BANSWARA BRANDS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17299MH2022PTC389094
Balance Sheet as at 31-March-2025
(All Amount In INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year Ended 31st March 2025	Year Ended 31st March 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	267	418
Intangible Assets	4	570	774
Intangible Assets under Development		-	-
Financial Assets		-	-
Deferred tax Assets (Net)	5	-	6,440
Other Financial Assets		-	-
Other Non - Current Assets		-	-
Total Non - Current Assets		837	7,632
Current Assets			
Inventories	6	5,168	6,088
Financial Assets			
Investments		-	-
Trade Receivables	7	1,321	58
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	6,883	5,221
Others Financial Assets		-	-
Other Current Assets	9	4,367	2,925
Total Current Assets		17,740	14,292
Total Assets		**18,576**	**21,924**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	10	60,000	40,000
Other Equity	11	(45,099)	(19,108)
Total Equity		14,901	20,892
Non - Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities		-	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		-	-
Other non-current liabilities		-	-
Total Non - Current Liabilities		-	-
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities	12		
Borrowings		-	-
Trade Payables	13		-
- Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small Enterprises		(11)	153
- Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro & Small Enterprises		2,284	707
Other Current Liabilities	14	177	118
Provisions	15	1,225	54
Total Current Liabilities		3,675	1,032
Total Equity and Liabilities		**18,576**	**21,924**

See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements 1 to 27

FOR, Devesh K. Shah & Associates LLP.
Chartered Accountants
FRN.: W100887

Megh D. Shah

DEVESH K SHAH & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI

Megh D. Shah
Partner
M.No: 167456
UDIN: 25167456BMLIEU4375

Place :- Mumbai
Date:- 13/05/2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shaleen Toshniwal
Director
DIN : 00246432

Place :- Mumbai
Date: - 13/05/2025

Rakesh Mehra
Director
DIN : 00467321

Place :- Mumbai
Date: - 13/05/2025

BANSWARA BRANDS PVT. LTD. MUMBAI 400 002

BANSWARA BRANDS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17299MH2022PTC389094
Statement of Profit & Loss for the period ended 31-March-2025
(All Amount In INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Notes	Year Ended 31st March 2025	Year Ended 31st March 2024
I	Revenue from Operations	16	9,512	2,800
II	Other Income	17	191	153
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**9,703**	**2,953**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Cost of Material Consumed		-	-
	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	18	5,357	6,491
	Changes in Inventories of Stock-in-Trade	19	920	(4,352)
	Employee Benefit Expenses	20	3,113	6,525
	Finance Cost	21	-	42
	Depreciation and Amortisation	3 & 4	393	371
	Other Expenses	22	19,472	12,385
	Total Expenses (IV)		**29,255**	**21,461**
V	**Profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax (III - IV)**		**(19,551)**	**(18,508)**
VI	Exceptional items		-	-
VII	**Profit before extraordinary items and tax (V - VI)**		**(19,551)**	**(18,508)**
VIII	Extraordinary items		-	-
IX	**Profit before tax (VII-VIII)**		**(19,551)**	**(18,508)**
X	**Tax Expense:**			
	(1) Current Tax		-	-
	(2) Deferred Tax Expenses / (Income)		6,440	(4,701.18)
	(3) Prior year Tax Adjustement		-	-
XI	**Profit/(Loss) for the year after tax from continuing operations (IX - X)**		**(25,991)**	**(13,807)**
XII	Earnings Per Equity Share:			
	Basic / Diluted		(5.36)	(5.81)

See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements 1 to 27

FOR, Devesh K. Shah & Associates LLP.
Chartered Accountants
FRN.: W100887
Megh D. Shah
Megh D. Shah
Partner
M.No: 167456
Place :- Mumbai
Date:- 13/05/2025
UDIN: 25167456BMLIEU4375

DEVESH K SHAH & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shaleen Toshniwal	**Rakesh Mehra**
Director	**Director**
DIN : 00246432	**DIN : 00467321**
Place :- Mumbai	**Place :- Mumbai**
Date: - 13/05/2025	**Date: - 13/05/2025**

