

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Omkar Chemical Industries Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **Omkar Chemical Industries Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2025, its loss including other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Omkar Chemical Industries Private Limited (Continue)

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of Standalone Financial Statement

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 standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Omkar Chemical Industries Private Limited (Continue)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b. In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Omkar Chemical Industries Private Limited (Continue)

- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure B';
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- A. The Company has disclosed in Note 24 the impact of pending litigation on its financial position in its standalone financial statements;
- B. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- C. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- D. (i) The management of the company has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (ii) The management of the company has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- (iii) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances; nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.
- E. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Omkar Chemical Industries Private Limited (Continue)

- F. Based on our examination carried out in accordance with the Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, which included test checks, we report that the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that audit trail feature is not enabled for direct changes to database level for accounting software Tally. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.
3. **With respect to the 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 explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, managerial remuneration has been paid in accordance with the provision of section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 26.04.2025



For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 112054W/W100725

Chirag Shah

Chirag Shah
Partner
Membership No. 122510.
UDIN - 25122510BMGHHK92947

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Omkar Chemical Industries Private Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date.)

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025, we report that:

- i. a)).(A) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification the company does not have any Intangible assets. Accordingly, the provision of Paragraph 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable.
- b). According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the Company has a regular program of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment's by which all Property, Plant and Equipment are verified by the management in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Based on our verification, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c). According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the title deeds of all the immovable properties. (Other than immovable properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee) disclosed in the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the company as at the Balance Sheet date.
- d). According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company does not revalue its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- e). According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- ii. a). According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the Company has a regular program of physical verification of its inventory. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of verification by management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stock and the book records were not material and have been appropriately dealt with in the books of accounts.
- b). According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company and the statements filed by the Company with such bank are in agreement with the book of accounts of the Company. The Company do not have sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from financial institutions during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company



Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Omkar Chemical Industries Private Limited (Continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date.)

- iii. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification the company has not made any investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or any other parties. Accordingly, the provision of Paragraph 3(iii) (a to f) of the Order are not applicable.
- iv. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us and representations made by the Management, the Company has not granted any loans, given any guarantees or provided any securities to the parties covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- v. According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Act, any other relevant provisions of the Act and the relevant rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions of Paragraph 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vi. As informed to us, the maintenance of cost records as prescribed by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Act are not applicable to the company for the year under review.
- vii. a). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Duty of Custom, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues mentioned above were in arrears as at 31st March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- b). According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues as referred in sub clause(a) as at 31 March 2025, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute
- viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- ix. a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender. However, unpaid loan interest has been added to the principal amount as per loan agreements entered with its Lenders.

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



Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Omkar Chemical Industries Private Limited (Continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date.)

- c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loan during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.
- d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the company, we report that no funds were raised on short-term basis by the company during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- e). According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the company, we report that the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- f). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- x. a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Paragraph 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company
- b) The Company has complied with the provisions of section 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect to the private placement of shares issued during the year.
- xi. a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practice in India, and according to the information and explanation given to us, we have neither come across instance of any fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees which has been noticed or reported during the year.
- b). No report on any matter under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- c). As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.
- xii. In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of Paragraph 3 (xii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- xiii. As per information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, all the transaction with related parties is in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act 2013, wherever applicable, and all the details have been disclosed in Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.



Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Omkar Chemical Industries Private Limited (Continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date.)

- xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the company is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of Clauses 3 (xiv) (a) & (b) of the Order are not applicable.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions, within the meaning of Section 192 of the Act, with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, the provision of Paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. a). In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, provision of Paragraph 3(xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance. Accordingly, provision of Paragraph 3(xvi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- c). In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the provisions of Paragraph 3(xvi) (c) & (d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and incurred cash losses of Rs. 205.84 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been the resignation of the statutory auditors during the year, and we have taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone 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.



Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Omkar Chemical Industries Private Limited (Continue)

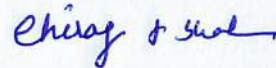
(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date.)

- xx. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, section 135 is not applicable on the company. Accordingly, the provision of Paragraph 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 26.04.2025



For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 112054W/W100725



Chirag Shah
Partner
Membership No. 122510.
UDIN - 25122510BM9H1K5P2947

Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Omkar Chemical Industries Private Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 2(f) of our Report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act 2013 (the act).

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Omkar Chemical Industries Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the 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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the Guidance Note) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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 Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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



Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Omkar Chemical Industries Private Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 2(f) of our Report of even date)

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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone 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, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2025, 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.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 26.04.2025

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 112054W/W100725



Chirag Shah

Chirag Shah
Partner
Membership No. 122510.
UDIN - 25122510BMGHP2947

Particulars	NOTES	AS AT 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 01st April 2023 ₹ in Crores
ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	42.89	19.20	5.72
Capital Work in Progress	3	0.74	7.30	6.06
Right of Use Assets	3	0.08	0.10	-
Financial Assets				
(a) Other Financial Assets	4	0.36	0.34	0.17
Income Tax Asset (Net)		0.13	0.02	-
Other Non Current Assets	5	0.57	0.80	2.40
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		44.77	27.76	14.35
CURRENT ASSETS				
Inventories	6	28.12	3.65	-
Financial Assets				
(a) Trade Receivables	7	24.34	0.40	-
(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	0.34	0.01	0.66
(c) Other Financial Assets	9	0.09	0.02	0.00
Other Current Assets	10	5.54	3.25	0.96
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		58.43	7.33	1.62
TOTAL ASSETS		103.20	35.09	15.97
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Equity Share Capital	11	4.74	3.00	1.50
Other Equity	12	2.81	(4.01)	(0.04)
TOTAL EQUITY		7.55	(1.01)	1.46
LIABILITIES				
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Financial Liabilities				
(a) Borrowings	13	49.09	25.45	14.16
(b) Lease Liabilities		0.06	0.08	-
Provisions	14	0.10	0.00	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	27	-	0.02	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		49.25	25.55	14.16
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Financial Liabilities				
(a) Borrowings	15	19.77	2.36	0.09
(b) Lease Liabilities		0.02	0.02	-
(c) Trade Payables				
- Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		2.70	0.17	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises	16	21.73	4.09	0.03
(d) Other Financial Liabilities	17	2.05	3.90	0.20
Other Current liabilities	18	0.12	0.01	0.03
Provisions	19	0.01	0.00	-
Liabilities for Current Tax (Net)	27	-	-	0.00
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		46.40	10.55	0.35
TOTAL LIABILITIES		95.65	36.10	14.51
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		103.20	35.09	15.97

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For, Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 112054W/W100725

Chirag Shah

per Chirag Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 122510

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 26.04.2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Omkar Chemical Industries Private Limited

Prajyot V Patil
Prajyot V Patil
Wholetime Director
DIN: 07820916

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 26.04.2025

Bhimashankar V Patil
Bhimashankar V Patil
Wholetime Director
DIN: 07871616



OMKAR CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN U24304GJ2020PTC118468
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025

Particulars	NOTES	Year Ended 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	Year Ended 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	20	122.86	13.95
Other Income	21	0.02	0.03
TOTAL		122.88	13.98
EXPENSES			
Cost of Raw Materials Consumed	22	124.01	14.02
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and By-products	23	(14.28)	(1.68)
Employee Benefits Expense	24	2.10	0.35
Finance Costs	25	3.24	0.99
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	3	1.17	1.92
Other Expenses	26	7.07	2.33
TOTAL		123.31	17.93
(Loss) before Exceptional Items and Tax		(0.43)	(3.95)
Exceptional Items		-	-
(Loss) before Tax		(0.43)	(3.95)
Tax Expense	27		
- Current Tax		-	-
- Deferred Tax (Credit) / Charge		(0.02)	0.02
Total Tax (Credit) / Expense		(0.02)	0.02
(Loss) for the year		(0.41)	(3.97)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurement (loss) / gain on defined benefit plans		(0.00)	-
Income tax effect		-	-
Other Comprehensive (Loss) (Net of Tax)		(0.00)	-
Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the year		(0.41)	(3.97)
Earnings per Share (Face Value of ₹ 10/- each)			
- Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	29	(0.99)	(24.33)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For, Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 112054W/W100725

Chirag Shah

per Chirag Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 122510

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 26.04.2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Omkar Chemical Industries Private Limited

Prajyot V Patil
Prajyot V Patil
Wholetime Director
DIN: 07820916

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 26.04.2025

Bhimashankar V Patil
Bhimashankar V Patil
Wholetime Director
DIN: 07871616



OMKAR CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN U24304GJ2020PTC118468

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025

PART A : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL (Refer Note 11)

