	100.61	2.35	6173.78
Accumulated Depreciation till 01-04-2023	613.33	-	1734.04	25.38	7.67	24.12	303.14	88.26	2.23	2798.17
Depreciation for the Current Year	51.47	-	118.35	6.69	2.36	10.34	92.20	3.57	.00	284.98
Depreciation on Revalued Amount	.01									.01
Reversal of Depreciation already charged	.00	-	.00	.00	.00	.00	335.15	.00	.00	335.15
Total Depreciation as on 31-03-2024	664.81	-	1852.39	32.06	10.03	34.46	60.19	91.83	2.23	2748.00
Net Block as on 31-03-2024	854.78	590.40	1261.02	11.90	2.46	20.96	675.36	8.78	.12	3425.78

CWIP

(Amount in Rs.)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total*
	Less than 1 yea	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress		-		-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Previous Years	838.89	13.52	45.50		897.91