BANSWARA BRANDS PVT. LTD. MUMBAI 400 002

BANSWARA BRANDS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17299MH2022PTC389094
Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended on 31st March 2025

(All Amount In INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2025		Year Ended 31st March, 2024	
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
Net Profit before Tax		(19,551)		(18,508)
Adjustment for				
Depreciation	393		371	
Interest Expense on Loan	-		42	
Interest Income	(191)	202	(81)	331
Operating profit before change in Working Capital		(19,350)		(18,177)
Adjustment for change in working capital				
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	920		(4,352)	
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivable	(1,263)		(58)	
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Assets	(1,443)		(1,983)	
Increase /(Decrease) in Financial Liabilities	-		(7,269)	
Increase /(Decrease) in Trade Payables, Provision and Other Current Liabilities	2,644		(1,640)	
		858		(15,302)
Cash Generated from Operations		(18,492)		(33,479)
Taxes (Paid)/Refund		-		-
Cash generated from operating Activities		**(18,492)**		**(33,479)**
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities				
Purchase of Fixed Assets & Intangible Assets	(37)	(37)	(50)	(50)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities		**(37)**		**(50)**
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities				
Issue of share capital	20,000		37,400	
Interest Expense	-		(42)	
Interest Income	191		81	
		20,191		37,439
Net Cash from Financing Activities		**20,191**		**37,439**
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		1,662		3,911
Cash and Cash equivalents as on beginning date		5,221		1,310
Cash and Cash equivalents as on closing date		6,883		5,221
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,662		3,911

Note:

1. The Cash Flow has been prepared under the " Indirect Method" as set out in Accounting Standard 3 on Cash Flow Statements issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

FOR, Devesh K. Shah & Associates LLP.
Chartered Accountants
FRN.: W100887

Megh Shah

Megh D. Shah
Partner
M.No: 167456
Place :- Mumbai
Date:- 13/05/2025
UDIN : 25167456BMLIEU4375

DEVESH K SHAH & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shaleen Toshniwal	**Rakesh Mehra**
Director	**Director**
DIN : 00246432	**DIN : 00467321**
Place :- Mumbai	**Place :- Mumbai**
Date: - 13/05/2025	**Date: - 13/05/2025**

BANSWARA BRANDS PVT. LTD. MUMBAI 400 002

BANSWARA BRANDS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U17299MH2022PTC389094
Statement for Changes in Equity for the period ended March 31, 2025
(All Amount In INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)
A. Equity Share Capital -

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	40,000		2,600
Add: Issued during the year	20,000		37,400
Balance at the end of the year	60,000		40,000

B. Other Equity -

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	(19,108)	(19,108)	(5,301)	(5,301)
Add:				
Recognised during the year	-	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(25,991)	(25,991)	(13,807)	(13,807)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	(45,099)	(45,099)	(19,108)	(19,108)

Significant Accounting Policies **1 & 2**
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date attached
FOR, Devesh K. Shah & Associates LLP.
Chartered Accountants
FRN.: W100887

Megh D. Shah

Megh D. Shah
Partner
M.No: 167456
Place :- Mumbai
Date:- 13/05/2025
UDIN: 25167456BMLIEU4375

DEVESH K SHAH & ASSOCIATES LLP ★ MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shaleen Toshniwal	**Rakesh Mehra**
Director	**Director**
DIN : 00246432	**DIN : 00467321**
Place :- Mumbai	**Place :- Mumbai**
Date: - 13/05/2025	**Date: - 13/05/2025**

BANSWARA BRANDS PVT. LTD. ★ MUMBAI 400 002

Note: 3

Property, plant and equipment

(All Amount In INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Leasehold improvements	-	-
Plant and machinery	-	
Office equipments	77	103
Computers	161	283
Furniture and fixtures	29	32
Total	**267**	**418**

Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Office equipments	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Total
At cost						
Balance as at April 1, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	1,12,595	3,95,576	22,478	5,30,648
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	-	**1,12,595**	**3,95,576**	**22,478**	**5,30,648**
Additions Q1	-	-	7,626	37,997	5,353	50,975
Additions Q2	-	-	15,423			15,423
Additions Q3						-
Additions Q4				32,457	8,000	40,457
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-	-	**1,35,644**	**4,66,029**	**35,831**	**6,37,503**
Additions Q1			-	**37,300**	-	37,300
Additions Q2			-	-	-	-
Additions Q3			-	-	-	-
Additions Q4			-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-	-	**1,35,644**	**5,03,329**	**35,831**	**6,74,803**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at April 1, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Charge for the FY 2022-23	-	-	8,158	42,899	942	51,999
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	-	**8,158**	**42,899**	**942**	**51,999**
Depreciation Charge for the Q1 FY 2023-24	-	-	5,346	33,962	584	39,892
Depreciation Charge for the Q2 FY 2023-24	-	-	6,456	34,607	667	41,730
Depreciation Charge for the Q3 FY 2023-24			6,496	34,607	666	41,769
Depreciation Charge for the Q4 FY 2023-24			6,426	36,680	726	43,832
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-	-	**32,882**	**1,82,755**	**3,585**	**2,19,222**
Depreciation Charge for the Q1 FY 2024-25	-	-	6,425	39,608	848	46,881
Depreciation Charge for the Q2 FY 2024-25	-	-	6,497	40,175	858	47,530
Depreciation Charge for the Q3 FY 2024-25			6,494	40,175	858	47,527
Depreciation Charge for the Q4 FY 2024-25			6,354	39,430	839	46,623
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-	-	**58,652**	**3,42,143**	**6,988**	**4,07,783**
			76,991.88	**1,61,185.67**	**28,842.54**	**2,67,020.09**

DEVESH K SHAH & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI

SWARA BRANDS PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

Note: 4

Intangible Assets

(All Amount In INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Computer software	-	-
Knowhow	-	
Website	497	674
Logo & Brand	61	85
Tally Prime	11	15
Total	**570**	**774**

Particulars	Computer Software	Knowhow	Website	Logo & Brand	Tally Prime	Total
At cost						
Balance as at April 1, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions Q1	-	-	9,60,768	1,17,746	-	10,78,514
Additions Q2	-	-				-
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	-	**9,60,768**	**1,17,746**	-	**10,78,514**
Additions Q1	-	-	-	-	18,000	18,000
Additions Q2	-	-				-
Additions Q3						-
Additions Q4						
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	(75,000)	-	-	(75,000)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-	-	**8,85,768**	**1,17,746**	**18,000**	**10,21,514**
Additions Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-	-	**8,85,768**	**1,17,746**	**18,000**	**10,21,514**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at April 1, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Charge for the FY 2022-23	-	-	34,898	9,109	-	44,007
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	-	**34,898**	**9,109**	-	**44,007**
Depreciation Charge for the Q1 FY 2023-24	-	-	47,907	5,871	779	54,557
Depreciation Charge for the Q2 FY 2023-24	-	-	48,433	5,936	908	55,277
Depreciation Charge for the Q3 FY 2023-24			36,063	5,935	907	42,905
Depreciation Charge for the Q4 FY 2023-24			45,235	5,871	898	52,004
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	(1,068)	-	-	(1,068)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-	-	**2,11,468**	**32,722**	**3,492**	**2,47,682**
Depreciation Charge for the Q1 FY 2024-25	-	-	44,167	5,871	898	50,936
Depreciation Charge for the Q2 FY 2024-25	-	-	44,653	5,936	908	51,497
Depreciation Charge for the Q3 FY 2024-25	-	-	44,653	5,936	908	51,497
Depreciation Charge for the Q4 FY 2024-25	-	-	43,681	5,806	886	50,373
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-	-	**3,88,622**	**56,271**	**7,092**	**4,51,985**

Note: *Adjustment in original cost and provision for depreciation for website is on account of discount provided by the vendor in the current year for cost incurred in March 2023.*