Particulars	No of Shares	₹ in Crore
Balance As At 1st April, 2023	15,00,000	1.50
Change during the year	15,00,000	1.50
Balance As At 31st March, 2024	30,00,000	3.00
Change during the year	17,42,424	1.74
Balance As At 31st March, 2025	47,42,424	4.74

PART B : OTHER EQUITY (Refer Note 12)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		
	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium	Total Other Equity
Balance As At 1st April, 2023	(0.04)	-	(0.04)
(Loss) for the year	(3.97)	-	(3.97)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year			
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans (Net of Tax)	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(3.97)	-	(3.97)
Balance As At 31st March, 2024	(4.01)	-	(4.01)
(Loss) for the year	(0.41)	-	(0.41)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year			
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans (Net of Tax)	(0.00)	-	(0.00)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(0.41)	-	(0.41)
Issue of equity shares during the year	-	7.23	7.23
Balance As At 31st March, 2025	(4.42)	7.23	2.81

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For, Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 112054W/W100725

Chirag Shah

per Chirag Shah

Partner

Membership No.: 122510



Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 26.04.2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Omkar Chemical Industries Private Limited


Prajyot V Patil
 Wholtime Director
 DIN: 07820916

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 26.04.2025


Bhimashankar V Patil
 Wholtime Director
 DIN: 07871616


OMKAR CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN U24304GJ2020PTC118468
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2025 ₹ in Crores	Year Ended 31st March, 2024 ₹ in Crores
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Loss) before tax and after exceptional items	(0.43)	(3.95)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1.17	1.92
Loss on sale of assets	0.00	-
Finance Cost	3.24	0.99
Interest income on bank deposit and others	(0.02)	(0.03)
Operating Profit/ (loss) Before Working Capital Changes	3.96	(1.07)
Adjustments for Working Capital Changes:		
(Increase) in Inventories	(24.47)	(3.65)
(Increase) in Trade Receivables	(23.95)	(0.42)
(Increase) in Financial Assets	(0.09)	(0.18)
(Increase) in Other Assets	(2.28)	(2.29)
Increase in Trade Payables	20.17	4.23
Increase in Provisions	0.11	0.01
Increase in Financial Liability	0.03	0.03
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Liability	0.11	(0.01)
Cash Flow (Used In) Operations	(26.41)	(3.35)
Direct Taxes Paid (Net of Refunds)	(0.11)	(0.02)
Net Cash Flow (Used In) Operating Activities	A (26.52)	(3.37)
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments made for purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Capital Work In Progress, Capital Advances and Capital Creditors)	(20.10)	(11.35)
Proceeds from Sale of Property Plant and Equipment	0.18	-
Interest Received	0.02	0.02
Net Cash Flow (Used In) Investing Activities	B (19.90)	(11.33)
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares	8.97	1.50
Proceeds of Short Term Borrowings (Net)	15.85	1.03
Proceeds of Non Current Borrowings	24.00	12.53
Payment of Lease Liabilities (Including interest paid)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Interest and Finance charges paid	(2.04)	(0.99)
Net Cash Flow Generated from Financing Activities	C 46.75	14.05
Net Increase /(decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(A+B+C) 0.33	(0.65)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the year	0.01	0.66
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the year	0.34	0.01
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 8)		
Balances with Banks :		
-Cash on hand	-	0.01
-In Current Account	0.34	0.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	0.34	0.01

Note:

a) The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statement of Cash Flows notified under Section 133 of The Companies Act 2013, read together with Paragraph 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015 (as amended).

₹ in Crores				
Particulars	AS AT 31st March, 2024	Cash Flows	Non Cash Changes	AS AT 31st March, 2025
			Others	
Non Current Borrowings (Including Current Maturity)	26.78	24.00	1.21	51.99
Lease Liabilities	0.10	(0.03)	-	0.07
Current Borrowings	1.03	15.85	-	16.88
	27.91	39.82	1.21	68.94



₹ in Crores

Particulars	AS AT 31st March, 2023	Cash Flows	Non Cash Changes		AS AT 31st March, 2024
			Others		
Non Current Borrowings (Including Current Maturity)	14.25	12.53	-		26.78
Lease Liabilities	-	(0.02)	0.12		0.10
Current Borrowings	-	1.03	-		1.03
	14.25	13.54	0.12		27.91

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For, Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 112054W/W100725

Chirag Shah

per Chirag Shah

Partner

Membership No.: 122510

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 26.04.2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Omkar Chemical Industries Private Limited

Prajyot V Patil

Prajyot V Patil

Wholetime Director

DIN: 07820916

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 26.04.2025

Bhimashankar V Patil

Bhimashankar V Patil

Wholetime Director

DIN: 07871616



1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

The financial statements comprise financial statements of Omkar Chemical Industries Private Limited ("the Company" or "Omkar") (CIN U24304GJ2020PTC118468) for the year ended March 31, 2025. The Company is Private Limited Company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at 406, C1B/ 407/4, Panoli, GIDC, Bharuch - 394115, Gujarat.

The Company is engaged in manufacturing of Specialty Chemicals. The Company has manufacturing facility at Panoli, Gujarat.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India except for certain presentation and disclosures notified in Ind AS and Sub division II of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 are the first time prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer note 34 for information on how the company has adopted Ind AS. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

2 Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for net defined benefit (asset)/ liability and certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. The company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as going concern.

All amounts disclosed in the Standalone financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest ₹ Crores as per the requirement of division II of Schedule III, unless otherwise indicated.

The financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period. In addition, the Company has presented an additional balance sheet at the beginning of the preceding period i.e. as on April 01, 2023 on account of first time adoption to Ind AS. Refer note 34 for information on how the company has adopted Ind AS.

Current and non-current classification

Based on time involved between the acquisition of assets for the processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for determining current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet, except deferred tax assets and liabilities which are classified as non-current assets and liabilities respectively.

2.2 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements / estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets, liabilities and the accompanying disclosure, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and other factors that management consider to be relevant. Actual results may significantly differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis by the management of the Company. Revision to the accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which that estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future. The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable.

Estimates and assumptions:

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.



i) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

In estimating the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, the Company uses market observable data to the extent available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company establishes appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

ii) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits) and other long term employee benefits

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation 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 reporting date. Further, obligation for accumulated balances for compensated absences are determined using actuarial valuation using various assumptions.

iii) Taxes

Significant management judgment is also required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies, including estimates of temporary differences reversing on account of available benefits from the Income Tax Act, 1961 disclosed in note 27. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable could reduce if the estimates of the future taxable income are reduced.

iv) Impairment of Non Financial Assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years which involve estimate and assumption relating to demand of products, price realisation, exchange variation, inflation etc. and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to other Intangible Assets with indefinite useful life recognised by the Company.

v) Impairment of Financial Assets (including Trade Receivables)

Impairment testing for financial assets (other than trade receivables) is done at least once annually and upon occurrence of an indication of impairment. The recoverable amount of the individual financial assets is determined based on value-in-use calculations which required use of assumption. These assumptions are about risk of default and expected credit loss. The Company makes judgement in making these assumptions and selecting inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing condition and forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting year of counter party's credit worthiness.

Allowances for doubtful trade receivables represent the estimate of losses that could arise due to inability of the customer to make payments when due. These estimates are based on the customer ageing, customer category, specific credit circumstances and the historical experience of the Company as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting periods.

vi) Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles

Useful life of Property, Plant & Equipment, and Intangible assets is based on the life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or based on technical estimates, taking into account the Company's historical experience with similar assets, nature of the asset, estimated usage, expected residual values and operating conditions of the asset. Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/ amortizable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. The depreciation / amortization for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

The Company had changed its method of depreciation from written down value method to straight line method w.e.f April 01, 2024 to align the accounting policy with the Parent Company.



vii) Determination of lease term & discount rate

- Determination of lease term

Ind AS 116 Leases requires lessee to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes assessment on the expected lease term on lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of lease and the importance of the underlying to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of the suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

- Estimating the Incremental Borrowing Rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate that the Company has to pay to borrow over a similar terms, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-to-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which require estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs when available and is required to make certain entity / lease transaction specific estimates.

viii) Estimation of Claims, Provisions and Contingencies

Where an outflow of funds is believed to be probable and a reliable estimate of the outcome of the disputes 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 involves estimation uncertainty.

ix) Determination of Fair Market Value of Inventory

Inventories of raw materials, finished / semi-finished goods are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value.

2.3 Material accounting policies

a Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant & equipment recognised as at 1st April, 2023 measured as per previous GAAP and use that carrying value, on the date of transition, as the deemed cost of Property, Plant & Equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. All costs, including borrowing costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, is capitalized along with respective qualifying asset.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use. The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item. When significant parts of plant and machinery are required to be replaced at regular intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful life. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent costs related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment are included in its carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Subsequent costs are depreciated over the residual life of the respective assets. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant and Equipments, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.



ii. Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised so as to expense the cost of assets (other than properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the Straight line method. The useful life of property, plant and equipment is considered based on life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. In case of major components identified, depreciation is provided based on the useful life of each such component based on technical assessment, if materially different from that of the main asset.

Leasehold land is depreciated over the lease period.

Assets constructed on lease hold land are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives as per Schedule II of Companies Act 2013. Further, Assets individually costing ₹ 5,000 or less are depreciated fully in the year of acquisition.

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

iii. Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

b Intangible Assets**Computer Software****i. Recognition and measurement**

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as at 1st April, 2023 measured as per previous GAAP.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

ii. Amortization

Computer Software is amortised on a straight line basis over a period of 3 years, which in management's estimate represents the period during which economic benefits will be derived from their use.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date.

iii. Derecognition

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

c Capital Work in Progress

Capital work in progress (CWIP including related inventories) comprises expenditure related to and incurred during construction and development of capital project to get assets ready for their intended use and not completed as at reporting date. CWIP is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Cost of CWIP comprises direct cost, related incidental expenses, borrowing cost and other directly attributable costs.

d 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.

- Financial assets**Initial recognition and measurement**

On initial recognition, a financial asset (except for trade receivable) and a financial liability is recognised at fair value. In case of financial assets/liabilities which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss, its transaction cost are recognized immediately in profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue value of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. The trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115.



Business model Assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objectives of the business model in which a financial assets is held because it reflects the way business is managed and information is provided to the management of the company. The assessment of business model comprises the stated policies and objectives of the financial assets, management's strategy for holding the financial assets, the risks that affects the performance etc. Further, management also evaluates whether the contractual cashflow are solely payment of principal and interest considering the contractual terms of the instrument. Financial Assets with cashflows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit/loss, irrespective of business model.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified based on assessment of business model in which they are held. This assessment is done for portfolio of financial assets. The relevant categories are as below:

i) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial asset measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) 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.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income - Interest Income' in the statement of profit and loss.

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

A financial asset is classified at FVTOCI if it meet the criteria for initial recognition and are remeasured subsequently at fair value at the end of each reporting date through other comprehensive income (OCI).

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

Financial Assets which are not measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI and are held for trading are measured at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL). Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting date, with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognized in statement of profit and loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the underlying financial assets.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

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

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

Impairment of Financial assets

Impairment testing for financial assets (other than trade receivables) is done at least once annually and upon occurrence of an indication of impairment. The recoverable amount of the individual financial assets is determined based on value-in-use calculations which required use of assumption. These assumptions are about risk of default and expected credit loss. The Company makes judgement in making these assumptions and selecting inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing condition and forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting year of counter party's credit worthiness.

Allowances for doubtful trade receivables represent the estimate of losses that could arise due to inability of the customer to make payments when due. These estimates are based on the customer ageing, customer category, specific credit circumstances and the historical experience of the Company as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting periods.



- Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the 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.

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 the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are measured at

-Fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL') or at amortised cost (loans and borrowings) using the effective interest method.

a) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL.

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 Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL, are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting date. Resultant Gains or losses on fair valuation of financial liabilities are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss includes any interest paid on the financial liability.

The Company has not designated any financial liability except liability under derivative instrument as at fair value through profit or loss.

b) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liability that are not held for trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortized cost subsequently.

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

- Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when, and only when, the obligations under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. 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 amount is recognised in statement of profit and loss.



- Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations.

If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

- Offsetting of financial instruments

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

e Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, investments in mutual funds, equity investment other than investment in subsidiaries / joint ventures, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.

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

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

External valuers as well as internal experts are involved for valuation of financial and non-financial instruments measured/disclosed at fair value such as unquoted Equity Investments, Derivative Instruments, Intangibles with indefinite useful life and Asset held for sale.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

f Inventories

Inventories comprises of Raw material, finished goods (including semi finished goods), stores, chemicals, packing materials and by products.

Inventory of Raw material and finished goods (including semi finished goods) are carried at the lower of the cost and net realizable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses where considered necessary. Inventory of stores, chemicals, packing materials and other consumables are carried at cost.

Cost of Raw material comprises all cost of purchase and other cost incurred in bringing inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of finished goods comprises of cost of raw material, labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads. When goods are stored for a substantial period of time, costs includes other expenditure incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition (excluding interest).

Cost is determined using the moving weighted average cost method, while the net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost of completion and cost necessary to make the sale.



g Foreign currency transactions

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Company initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

h Revenue Recognition

Revenue from Contract with Customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services.

The accounting policies for the specific revenue streams of the company is summarized below:

i. Sale of Product

Revenue from sale of products is recognised when the Company transfers the control of goods to the customer as per the terms of contract at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange of goods. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically control the goods or services before transferring them to the customers. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing component, non-cash considerations and consideration payable to the customer (if any). In case of domestic sales, the Company believes that the control gets transferred to the customer on dispatch of the goods from the factory/depot and in case of exports, revenue is recognised on passage of control as per the terms of contract / inco terms.

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, it does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

ii. Contract Balances

Trade Receivables and Contract assets

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section 2.3(d) Financial Instruments- Initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Advance from customer, Contract liability

Advance from customer is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. Advance from customer is recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract. (i.e., transfer of control of the related goods or services to the customers).



Other Operating and Non-operating Incomes

i) Other Operating Incomes i.e. job charges income, etc. have been recognised on accrual basis in the financial statements except when there is uncertainty of collection.

ii) Interest Income is recognised on Effective Interest Rate (EIR) basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate.

iii) Dividend income is recognised at the time when the right to receive is established by the reporting date.

iv) Other Incomes have been recognised on accrual basis in the financial statements except when there is uncertainty of collection.

v) Revenue from Insurance claims are accounted for in the year of claim lodged with the insurance company based on the surveyor assessment. However, claims whose recovery cannot be ascertained with reasonable certainty are accounted for on actual receipts basis or completion of assessment with reasonable certainty whichever is earlier.

i) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

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

j) Employee benefits

Employee benefits include gratuity, compensated absences, contribution to provident fund, employees' state insurance and superannuation fund.

Short term employee benefits :

Short-term employee benefit obligations are recognised at an undiscounted amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year in which the related services are received.

Post employment benefits :

i) Defined benefit plans :

Retirement benefits in the form of gratuity are considered as defined benefit plans. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets.

The company provides for its gratuity liability based on actuarial valuation of the gratuity liability as at the Balance Sheet date, based on Projected Unit Credit Method, carried out by an actuary. The Company contributes to the gratuity fund, which are recognized as plan assets. The defined benefit obligation as reduced by fair value of plan assets is recognized in the Balance Sheet.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR 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.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Provision for Gratuity and its classifications between current and non-current liabilities are based on independent actuarial valuation.

ii) Defined contribution plan :

Retirement benefit in the form of Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund and family pension fund as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. The Company makes contributions towards provident fund and pension fund to the regulatory authorities in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for qualifying employees, where the Company has no further obligations beyond the monthly contributions. Both the employees and the Company make monthly contributions to the Provident Fund Plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary.



iii) Other Long-term Employee Benefits :

Other long term employee benefits comprise of compensated absences/leaves. Provision for Compensated Absences and its classifications between current and non-current liabilities are based on independent actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per the projected unit credit method. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity doesn't have any unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

k Taxes

Tax on Income comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

i. Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in India.

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.

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

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 realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method for the future tax consequences of deductible temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts at the reporting date, using the tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted as on reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences except when the deferred tax liability arises at the time of transactions that affects neither the accounting profit or loss nor taxable profit or loss, and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

l Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity share holders and weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

m Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised 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 risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities being a possible obligation as a result of past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more future events not wholly in control of the company are not recognised in the accounts. The nature of such liabilities and an estimate of its financial effect are disclosed in notes to the Financial Statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.



n Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. 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 indicates that they might be impaired.

If any indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of its assets other than inventory and deferred tax. An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined as higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating unit). Assessment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in the prior accounting period may no longer exist or may have decreased. An impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised.

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

o Leases

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

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether (i) the contract involves the use of identified asset; (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of lease and (iii) the Company has right to direct the use of the asset.