5,69,529

DEVESH K SHAH & ASSOCIATES LLP ★ MUMBAI

BANSWARA BRANDS PVT. LTD. ★ MUMBAI 400 002

(All Amount in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)		
Particulars	**31st March 2025**	**31st March 2024**
Note: 5		
Deferred tax Assets (Net)		
(a) Deferred Tax Asset		
- On account of Tax Loss	-	6,440
	-	**6,440**
Note: 6		
Inventories		
Trading Goods	5,168	6,888
Packing Material	195	195
	5,363	**7,083**
Note: 7		
Trade Receivables		
Disputed		
(a)Secured, considered good;		
(b)Unsecured, considered good;		
(c)Doubtful		
Undisputed		
(a)Secured, considered good		
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment		
-Less than 6 months		
-6 Months to 1 Year		
-1 to 2 Years		
-2 to 3 Years		
- More than 3 Years		
(b)Unsecured, considered good		
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment		
-Less than 6 months	807	58
-6 Months to 1 Year	514	
-1 to 2 Years		
-2 to 3 Years		
- More than 3 Years		
(c)Doubtful		
	1,321	58
Note: 8		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
(a) Balances with banks		
-In Current accounts	27	30
-In Fixed Deposits	6,856	5,191
(b) Cheques, drafts on hand	-	-
(c) Cash on hand	-	-
(d) Others	-	-
	6,883	**5,221**
Earmarked balances with banks (for example, for unpaid dividend)	-	-
Balances with banks to the extent held as margin money or security against the borrowings, guarantees, other commitments	-	-
Bank deposits with more than twelve months maturity	-	-
Note: 9		
Other Current Assets		
(a) GST Receivable	4,304	2,571
(b) Others Current Assets	18	339
(c) Prepaid Expenses	1	2
(d) Samples (valued at cost)	-	-
(e) TDS Receivable	44	12
	4,367	**2,925**

DEVESH K SHAH & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI

BANSWARA BRANDS PVT. LTD. MUMBAI 400 102

(All Amount In INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Note: 10 **SHARE CAPITAL** **Authorised** 1,00,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- Each	1,00,000	1,00,000
Issued, Subscribed & Paid-Up 60,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- Each (Last Year 40,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- Each)	60,000	40,000
Total	**60,000**	**40,000**

10.1 The details of Shareholders holding more than 5% Shares	31st March 2025		31st March 2024
Name of the Shareholder	No of Shares	% Held	No of Shares & % Held
Banswara Syntex Ltd	60,00,000	100%	40,00,000 100%
	60,00,000	**100%**	

10.2 The Reconciliation of the number of Share and amount of Share Capital	31st March 2025		31st March 2024
Particulars	No of Shares	Amount Rs	Amount Rs
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	40,00,000	4,00,00,000	26,00,000
Add: Shares issued during the year	20,00,000	2,00,00,000	3,74,00,000
Equity Shares at the End of the year	**60,00,000**	**6,00,00,000**	**4,00,00,000**

		31st March 2025	31st March 2024
10.3	No of Non Resident Share Holders as on year end	-	-
10.4	Aggregate number of shares allotted as fully paid-up by way of bonus shares in last 5 years	-	-
10.5	Each Equity Share is entitled to one voting right only	-	-
10.6	In the event of liquidation, shareholders are entitled to receive assets remaining after remittance of prefrentials dues.	-	-
10.7	Shares held by holding company or ultimate holding company	60,00,000	40,00,000

10.8 The details of promoter's shareholding:
Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Promoter name	No of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	% Change during the year
Banswara Syntex Ltd	60,00,000	100%	-	-

10.9 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Shares -
Equity Shares
The Company has equity share having par value of Rs 10 per share. Each holder of Equity Share is entitled to one vote per share. The shareholders have the right to receive interim dividends declared by the Board of Directors and final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of Equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of Preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Particulars	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
	-	-
Note: 11 **Other Equity**		
Retained Earnings :		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(19,108)	(5,301)
Add : (Loss) for the year	(25,991)	(13,807)
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**(45,099)**	**(19,108)**
Note: 12 **Financial Liabilities** **Borrowings** Unsecured		
(a) Loans & advances from related parties	-	-
	-	-

BANSWARA BRANDS PVT. LTD. MUMBAI 400 002

DEVESH K SHAH & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI

(All Amount In INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Note: 13		
TRADE PAYABLES		
(a)Trade payables due for payment	2,273	1
(b)Trade payables not-due for payment		
(c)Unbilled dues		
	2,273	**1**

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total	Total
	Less than 1 Y	1-2 Y	2-3 Y	More than 3 Y		
(a) Undisputed due - MSME	(11)	-	-	-	(11)	153
(Previous Year)	*153*	-	-	-	153	
(b) Undisputed due - Others	2,284	-	-	-	2,284	707
(Previous Year)	*707*	-	-	-	707	
(c) Disputed dues –MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Previous Year)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Previous Year)	-	-	-	-	-	-

(All Amount In INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Note: 14		
Other Current Liabilities		
(a) Current maturities of finance lease obligations	-	-
(b) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-
(c) Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	-
(d) Income received in advance	-	-
(e) Unpaid dividends	-	-
(f) Application money received for allotment of securities and due for refund and interest accrued	-	-
(g) Unpaid matured deposits and interest accrued thereon	-	-
(h) Unpaid matured debentures and interest accrued thereon;	-	-
(i) Other payables TDS & PT	174	118
(j) Other payables & Staff Reimbursement	3	-
	177	**118**
Note: 15		
Provisions		
(a) Provision for employee benefits	270	-
(b) Provision for Electricity Expenses	-	-
(c) Provision for PTEC	-	-
(d) Provision for Marketing Expenses	865	
(e) Provision for Audit Fees	90	-
(f) Provision for Staff Welfare Expenses	-	-
(g) Provision for Expenses		54
	1,225	**54**

BANSWARA BRANDS PVT. LTD. MUMBAI 400 002

DEVESH K SHAH & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI

(All Amount In INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Period Ended 31st March 2025	Period Ended 31st March 2024
Note: 16		
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Sale of products		
- Domestic	9,489	2,800
- Exports	-	-
Sale of services	-	-
- Domestic	23	-
- Exports	-	-
	9,512	**2,800**
Note: 17		
OTHER INCOME		
Interest Income		
- from fixed deposits with bank	191	81
- from I T Refund	0	-
- from discount received	-	71
Dividend Income	-	-
- from others	-	-
- from subsidiaries	-	-
Net gain/loss on sale of investments	-	-
Other non-operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income)	-	-
	191	**153**
Note: 18		
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	5,357	6,491
Note 19		
Changes in Inventories of Stock-in-Trade		
Opening stock of Stock-in-Trade	6,088	1,736
Less: Closing stock of Stock-in-Trade	5,168	6,088
Changes in Inventories of Stock-in-Trade	**920**	**(4,352)**
Note: 20		
Employee Benefit Expenses		
Salaries and Wages	3,100	6,393
Staff Welfare Expenses	13	132
	3,113	**6,525**
Note: 21		
Finance Cost		
Interest on Loan	-	42
	-	**42**
Note: 22		
Other Expenses		
Audit Fees	50	60
Advertisement, publicity and marketing	17,132	6,397
Selling & Distribution Expense	732	94
Bank Charges	2	23
Computer Expenses	7	58
Courier charges	7	5
Internet Expenses		13
Legal & Professional Charges	138	4,178
Misc. Expenses / Conveyance	100	66
Office Expenses	85	107
Office Rent	508	588
Printing and Stationary	4	71
Travelling Expense	57	410
Website Expense	650	296
Electricity Expense		18
	19,472	**12,385**

DEVESH K SHAH & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI

BANSWARA BRANDS PVT. LTD. MUMBAI 400 002

Particulars	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Note: 23		
Payment to Auditors		
- as auditor	50	60
- for taxation matters		
- for company law matters		
- for management services	-	279
- for other services	50	-
- for reimbursement of expenses		
	100	**339**

Note: 24

Related Party Disclosure

(a). List of Related Parties and Relationships

Investor company

Banswara Syntex Ltd

Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Name of Related Party	Relation	Relation
Shaleen Toshniwal	Director	Director
Rakesh Mehra	Director	Director
Nilesh Mehra		Director