Company as a lessee

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

i. Right of Use Assets:

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

ii. Lease Liabilities:

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in borrowing rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension, or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero. Lease payments have been classified as financing activities.



iii. Short term Lease and lease of low value assets:

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of less than or equal to 12 months with no purchase option and assets with low value leases. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in statement of profit and loss over the lease term. The related cash flows are classified as operating activities.

p Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Statement of Cash Flow comprise cash and cheques in hand, bank balances, demand deposits with banks where the original maturity is three months or less.

q Exceptional item

Exceptional items are generally non-recurring items of income and expense within profit or loss from ordinary activities, which are of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the Company for the year.

r Segment reporting

The company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the company as a whole. The company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling of Specialty Chemicals. The board of directors monitors the operating results of the business as a whole for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Therefore, management views company's business activity as a single segment and there are no separate reportable segments in terms of the requirements of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" as notified under section 133 of the companies Act 2013. The Company also operates in one single geographical i.e. India.

s Dividend

The Company recognises a liability to pay dividend to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

2.4 New and Amended Standards:

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

(i) Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Ind AS 117, Insurance Contracts, vide notification dated 12 August 2024, under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2024, which is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024.

Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Ind AS 117 replaces Ind AS 104 Insurance Contracts. Ind AS 117 applies to all types of insurance contracts, regardless of the type of entities that issue them as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features; a few scope exceptions will apply. Ind AS 117 is based on a general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

The application of Ind AS 117 does not have material impact on the Company's separate financial statements as the Company has not entered any contracts in the nature of insurance contracts covered under Ind AS 117.

(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 116 Leases – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The MCA notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2024, which amend Ind AS 116, Leases, with respect to Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback.

The amendment specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024 and must be applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of Ind AS 116.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.



Note :3 Property, Plant and Equipment and Right of Use Assets

₹ in Crores

a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Description	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixture	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Computers	Total
Deemed Cost								
As at April 01, 2023	5.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.72
Additions	0.10	1.48	13.44	0.14	-	0.23	0.00	15.39
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	5.82	1.48	13.44	0.14	-	0.23	0.00	21.11
Additions	0.38	10.55	13.57	0.33	0.13	-	0.06	25.02
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(0.23)	-	(0.23)
As at March 31, 2025	6.20	12.03	27.01	0.47	0.13	-	0.06	45.90
Accumulated Depreciation								
As at April 01, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	0.14	1.72	0.01	-	0.04	0.00	1.91
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	-	0.14	1.72	0.01	-	0.04	0.00	1.91
Depreciation for the year	0.09	0.16	0.86	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	1.15
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(0.05)	-	(0.05)
As at March 31, 2025	0.09	0.30	2.58	0.03	0.01	-	(0.00)	3.01
Net Book Value / Carrying Amount								
As at March 31, 2025	6.11	11.73	24.43	0.44	0.12	-	0.06	42.89
As at March 31, 2024	5.82	1.34	11.72	0.13	-	0.19	0.00	19.20
As at April 01, 2023	5.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.72

Property, Plant and Equipment are pledged as security against borrowings by the Company, the details related to which have been described in Note 13 and 15 on Borrowings.

For Property, Plant and Equipment existing as on April 01, 2023, i.e. the date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has used Indian GAAP carrying value as deemed cost as permitted by Ind AS 101 "First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard". Accordingly, the net written down value as per Indian GAAP as on April 01, 2023 has been considered as gross block under Ind AS.

b) Right of Use Assets

₹ in Crores

Description	Plant and Equipment
As at April 01, 2023	-
Additions	0.11
Disposals / Adjustments	-
As at March 31, 2024	0.11
Additions	-
Disposals / Adjustments	-
As at March 31, 2025	0.11
Accumulated Depreciation	
As at April 01, 2023	-
Depreciation for the year	0.01
Disposals / Adjustments	-
As at March 31, 2024	0.01
Depreciation for the year	0.02
Disposals / Adjustments	-
As at March 31, 2025	0.03
Net Carrying Amount	
As at March 31, 2025	0.08
As at March 31, 2024	0.10
As at April 01, 2023	-



OMKAR CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN U24304GJ2020PTC118468
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025
c) Capital Work in Progress ("CWIP")

Description	₹ in Crores
Balance as at April 01, 2023	6.06
Additions	16.53
Disposals / Adjustments	(15.29)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	7.30
Additions	18.08
Disposals / Adjustments	(24.64)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	0.74

CWIP Ageing Schedule :

As At March 31, 2025	₹ in Crores				
Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Projects in progress	0.74	-	-	-	0.74
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	0.74	-	-	-	0.74

As At March 31, 2024	₹ in Crores				
Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Projects in progress	7.30	-	-	-	7.30
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	7.30	-	-	-	7.30



Particulars	AS AT 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 01st April 2023 ₹ in Crores
Note: 4			
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (at amortised cost)			
NON CURRENT			
Unsecured considered good			
Security Deposit	0.36	0.34	0.17
	0.36	0.34	0.17

Particulars	AS AT 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 01st April 2023 ₹ in Crores
Note: 5			
OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Capital Advances	0.57	0.80	2.40
	0.57	0.80	2.40

Particulars	AS AT 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 01st April 2023 ₹ in Crores
Note: 6			
INVENTORIES			
At lower of cost or net realizable value			
Raw Material (Including stock in transit of ₹ 1.27 Crore (previous year ₹ Nil))	11.67	1.97	-
Finished Goods	15.96	1.68	-
Stores, Chemicals, Packing Materials, Fuel and Other Consumables	0.49	0.00	-
	28.12	3.65	-

Inventories are pledged / hypothecated as security against the working capital facility (Refer Note 13 & 15).

Particulars	AS AT 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 01st April 2023 ₹ in Crores
Note: 7			
TRADE RECEIVABLES			
Unsecured Considered good	24.34	0.40	-
	24.34	0.40	-

a) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally having credit period of 7 to 120 days.

b) Above balances with trade receivables include balances with related parties and for the terms and conditions relating to related party receivables. (Refer Note 33)

Trade Receivables ageing schedule:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						₹ in Crores
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed – considered good	24.34	-	-	-	-	-	24.34
(ii) Undisputed – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowances for credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	24.34	-	-	-	-	-	24.34

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						₹ in Crores
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed – considered good	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	0.40
(ii) Undisputed – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowances for credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	0.40

Particulars	AS AT 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 01st April 2023 ₹ in Crores
Note: 8			
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash on Hand	-	0.01	0.00
Balances with Banks :			
In Current Accounts	0.34	0.00	0.66
	0.34	0.01	0.66



Particulars	AS AT 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 01st April 2023 ₹ in Crores
Note: 9			
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Unsecured, considered good			
At amortised cost			
Interest Accrued But Not Due	0.02	0.01	0.00
Loans and Advances to Employees	0.07	0.01	-
	0.09	0.02	0.00

Particulars	AS AT 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 01st April 2023 ₹ in Crores
Note: 10			
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS			
Advances for Goods and Services	0.52	0.00	0.02
Prepaid Expenses	0.05	0.00	-
Goods and Service Tax Balance	4.97	3.25	0.94
	5.54	3.25	0.96

Particulars	AS AT 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 01st April 2023 ₹ in Crores
Note: 11			
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL			
AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL			
50,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (Previous Year - 31,50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each)	5.00	3.15	3.15
	5.00	3.15	3.15
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL			
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital	4.74	3.00	1.50
47,42,424 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (Previous Year - 30,00,000 Equity Shares ₹ 10 each)	4.74	3.00	1.50

a) Reconciliation of Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Particulars	31st March 2025 Nos.	₹ in Crores	31st March 2024 Nos.	₹ in Crores
At the beginning of the year	30,00,000	3.00	15,00,000	1.50
Change during the year	17,42,424	1.74	15,00,000	1.50
At the end of the year	47,42,424	4.74	30,00,000	3.00

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has one class of equity shares. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

	31st March 2025 Nos.	% of Holding	31st March 2024 Nos.	% of Holding
Bhimashankar Vishwanath Patil	8,05,000	16.97%	8,25,000	27.50%
Prajyot Vishwanath Patil	7,60,000	16.03%	8,25,000	27.50%
Champalal Chhagalal Rawal	-	-	5,40,000	18.00%
Ravikant Dhansukhbhai Kabariya	-	-	6,60,000	22.00%
Aniket Dattatray Sagare	-	-	1,50,000	5.00%
AWL Agri Business Limited (Formerly known as Adani Wilmar Limited)	31,77,424	67.00%	-	-
	47,42,424	100.00%	30,00,000	100.00%

During the year ended March 31, 2025, AWL Agri Business Limited (Formerly known as Adani Wilmar Limited) ("AWL") has acquired 67% of the equity shares in the Company from existing share holders and pursuant to that AWL becomes the Holding Company of the Company.

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

Particulars	AS AT 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 01st April 2023 ₹ in Crores
Note: 12			
OTHER EQUITY			
Securities Premium			
Opening Balance	-	-	-
Add : Premium received on issue of shares	7.23	-	-
Closing Balance	7.23	-	-
Retained Earnings			
Opening Balance	(4.01)	(0.04)	-
Add : (loss) for the year	(0.41)	(3.97)	-
Add : Re-measurement (loss) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	(0.00)	-	-
Closing Balance	(4.42)	(4.01)	(0.04)
	2.81	(4.01)	(0.04)

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Security premium represents the premium received on issue of shares over and above the face value of Equity Shares. Such amount is available for utilization in accordance of the Provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) Retained earnings are the (loss)/profit that the Company has incurred till date, less any transfer to general reserves, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings also includes re-measurement loss / (gain) on defined benefit plans net of taxes that will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.



Particulars	AS AT 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crore	AS AT 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crore	AS AT 01st April 2023 ₹ in Crore
Note: 13			
NON CURRENT BORROWINGS (at amortised cost)			
Term Loans			
From Banks (Secured)			
- Rupee Loan	13.17	10.79	6.64
From Related Party (unsecured)	35.92	14.65	7.51
From others (Unsecured)	-	0.01	0.01
	49.09	25.45	14.16

Notes:

- a) Loans from Bank are borrowed @ 9% p.a. (External benchmark i.e. Repo Rate +Spread with a reset on annual basis) and are repayable in 84 and 80 months.
- b) Loans from Related parties are taken @ 9.50% and repayable after 3 years from the date of grant of loan.
- c) Loans from Bank are borrowed against equitable mortgage of Factory land and building and hypothecation of Plant and Machinery ,present & future, personal guarantees of Mr Bhimashankar Vishwanath Patil and Mr Prajyot Vishwanath Patil, the Directors of the Company and Letter Of Comfort of AWL Agri Business Limited (formerly known as Adani Wilmar Limited).
- d) Exclusive first charge by way of Hypothecation of entire Raw Materials, Stock-in-process, Stores & Spares, Packing Material, Finished goods and Book debts of the Company, both present & future.

Particulars	AS AT 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crore	AS AT 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crore	AS AT 01st April 2023 ₹ in Crore
Note: 14			
PROVISIONS			
Provisions for Employee Benefits			
Compensated Absences	0.07	0.00	-
Gratuity (Refer Note :30)	0.03	0.00	-
	0.10	0.00	-

Particulars	AS AT 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 01st April 2023 ₹ in Crores
Note: 15			
CURRENT BORROWINGS (at amortised cost)			
Working Capital Facility			
From Banks (Secured)			
- Cash Credit	16.88	1.03	-
-Current Maturities of Non Current Borrowings	2.89	1.33	0.09
	19.77	2.36	0.09

Working Capital Loan from Bank is borrowed @ 9% p.a. (External benchmark i.e. Repo Rate +Spread with a reset on annual basis).The Working Capital Loan has common securities with Term loan from Bank, refer clause c and d of note 13.



Particulars	AS AT 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 01st April 2023 ₹ in Crores
Note: 16			
TRADE PAYABLES			
Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	2.70	0.17	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises	21.73	4.09	0.03
	24.43	4.26	0.03

- a) Above balances with trade payables include balances with related parties. (Refer Note 33)
b) Trade Payables are non interest bearing and are normally settled as per the agreed terms of payment.

Trade Payable ageing schedule:
As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due (including accruals)	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	2.70	-	-	-	-	2.70
(ii) Undisputed Dues of Others	21.73	-	-	-	-	21.73
(iii) Disputed Dues - Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	24.43	-	-	-	-	24.43

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due (including accruals)	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	0.17	-	-	-	-	0.17
(ii) Undisputed Dues of Others	4.09	-	-	-	-	4.09
(iii) Disputed Dues - Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4.26	-	-	-	-	4.26

Particulars	AS AT 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 01st April 2023 ₹ in Crores
Note: 17			
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			
At amortised cost			
Capital Creditors and Retention Money	1.98	3.86	0.19
Employee Dues Payable	0.07	0.04	0.01
	2.05	3.90	0.20

Particulars	AS AT 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 01st April 2023 ₹ in Crores
Note: 18			
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Statutory Dues (Including provident fund, tax deducted at source, Goods and Service Tax and others)	0.12	0.01	0.03
	0.12	0.01	0.03

Particulars	AS AT 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores	AS AT 01st April 2023 ₹ in Crores
Note: 19			
PROVISIONS			
CURRENT			
Provisions for Employee Benefits			
Compensated Absences	0.01	0.00	-
Gratuity	0.00	0.00	-
	0.01	0.00	-



Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	Year Ended 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores
Note: 20		
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
I) Revenue from Sale of Products		
Domestic Sales	122.72	13.95
	122.72	13.95
II) Other Operating Revenue		
Sale of Scrap	0.00	-
Job Work Charges	0.14	-
	<u>122.86</u>	<u>13.95</u>

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	Year Ended 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores
Note: 21		
OTHER INCOME		
Interest Income on		
- Bank Deposits and Inter Corporate Deposits	0.00	0.01
- Taxes Refund	0.00	-
- Others	0.02	0.02
	<u>0.02</u>	<u>0.03</u>

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	Year Ended 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores
Note: 22		
COST OF RAW MATERIALS CONSUMED		
Opening Inventories	1.97	-
Add : Purchases during the year	133.71	15.99
	135.68	15.99
Less : Closing Inventories	11.67	1.97
	<u>124.01</u>	<u>14.02</u>

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	Year Ended 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores
Note: 23		
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and By-products		
Opening Inventories		
- Finished Goods and By-Products	1.68	-
Closing Inventories		
- Finished Goods and By-Products	15.96	1.68
	<u>(14.28)</u>	<u>(1.68)</u>

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	Year Ended 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores
Note: 24		
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	1.94	0.35
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	0.03	-
Gratuity Expenses (Refer Note 30)	0.02	0.00
Workmen and Staff Welfare Expenses	0.11	-
	<u>2.10</u>	<u>0.35</u>



Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	Year Ended 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores
Note: 25		
FINANCE COSTS		
Interest Expenses on:		
- Term loans from Banks and Inter Corporate Deposit	2.27	0.94
- Working capital loans, Trade Credits and Others	0.39	0.04
- Other Interest	0.05	0.00
Interest on Finance Lease	0.01	0.01
Bank and Other Finance Charges	0.52	0.00
	3.24	0.99

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2025 ₹ in Crores	Year Ended 31st March 2024 ₹ in Crores
Note: 26		
OTHER EXPENSES		
Consumption of Chemicals, Stores, Spares and Consumables	0.52	0.30
Power and Fuel	2.95	1.28
Contract Labour Charges	0.94	-
Rates and Taxes	0.02	0.14
Contractual Administrative Manpower and Security Service Charges	0.20	0.02
Repairs and Maintenance:		
- Plant & Equipment	0.46	0.00
- Others	0.00	0.13
	0.46	0.13
Freight and Forwarding Expenses	0.11	0.12
Advertisement and Sales Promotion Expenses	0.10	0.06
Brokerage, Commission and Service Charges	0.03	-
Insurance	0.05	0.08
Lease Rental Expenses	0.32	0.00
Travelling and Conveyance	0.11	0.01
Payment to Auditors :		
- Statutory Audit Fees	0.03	-
Communication Expenses	0.06	0.01
Printing and Stationery	0.12	0.03
Loss on Sale/Discard of Property Plant and Equipment (Net)	0.00	-
Environmental Expenses	0.44	-
Legal, Professional Fees and Subscription	0.46	0.11
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.15	0.04
	7.07	2.33



27 Income Tax Expense:

The major component of income tax expenses are as under :

(i) Tax Expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss :

Particulars	₹ in Crore	
	Year Ended 31st March, 2025	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Current Income tax	-	-
Current tax charge	-	-
Deferred Tax	(0.02)	0.02
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences		
Total Tax Expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	(0.02)	0.02

The Company has commenced its commercial operations during the previous financial year and has incurred tax losses. In accordance with the principles laid down in Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes, deferred tax assets arising from unabsorbed depreciation and carry-forward tax losses are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be utilized.

Considering the initial stage of operations, the Company has not recognized deferred tax assets as at the reporting date, in accordance with the principle of prudence.

This position will be reviewed periodically, and deferred tax assets will be recognized when there is reasonable certainty of availability of future taxable profits.

28 Contingent liabilities and Commitments

A) Contingent liabilities to the extent not provided for :

There are no contingent liability as on March 31, 2025.