Particulars	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
(b). Related Party Transactions		
(A) Transactions during the period:		
Issue of Equity Shares		
Banswara Syntex Ltd	20,000	37,400
Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company		
Rakesh Mehra	-	-
Shaleen Toshniwal	-	36
Nilesh Mehra		384
Other Expenses		
Sale of Goods to Banswara Syntex Ltd (Including GST 3532173/-)	3,306	103
Purchase of Goods from Syntex Ltd (Including GST 4859596/-)	4,512	6,085
Rent to Banswara Syntex Ltd (Including GST 600000/-)	508	508
Director remuneration to Nilesh Mehra	-	3,567
Interest on Loan to Banswara Syntex Ltd	-	42
Loan Taken from Directors		
Shaleen Toshniwal	1,500	-
Loan Repaid		
Banswara Syntex Ltd	-	7,100
Shaleen Toshniwal	1,500	-
(B) Balance outstanding at the end of period:		
Loan Payable		
Banswara Syntex Ltd	-	-
Sundry Creditors		
Banswara Syntex Ltd	2,068	565
Share Capital		
Banswara Syntex Ltd	60,000	40,000

Particulars	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Note: 25		
Earnings Per Share		
Profit for the year	(25,991)	(13,807)
Weighted Average no of Shares	48,49,315	23,74,836
Earning per Share	**(5.36)**	**(5.81)**

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Note 26: Disclosure of ratios

Sr. no.	Particulars	Formula's used	Ratios 2024-25	Ratios 2023-24	Variance (*)	Reason for variance (*)
1	Current ratio (in times)	Current assets / Current liabilities	4.83	13.85	(0.65)	
2	Debt equity ratio (in times)	Total debt / Shareholder's Equity	-	-	NA	
3	Debts services coverage ratio	Earning available for debt services / Debt services	-	NA	NA	
4	Return on equity	Net profit after taxes / Avg. shareholders' equity	(0.01)	(0.01)	-7.81%	
5	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold or Sales / Avg. inventory	1.12	0.55	104.07%	
6	Trade receivable turnover ratio	Net credit sales / Avg. accounts receivables	14.41	96.55	-85.08%	
7	Trade payable turnover ratio	Net credit purchase + other expenses / Avg. trade payable	17.84	16.54	7.85%	
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales / Avg. Working capital	0.70	0.77	-9.14%	
9	Net profit ratio	Net profit (after tax) / Net sales	(2.73)	(4.93)	-44.59%	
10	Return on capital employed	Earning before interest & taxes / Capital employed	(1.31)	(0.88)	48.44%	
11	Return on investment (in %)	Income generated from invested fund / Avg. invested fund	-	-	NA	

(*) The Company, being in its second year of operation, has started generating sales in this year and is still a loss making entity. However, the overall performance has improved and the management envisages substantial growth in the coming years. Thus, majority of the ratios cannot be analysed for its variances

27 Following additional regulatory information in terms of clause L of note 6 and clause (n) of note 7 of Division II to Schedule III of the Act is disclosed to the extent

27.1 Wilful defaulter

As on 31 March, 2025 the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank/financial institution or other lender.

27.2 Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company is not engaged in the business of trading or investing in crypto currency or virtual currency and hence no disclosure is required.

27.3 Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with the registrar of companies(ROC) beyond the statutory period as at 31 March, 2025.

27.4 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,

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27.5 Utilisation of borrowed funds

The Company has not advanced any funds or loaned or invested by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding that the intermediary shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of ultimate beneficiaries.

The Company has not received any funds from any person(s) or entities including foreign entities ("Funding Parties") with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or provide guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate beneficiaries.

27.6 Benami property

No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company as on 31 March, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

27.7 Relationship with struck off companies

The Company does not have any transaction with companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 and hence no disclosure is required.

27.8 Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangements in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

27.9 Commitments

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Capital Commitment		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not	-	-
Other Commitment	-	-

Significant Accounting Policies 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial statements.