B) Commitments :

Capital Commitments:

Particulars	₹ in Crore	
	Year Ended 31st March, 2025	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed and not provided for (net of advance)	1.97	-

29 Earning Per Share ('EPS')

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2025	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Basic and Diluted Earning per Share		
i) Profit/(loss) for basic and diluted earning per share of ₹ 10 each (Loss) for the year (₹ in Crore)	(0.41)	(3.97)
ii) Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares for basic and diluted earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	30,00,000	15,00,000
Effect of fresh issue of equity shares	10,83,645	1,31,507
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares for basic and diluted earnings	40,83,645	16,31,507
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share of ₹ 10 each	(0.99)	(24.33)

30 Employee Benefits

a) Contributions to Defined Contribution Plan, recognized as expense for the year are as under :

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2025	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Provident Fund	0.03	-
Total	0.03	-

b) Defined Benefit Obligations (Gratuity):

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan (Non-funded) and is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, which provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. Vesting occurs on completion of 5 continuous year of services as per Indian Law. However, no vesting condition applies in case of death. The scheme is Non-funded.

Liability in respect of Gratuity is determined based on actuarial valuation done by actuary as at the balance sheet date. Current and non current classification has been done based on actuarial valuation report.

Aforesaid post-employment benefit plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment Risk	These Plans invest in long term debt instruments such as Government Securities and highly rated corporate bonds. The valuation of which is inversely proportionate to the interest rate movements. There is risk of volatility in asset values due to market fluctuations and impairment of assets due to credit losses.
Interest Risk	The present value of the defined benefit liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting year on Government securities. A decrease in yields will increase the fund liabilities and vice-versa.
Longevity Risk	The present value of the defined benefit liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary Risk	The present value of the defined benefit liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.



Following table summarizes the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and balance of Defined Benefit Plan and Plan Assets recognised in the Balance Sheet as per actuarial valuation:

Particulars	₹ in Crore	
	Gratuity (Non Funded)	
	Year Ended 31st March, 2025	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
i. Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Liability at the beginning of the year	0.00	-
Current Service Cost	0.02	0.00
Interest Cost	0.00	-
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
Change in demographic assumptions		-
Change in financial assumptions	0.00	-
Experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	0.00	-
Present Value of Defined Benefits Obligation at the end of the year	0.03	0.00
ii. Net Asset / (Liability) recognised in balance sheet		
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations at the end of the year	0.03	0.00
Fair Value of Plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Net (Liability)/Asset recognized in balance sheet as at the end of the year	0.03	(0.00)
iii. Gratuity Cost for the year		
Current service cost	0.02	0.00
Interest cost	0.00	-
Net Gratuity cost	0.02	0.00
iv. Other Comprehensive income		
Change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Change in financial assumptions	0.00	-
Experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	0.00	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income	0.00	-
v. Actuarial Assumptions		
Discount Rate (per annum)	6.90%	7.20%
Annual Increase in Salary Cost	8.00%	8.00%
Mortality Rate During employment	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14
Normal retirement age	58 Years	58 Years
Attrition Rate (based on completed years of service)		
- Up to 5 years	0.00%	0.00%
- Above 5 years	6.00%	6.00%

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

vi. Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting year, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is given below:

Particulars	AS AT 31st March, 2025		AS AT 31st March, 2024	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base)	0.03		0.00	
Discount Rate (- / + 1%)	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	23.91%	-18.40%	24.31%	-18.55%
Salary Growth Rate (- / + 1%)	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.01
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-18.38%	23.38%	-18.58%	23.86%
Attrition Rate (- / + 50%)	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	6.37%	-5.75%	6.35%	-5.82%
Mortality Rate (- / + 10%)	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	0.05%	-0.05%	0.03%	-0.03%

vii. Effect of Plan on Entity's Future Cash Flows

Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting year is 22 years (Previous year 22 years). The expected maturity analysis of gratuity benefits is as follows :

Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):

Particulars	₹ in Crore	
	Year Ended 31st March, 2025	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
1 year	0.00	0.00
2 to 5 years	0.00	0.00
6 to 10 years	0.00	0.00
More than 10 years	0.13	0.02



c) Compensated absences/ leaves

Other long term employee benefits comprise of compensated absences/leaves, which are recognized based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial liability for compensated absences as at the year ended 31st March, 2025 is ₹ 0.08 Crore (Previous Year ₹ Nil).

d) In September 2020, the Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 ('code') which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020 which is yet to be notified. The Company will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are notified.

31 Disclosure required under Ind AS 115

A Contract Balances

(i) The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from the contracts with customers.

Particulars	₹ in Crore	
	Year Ended 31st March, 2025	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Trade receivables (refer note 7)	24.34	0.40
Contract liabilities	-	-

(ii) Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities during the year:

Particulars	₹ in Crore	
	Year Ended 31st March, 2025	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Contract assets reclassified to receivables	-	-
Contract liabilities recognised as revenue during the year	-	-

B Reconciliation of the amount of revenue recognized in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	₹ in Crore	
	Year Ended 31st March, 2025	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Revenue as per contracted price	122.72	13.95
Adjustments		
Sales Returns	-	-
Trade Discounts, Promotional Schemes etc.	-	-
Revenue from contract with customers recognised	<u>122.72</u>	<u>13.95</u>

C Disaggregation of Revenue from Contracts with Customers

All revenue from contract with customers are recognised on transfer of goods at point in time i.e. satisfaction of performance obligation upon deliver /dispatch of goods based on contractual terms.

32 Dues to micro and small enterprises

Under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED) which came in to force from 2nd October, 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. On the basis of the information and records available with management, outstanding dues to the Micro and Small enterprise as defined in the MSMED Act, 2006 are disclosed as below.

Particulars	₹ in Crore	
	Year Ended 31st March, 2025	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
The Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year;		
- Principal	2.70	0.17
- Interest	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest paid by the buyer under the Act along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest due and payable for the year (where the principal has been paid but interest under the Act not paid);	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year; and	Nil	Nil
The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	Nil	Nil

The Disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to Micro and Small Enterprises have been made in the Financial Statements based on the information received from the vendors and available with the Company.



33 Related Party Disclosures

The management has identified the following entities and individuals as related parties of the Company for the purpose of reporting as per Ind AS 24 - Related Party Transactions, which are as under:

i) List of related parties and description of relationship:

Holding Company

AWL Agri Business Limited (Formerly known as Adani Wilmar Limited) (w.e.f August 16, 2024)

Entities over which Directors or Key Management Personnel ("KMP") of the company or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence / control (directly or indirectly)

Dark Horse Enterprise (till August 16, 2024)

Worldchem Industries Private Limited

Directors

Mr Bhimashankar Vishwanath Patil	Wholetime Director
Mr Prajyot Vishwanath Patil	Wholetime Director
Mr Ravindra Kumar Singh (w.e.f. August 16, 2024)	Director
Mr Niranjan Jain (w.e.f. August 16, 2024)	Director
Mr Bikramjit Paul (w.e.f. August 16, 2024)	Director
Mr Champalal Chhogalal Rawal (till August 16, 2024)	Director
Mr Ravikant Dhansukhbhai Kabariya (till August 16, 2024)	Director
Mr Aniket Dattatray Sagare (till August 16, 2024)	Director

Notes:

1) The names of the related parties and nature of the relationships where control exists are disclosed irrespective of whether or not there have been transactions between the related parties. For others, the names and the nature of relationships is disclosed only when the transactions are entered into by the Company with the related parties during the existence of the related party relationship.

Particulars of transactions with related parties :

		(₹ in Crore)	
Nature of Transaction	Name of Related Party	Year Ended 31st March, 2025	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Sale of Products	AWL Agri Business Limited	88.74	-
	Worldchem Industries Private Limited	12.24	10.91
Purchase of Products	AWL Agri Business Limited	61.54	-
	Worldchem Industries Private Limited	24.26	13.14
Purchase of Capital goods	Dark Horse Enterprise	0.36	2.47
Job work charges	Worldchem Industries Private Limited	3.02	-
Remuneration to Directors	Mr Bhimashankar Vishwanath Patil	0.44	-
	Mr Prajyot Vishwanath Patil	0.31	-
Interest Paid	AWL Agri Business Limited	0.91	-
	Mr Bhimashankar Vishwanath Patil	0.22	-
	Mr Prajyot Vishwanath Patil	0.19	-
Loan Received (including interest re-investment)	AWL Agri Business Limited	29.03	-
	Mr Bhimashankar Vishwanath Patil	0.20	1.50
	Mr Prajyot Vishwanath Patil	0.17	1.57
	Mr Champalal Chhogalal Rawal	-	0.90
	Mr Ravikant Dhansukhbhai Kabariya	0.16	0.10
	Mr Aniket Dattatray Sagare	0.23	0.83
	Worldchem Industries Private Limited	4.58	2.36
Loan Repaid	Mr Bhimashankar Vishwanath Patil	0.40	-
	Mr Champalal Chhogalal Rawal	2.66	0.09
	Mr Ravikant Dhansukhbhai Kabariya	2.02	0.05
	Mr Aniket Dattatray Sagare	1.06	-
	Worldchem Industries Private Limited	6.97	-
Subscription of equity shares	AWL Agri Business Limited	8.97	-



Related Party balances:

		(₹ in Crore)	
Nature of Transaction	Name of Related Party	As At 31st March, 2025	As At 31st March, 2024
Trade Receivable	AWL Agri Business Limited	21.39	-
Trade Payable	AWL Agri Business Limited	16.13	-
	Worldchem Industries Private Limited	0.95	1.55
	Dark Horse Enterprise	-	0.36
Loans	AWL Agri Business Limited	29.03	-
	Mr Bhimashankar Vishwanath Patil	3.67	3.87
	Mr Prajyot Vishwanath Patil	3.22	3.05
	Mr Champalal Chhagalal Rawal	-	2.66
	Mr Ravikant Dhansukhbhai Kabariya	-	1.86
	Mr Aniket Dattatray Sagare	-	0.83
	Worldchem Industries Private Limited	-	2.39

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties :

- a) Outstanding balances of related parties at the year-end are unsecured and settlement taken place in cash.
- b) Remuneration does not include Provision for Leave Encashment and Gratuity as it is provided in the books on the basis of actuarial valuation for the Company as a whole and hence individual figures cannot be identified. The amounts are not expected to be material.
- c) Transaction entered into with related party are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.
- d) For the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (previous year Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates..
- e) All above figures are net of taxes wherever applicable.