As Per our Report of even date attached :
FOR, Devesh K. Shah & Associates LLP.
Chartered Accountants
FRN.: W100887

Megh D. Shah

Megh D. Shah
Partner
M.No: 167456
Place :- Mumbai
Date:- 13/05/2025

UDIN: 25167456BMLIEU4375

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shaleen Toshniwal
Director
DIN : 00246432
Place :- Mumbai
Date: - 13/05/2025

Rakesh Mehra
Director
DIN : 00467321
Place :- Mumbai
Date: - 13/05/2025

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BANSWARA BRANDS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements

1 General Information

Banswara Brands Private Limited ("the Company") is a unlisted private limited Company incorporated in India and limited by shares with its registered office in Mumbai. It is a whole-owned subsidiary of Banswara Syntex Limited.

The Company's main object is to engage in the business of buyers, sellers, exporters, importers, merchandisers, traders, coordinators, distributors, dealers, retailers, wholesalers and suppliers, in India and abroad of all kinds of apparels, dresses, clothes, outfits, garments, textiles, fabrics, yarns, linen, suiting, shirting and all cotton & cotton related products under Companies Direct-to-Consumer brands & Retail Business Vertical including online shopping, creating virtual malls, stores, shops, creating shopping catalogues and conducting ecommerce activities related and limited to business activities of the Company.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded to the nearest Thousands (up to two decimals), except as stated otherwise.

2 Summary of statement of compliance, basis of preparation and presentation, critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

2.1 Statement of compliance

These Financial Statements are prepared on going concern basis following accrual basis of accounting and comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. ("the Act"), the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 and other relevant provisions of the Act, as applicable.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurement are categorised into level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as under:

i) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

ii) Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

iii) Level 3 inputs are unobservable for the asset or liability.

2.3 The principal accounting policies are set out below:

2.3.1 Revenue recognition

a. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. Revenue is stated net of goods and service tax and net of returns, chargebacks, rebates and other similar allowances. These are calculated on the basis of historical experience and the specific terms in the individual contracts.

2.3.2 Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of operating leases for premises that are cancellable in nature. The lease rentals under such agreements are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as per the terms of the lease. Rental expense from operating leases is generally recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue.

2.3.3 Foreign currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian Rupee.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction or at rates that closely approximates the rate at the date of transactions. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are restated into the functional currency using exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement of foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not translated.

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2.3.4 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Interest income earned on the temporary investments of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets deducted from the borrowings costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.3.5 Employee benefits

(a) Defined Contribution Plans

Payment to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

(b) Defined Benefit Plans

The Company's obligation towards gratuity liability is funded to an approved gratuity fund, which fully covers the said liability under Cash Accumulation Policy of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating 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 the plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in the other comprehensive income.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or enhancements are recognised in profit and loss as past service cost.

(c) Short-Term Employee Benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised during the year when the employees render the service.

Compensated absences not being material is accounted on the basis of "pay as you go method".

2.3.6 Earning per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS"). Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. The Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the periods presented.

2.3.7 Income taxes

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

Current taxes

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary differences arise from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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2.3.8 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at their historical cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment has been provided on Straight Line Method (SLM), considering the useful lives and residual value prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Further,considering materiality of assets costing less than ₹ 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of purchase/acquisition. The Company provide pro-rata depreciation from/to the date on which asset is acquired or put to use/ disposed off as appropriate. Where it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably, subsequent expenditure on a property, plant and equipment along-with its unamortized depreciable amount is charged off prospectively over the revised useful life determined by technical assessment. In circumstance, where a property is abandoned, the cumulative capitalized costs relating to the property are written off in the same period.

2.3.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets represented by computer software's and website (acquired) and trademarks (internally generated) and are stated at their cost of acquisition / cost of development, inclusive of incidental expenses incurred in relation thereto. They are amortized by allocating the cost of an asset as an expense over their useful life, being 6 years for computer software's and website and 5 years for trademarks and website as estimated by the Management. The useful life of an asset is reviewed by the Management at each balance sheet date.

2.3.10 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset/cash generating unit may be impaired. If any indication exists the Company estimates the recoverable amount of such assets and if carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, impairment is recognised. The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using an appropriate discount factor. When there is indication that previously recognised impairment loss no longer exists or may have decreased such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss.