Note 34: First-time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended March 31, 2025, are the first financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For accounting periods up to and including the period ended March 31, 2024, the Company prepared its annual financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP).

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for the year ending on March 31, 2025, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 01, 2023, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 01, 2023 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024. The Company has made select presentation and disclosures in preparing these financial statements as per Ind AS and Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

Note 34.1 : Exemptions availed on the first time adoption of Ind AS 101

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions:

- (a) The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and used that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

(b) Estimates

The estimates at April 01, 2023 and March 31, 2024 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the following items where application of Indian GAAP did not require estimation:

- FVTPL - quoted investments in mutual fund
- Impairment of financial assets based on the risk exposure and application of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions existing as at April 01, 2023, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of March 31, 2024.

(c) Fair value measurement of financial assets and liabilities:

The Company has applied provisions of Ind AS 109 for financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value prospectively to transactions accruing on or after date of transition to Ind AS.

(d) Leases:

Ind AS 115 requires an entity to assess whether a contract or arrangement contains a lease. According to Ind AS 116, this assessment should be carried out at the inception of the contract or arrangement. However, the Company has used Ind AS 101 exemption and assessed all arrangements based on conditions in place as at the date of transition.

- (e) The Company's management had previously issued its audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 on July 08, 2024 that were prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles of the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India ('Previous GAAP'). The Company's management has now prepared the Ind AS financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down by the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The Company has prepared a reconciliation of the amounts of net profit as reported under the Previous GAAP to those computed as per Ind AS and the same is given in note no. 34.3 below. The Company has also prepared a reconciliation of the amounts of total equity as reported under the previous GAAP to those computed as per Ind AS and the same is given in note no. 34.4 below.



Note 34.2 : Effect of Ind AS adoption on Balance Sheet as at April 01, 2023 (date of transition to Ind AS) :

Note 34.2 : Effect of Ind AS adoption on Balance Sheet as at April 01, 2023 (date of transition to Ind AS) :				
		Indian GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
			1st April 2023	
Particulars	Footnotes		(₹ in Crore)	
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment		5.71	-	5.71
Capital Work-in-Progress		6.06	-	6.06
Financial Assets				
(i) Other Financial Assets	1	-	0.17	0.17
Other Non Current Assets	1 and 2	0.21	2.19	2.40
		11.98	2.36	14.34
Current assets				
Inventories		-	-	-
Financial Assets				
(i) Trade Receivables		-	-	-
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents		0.67	-	0.67
(iii) Bank balance other than (iii) above		-	-	-
(iv) Loans		-	-	-
(v) Other Financial Assets	1	0.00	-	0.00
Other Current Assets	1	3.35	(2.40)	0.96
		4.02	(2.40)	1.62
TOTAL		16.00	(0.04)	15.96
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity Share Capital		1.50	-	1.50
Other Equity	2	0.00	(0.04)	(0.04)
		1.50	(0.04)	1.46
Liabilities				
Non Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings		14.16	-	14.16
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	-	-
		14.16	-	14.16
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
(i) Short Term Borrowing		0.09	-	0.09
(ii) Trade Payables	1	0.22	(0.19)	0.03
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	1	-	0.19	0.19
Other Current Liabilities		0.03	-	0.03
Provisions		-	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	1	0.00	(0.00)	0.00
		0.34	(0.00)	0.34
TOTAL LIABILITIES		14.50	(0.00)	14.50
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		16.00	(0.04)	15.96



Effect of Ind AS adoption on Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024:

Effect of Ind AS adoption on Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024:		Indian GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
		As at March 31, 2024		
Particulars	Footnotes	(₹ in Crore)		
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	19.29	(0.10)	19.19
Capital Work-in-Progress		7.30	-	7.30
Right of Use Assets	4	-	0.10	0.10
Financial Assets		-	-	-
(i) Other Financial Assets		-	0.34	0.34
Other Non Current Assets	1 and 2	0.37	0.43	0.80
		26.96	0.76	27.72
Current assets				
Inventories		3.65	-	3.65
Financial Assets				
(i) Trade Receivables		0.42	-	0.42
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents		0.01	-	0.01
(iii) Other Financial Assets	1	-	0.02	0.02
Other Current Assets	1	4.09	(0.62)	3.27
		8.17	(0.80)	7.37
		35.13	(0.04)	35.09
TOTAL				
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity Share Capital		3.00	-	3.00
Other Equity	2, 3 and 4	(3.88)	(0.15)	(4.02)
		(0.88)	(0.15)	(1.02)
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
(a) Borrowings	1	25.48	(0.02)	25.45
(b) Lease Liabilities	4	-	0.08	0.08
Provisions	5	-	0.01	0.01
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)		0.02	-	0.02
		25.49	0.06	25.56
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
(i) Lease Liabilities		-	0.02	0.02
(ii) Short Term Borrowing		2.34	0.02	2.37
(iii) Trade Payables	1	8.12	(3.86)	4.26
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	1	-	3.90	3.90
Other Current Liabilities	1	0.05	(0.04)	0.01
Provisions		-	0.00	0.00
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	-	-
		10.51	0.04	10.56
		36.01	0.11	36.11
TOTAL LIABILITIES		36.01	0.11	36.11
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		35.13	(0.04)	35.09



Note 34.3 : Effect of Ind AS on profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2024		Indian GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
		April 01, 2023 to March 31, 2024		
Particulars	Footnotes	(₹ in Crore)		
Revenue From Operations		13.95	-	13.95
Other Income		0.03	-	0.03
Total Income (I)		13.98	-	13.98
Cost of Raw Materials Consumed	1	14.32	(0.29)	14.02
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and By-products		(1.68)	-	(1.68)
Employee Benefits Expense	5	0.35	0.01	0.35
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	3 & 4	1.89	0.01	1.91
Finance Costs	1 & 4	0.98	0.02	0.99
Other Expenses	1 & 4	1.98	0.36	2.34
Total Expense (II)		17.83	0.11	17.94
(Loss) Before Tax (III) = (I) - (II)		(3.86)	(0.11)	(3.97)
Tax Expenses				
Current Tax		-	-	-
Deferred Tax		0.02	-	0.02
Total Tax Expense : (IV)		0.02	-	0.02
(Loss) for the year (V)=(III) - (IV)		(3.88)	(0.11)	(3.99)
Other Comprehensive Income				
Other Comprehensive Income not to be reclassified to Profit or Loss in subsequent period		-	-	-
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans		-	-	-
Income tax credit		-	-	-
Net Other Comprehensive Income not to be reclassified to Profit or Loss in subsequent period (VI)		-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII) = (V) +(VI)		(3.88)	(0.11)	(3.99)

Footnotes to the reconciliation of equity as at April 01, 2023 and March 31, 2024 and profit or loss for the year ended Mar 31, 2024 :

Note 34.4 Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2024 and April 01, 2023

Equity Reconciliation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023
Total equity as per previous GAAP	(0.88)	1.50
Effects of transition to Ind-AS	(0.15)	(0.04)
	(1.02)	1.46

Notes to First time adoption of Ind AS

- The Company has reclassified as per the requirements of Ind AS assets/liabilities which do not meet definition of financial assets/financial liabilities to other non current/current assets/liabilities.
- The Company has derecognized assets which do not meet definition of assets as per Ind AS.
- The Company has derecognized Property Plant and Equipment which do not meet definition of Property Plant and Equipment as per Ind AS.
- Under Ind AS 116, Leases, the lessee has recognized right of use assets and lease liabilities at the inception of lease. Right of use asset has been depreciated over the lease period, lease liability has been classified as financial liability and finance cost has been charged on it for each reporting period. The above calculated amount is cumulative of depreciation on right-of-use assets, finance cost element and reversal of lease rent expenses.
- The Company has accounted as per Ind AS 19 Employee benefits and recognized gratuity expenses and compensated absences.