2.3.11 Inventories

Basis of Valuation:-

Cost Formula used:-

Traded goods - First In First Out method

Packing Materials - Weighted Average method

2.3.12 Samples

Samples are valued at cost and are disclosed under 'other current asset'

2.3.13 Exceptional item

Significant gains / losses or expenses incurred arising from external events that is not expected to recur are disclosed as Exceptional item.

2.3.14 Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term highly liquid investments which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.3.15 Statement of Cash Flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of 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 based on the available information.

2.3.16 Provisions, Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The Company recognizes provisions when there is present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources and reliable estimate (legal or constructive) of the amount of the obligation can be made. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period taking into account the risk and uncertainties surrounding the obligation

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

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Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognized and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed for

- possible obligation which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company
- present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

2.3.17 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in Statement of profit or loss.

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial instruments of the Company are classified in the following categories:

a) Non derivative financial assets comprising amortised cost
b) Financial assets fair value at fair value through other comprehensive income
c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The classification of financial instruments depends on the objective of the business model for which it is held. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

Financial assets

Recognition and initial measurement

The Company initially recognises loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issues and subordinated liabilities on the date on which they originate. All other financial instruments (including regular way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Subsequent measurement of the financial assets

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Further, in case where the Company has made an irrevocable selection based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognized in the Statement of profit or loss.

Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other Income" line item.

Equity Instruments

All investments in equity instruments other than Investment in subsidiary classified under financial assets are initially measured at fair value, the company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure the same either at FVOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Fair value changes on an equity instrument is recognised as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the Company has elected to measure such instrument at FVOCI. Fair value changes excluding dividends, on an equity instrument measured at FVOCI are recognised in OCI. Amounts recognised in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- Investments in units of mutual funds are measured at their fair value.

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Impairment of Financial assets:

The Company applies the expected credit loss (ECL) model for recognising the impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTOCI but are not fair valued through profit and loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, 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 ECLs (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition of Financial assets:

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Foreign exchange gains and losses:

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.

For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities

a. **Classification as debt or equity**

Debt and equity instruments issued by a company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

b. **Equity Instruments**

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

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

c. **Financial liabilities**

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

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

d. **Financial liabilities at FVTPL**

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.
- A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:
  such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a Company of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Company is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with IND AS 109

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item. The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

e. **Other financial liabilities**

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

f. **Financial guarantee contracts**

The Company on a case to case basis elects to account for financial guarantee contracts as a financial instrument or as an insurance contract, as specified in Ind AS 109 on Financial Instruments and Ind AS 104 on Insurance Contracts. The Company has regarded all its financial guarantee contracts as insurance contracts. At the end of each reporting period the Group performs a liability adequacy test, (i.e. it assesses the likelihood of a pay-out based on current undiscounted estimates of future cash flows), and any deficiency is recognized in profit or loss.

g. **Foreign exchange gains and losses**

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income'.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss.

h. **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

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

i. **Derivative Instruments**

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, option contracts and interest rate swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged items.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges are recorded in other comprehensive income net of applicable deferred income taxes. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statement of income. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income remains there until the forecast transaction occurs. When the hedged item is a non-financial asset, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to the carrying amount of the asset when it is recognized. In other cases the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss in the same period that the hedged item affects profit or loss. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognized in the other comprehensive income is transferred to statement of income.

2.3.18 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

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Notes forming part of the financial statements

Items requiring significant estimate	Assumption and estimation uncertainty
Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. Useful life of the assets other than Plant and machinery are in accordance with Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company reviews at the end of each reporting date the useful life of property, plant and equipment, and are adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Intangible assets is being amortized on straight line basis over the period of five years.
Estimation of net realisable value of inventories	Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In estimating the net realisable value of inventories the Company makes an estimate of future selling prices and costs necessary to make the sale.
Provision for employee benefits	The Company uses actuarial assumptions to determine the obligations for employee benefits at each reporting period. These assumptions include the discount rate, the rate of increase in compensation levels and mortality rates.

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