35 Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurements, Financial Risk and Capital Management

A) Accounting classification and fair value of Financial Instruments

The following table shows the carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The following table shows the carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and liabilities					₹ in Crore
Particulars	Refer Note	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
		Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets					
Measured at Amortised Cost					
Trade Receivables	7	24.34	24.34	0.40	0.40
Security Deposits (Current & Non-Current)	4	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.34
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	0.34	0.34	0.01	0.01
Other Assets (Current & Non-Current)	9	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.02
Total Financial Assets		25.13	25.13	0.76	0.76
Financial liabilities					
Measured at Amortised Cost					
Borrowings	13 & 15	68.85	68.85	27.81	27.81
Trade Payables	16	24.43	24.43	4.26	4.26
Other Financial Liabilities	17	2.05	2.05	3.90	3.90
Total Financial Liabilities		95.33	95.33	35.97	35.97

Notes:

(i) The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, loans receivable, security deposits given and other financial assets, borrowings, trade payables and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the nature of these instruments. The Company's borrowings have been contracted at market rates of interest based on its credit rating. Accordingly, the carrying value of such loans approximate fair value.

(ii) The Company has not disclosed fair value of Lease Liability as per Ind AS 107.

B) Fair Value Hierarchy

The Company does not have any financial assets or liability measured at fair value hence the disclosure of fair value hierarchy is not relevant.

C) Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Review

The Company's Financial Risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management directions. The Company's Financial Assets comprises mainly Trade Receivables, Cash and Cash Equivalents and Other Assets. The Company's Liabilities comprises mainly Borrowings, Trade and other payables.

i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The value of financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, liquidity and other market changes. The Company's exposure to market risk mainly comprises of revenue generating and operating activities.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to changes in interest rates due to its financing, investing and cash management activities. The risks arising from interest rate movements arise from bank borrowings with variable interest rates.

For Company's total borrowings, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year:

Particulars	₹ in Crore	
	Year Ended 31st March, 2025	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Borrowings	68.85	27.81
% of borrowings out of above bearing variable rate of interest	48%	47%

In case of fluctuation in interest rates by 50 basis points and all other variable were held constant, the Company's profit for the year would increase or decrease as follows:

Particulars	₹ in Crore	
	Year Ended 31st March, 2025	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
50 bps increase would decrease the profit before tax by	(0.16)	(0.07)
50 bps decrease would Increase the profit before tax by	0.16	0.07

ii) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty or customer will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Group. Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk principally consist of Trade and Other Receivables, Cash & Cash Equivalents, and Other Financial Assets. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

Credit risk encompasses both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of counter parties on continuous basis with appropriate approval mechanism for sanction of credit limits.



Trade Receivables

Receivables are deemed to be past due or impaired with reference to the Company's normal terms and conditions of business. These terms and conditions are determined on a case to case basis with reference to the customer's credit quality and prevailing market conditions. Receivables that are classified as 'past due' are those that have not been settled within the terms and conditions that have been agreed with that customer.

The credit quality of the Company's customers is monitored on an ongoing basis and assessed for impairment where indicators of such impairment exist. The solvency of the debtor and their ability to repay the receivable is considered in assessing receivables for impairment. Where receivables have been impaired, the Company actively seeks to recover the amounts in question and enforce compliance with credit terms.

For credit risk profile of Trade Receivables Refer Note 7

Particulars	₹ in Crore	
	Year Ended 31st March, 2025	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables		
Opening Balance of Credit Losses	-	-
Allowances provided during the year	-	-
Closing Balance of Credit Losses	-	-

iii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using cash flow forecasting models. These models consider the maturity of its financial investments, committed funding and projected cash flows from operations. The Company's objective is to provide financial resources to meet its business objectives in a timely, cost effective and reliable manner and to manage its capital structure. A balance between continuity of funding and flexibility is maintained through the use of various types of borrowings.

The Company's principle sources of liability are cash and cash equivalents, cash flow from operations and available unutilised credit limit sanctioned by the Banks. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements and accordingly no liquidity risk is perceived.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities :

The table below provides details regarding contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments:

As at 31st March, 2025						₹ in Crore
Particulars	Refer Note	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	More than 5 Years	Total
Borrowings*	13 & 15	68.85	24.40	56.06	1.48	81.95
Trade Payables	16	24.43	24.43	-	-	24.43
Lease Liability*		0.08	0.02	0.06	-	0.08
Other Current Financial Liabilities	17	2.05	2.05	-	-	2.05
		95.41	50.90	56.12	1.48	108.50

As at 31st March, 2024						₹ in Crore
Particulars	Refer Note	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	More than 5 Years	Total
Borrowings*	13 & 15	27.81	3.45	27.89	0.17	31.50
Trade Payables	16	4.26	4.26	-	-	4.26
Lease Liability*		0.10	0.02	0.08	-	0.10
Other Current Financial Liabilities	17	3.90	3.90	-	-	3.90
		36.07	11.63	27.97	0.17	39.76

*Maturity profile of the Borrowings and Lease Liability mention in the above table, has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities including interest that will be paid upto the maturity of the liabilities.

D) Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value.

The Company manage its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust return capital to shareholders or issue of new equity shares. The Company has not distributed any dividend to its shareholders. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is Net Debt divided by Total Capital plus Net Debt. Net Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings plus lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents.

₹ in Crore			
Particulars	Note	Year Ended 31st March, 2025	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Total Borrowings	13 & 15	68.85	27.81
Lease Liabilities		0.08	0.10
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	8	0.34	0.01
Net Debt	(A)	68.59	27.90
Total Equity	(B)	7.55	(1.01)
Total Equity and Net Debt	(C) = A + B	76.14	26.89
Gearing Ratio	(A/C)	90.09%	103.74%

Management monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to equity shareholders. In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024.



OMIKAR CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN U24304GJ2020PTC118456

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025

36 Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements

(₹ in Crore)						
Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Year Ended 31st March, 2025	Year Ended 31st March, 2024	% Change	Reason for change >25%
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.26	0.70	81%	Refer Note-1
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt + Lease Liabilities	Total equity	5.13	(27.71)	-133%	Refer Note-1
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt services (EBITDA)	Debt Service (Finance Cost + principal repayments of Lease & Borrowings)	2.94	(1.38)	-313%	Refer Note-1
Return on Equity Ratio	Net profit after tax	Average equity	-12.39%	-1741.96%	-99%	Refer Note-1
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of materials consumed (incl. consumption of other consumables)	Average inventory	6.94	6.92	0%	
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Total purchases#	Average trade payables & trade credits	9.39	7.60	24%	
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Sale of Products	Average trade receivables	9.92	70.60	-85%	Refer Note-1
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Sale of Products	Net working capital	10.20	(4.34)	-335%	Refer Note-1
Net Profit Ratio	Net profit after tax	Revenue from Sale of Products	-0.33%	-28.47%	-99%	Refer Note-1
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	Capital employed i.e. Total Assets Less Current Liabilities	4.94%	-12.05%	-141%	Refer Note-1

Note-1

During the current financial year, the Company commenced full-fledged commercial operations. As a result, there has been a significant increase in revenues, operating expenses, and other related financial parameters compared to the previous year.

Total Purchases include Purchase of Raw Materials and Packing Materials, Changes in Inventories and Purchase of Consumables and Other Services.



37 Other Notes

a) Other Statutory Information

- (i) No proceedings has been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender or government or any government authority.
- (iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other person or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961;
- (viii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956;
- (ix) 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;
- (x) The Company is not Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India.
- (xi) Quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company are in agreement with the books of accounts.

b) Regulatory Updates :

Recent Pronouncements:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

c) Audit Trail :

The Company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software, except that audit trail feature is not enabled for direct changes to database level for accounting software tally. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of the accounting software.

- d) Financial statements of comparative previous year under IGAAP were audited by the predecessor Statutory Auditors of the Company and figures for the comparative period have been regrouped /reclassified wherever necessary.

38 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2025 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 26, 2025.

As per our report of even date attached

For, Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 112054W/W100725

Chirag Shah

per Chirag Shah

Partner

Membership No.: 122510

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 26.04.2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Omkar Chemical Industries Private Limited

Prajyot V Patil

Prajyot V Patil

Wholetime Director

DIN: 07820916

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 26.04.2025

Bhimashankar V Patil

Bhimashankar V Patil

Wholetime Director

DIN: 07871616

