COMSYN INDIA PVT LTD			
CIN :- U25209MP2020PTC052503			
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st March , 2023			
			(Rupees In Lakhs)
Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
ASSETS			
1 NON CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	1,964.32	2,222.85
(b) Financial Assets :			
(i) Others Financial Assets	4	70.63	58.26
(c) Other Non Current Assets	5	0.71	2.19
		2,035.66	**2,283.30**
2 CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Inventories	6	245.38	339.93
(b) Financial Assets :			
(i) Trade Receivables	7	-	59.71
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	0.04	5.15
(iii) Loans	9	2.26	0.88
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)		6.13	8.38
(d) Other Current Assets	10	(10.64)	86.71
		243.17	**500.76**
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,278.83**	**2,784.06**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	11	15.00	15.00
(b) Other Equity	12	17.10	11.59
		32.10	**26.59**
LIABILITIES			
1 NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	209.82	359.57
(ii) Lease Liability	14	532.72	567.99
(b) Provisions	15	10.84	6.94
(c) Deferred Tax Liability	16	5.29	12.40
		758.68	**946.90**
2 CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	1,253.90	1,616.51
(ii)Lease Liability	14	67.79	47.15
(iii) Trade Payables			
(A) Total outstanding dues of creditors micro and small enterprises; and	18	2.17	69.73
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	18	121.16	29.77
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	19	3.75	3.80
(b) Other Current Liabilities	20	39.28	43.47
(c) Provisions	21	-	0.13
		1,488.06	**1,810.57**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,278.83**	**2,784.06**
Basis of Preparation, Measurement and Significant Accounting	2		
Contingent Liabilities and Commitments.	31		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statement

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Ravindra Choudhary
Director
DIN 06417163

Pramal Choudhary
Director
DIN 03562347

As per our report of even date attached
For Avinash Agrawal & Co
Chartered Accountant
FRN :022666C

(CA Avinash Agrawal)
Proprietor
MN.410875

Place: Indore
Date: 29.05.2023

COMSYN INDIA PVT LTD			
CIN :- U25209MP2020PTC052503				
PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED ON 31st March, 2023				
				(Rupees In Lakhs)
	Particulars	**Note No.**	**For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023**	**For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022**
	INCOME:			
I	Revenue From Operations	22	2,692.25	2,128.51
II	Other Income	23	1.67	1.14
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**2,693.92**	**2,129.65**
IV	**EXPENSES:**			
	Cost of materials consumed	24	1,615.49	1,166.73
	Purchase of stock in trade	25	215.16	258.12
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock in trade & work in progress	26	42.78	(39.72)
	Employee benefit expense	27	236.52	221.22
	Finance costs	28	195.17	167.62
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	3	126.70	123.71
	Other expenses	29	256.75	194.91
	Total Expenses (IV)		**2,688.57**	**2,092.60**
V	**Profit/ (Loss) before tax (III-IV)**		5.35	37.05
VI	Tax expense			
	(1) Current tax		6.33	6.74
	(2) Deferred tax Credit / (Charge)		(7.11)	11.66
	Total Tax (VI)		(0.77)	18.40
VII	**Profit/ (Loss) for the year from continuing operations(V-VI)**		**6.12**	**18.65**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	A (i) Items that will not be re-classified to profit or loss	30	3.34	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be re-classified to profit or loss		(3.95)	
	Total Other Comprehensive Income		(0.61)	-
	Total Comprehensive Income for the period		5.51	-
IX	Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):			
	Basic		4.08	12.44
	Diluted		4.08	12.44
Basis of Preparation, Measurement and Significant Accounting Policies.		2		
Contingent Liabilities and Commitments.		31		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statement

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Ravindra Choudhary
Director
DIN 06417163

Pramal Choudhary
Director
DIN 03562347

Place: Indore
Date: 29.05.2023

As per our report of even date attached
For Avinash Agrawal & Co
Chartered Accountant
FRN :022666C

FRN 022666C INDORE

(CA Avinash Agrawal)
Proprietor
MN.410875

COMSYN INDIA PVT LTD
CIN :- U25209MP2020PTC052503

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023

(A) EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Current Reporting Period

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Balance at the beginning of the reporting period i.e.1st April 2022	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2022-23	Balance at the end of the reporting period i.e.31st March 2023
15.00	-	15.00

(b) Previous Reporting Period

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Balance at the beginning of the reporting period i.e.1st April 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2021-22	Balance at the end of the reporting period i.e.31st March 2022
15.00	-	15.00

(B) OTHER EQUITY

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Reserves and Surplus				Total
	Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	
AS ON 31st March, 2023					
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period i.e. 1st April 2022	-	-	-	11.59	11.59
Add :					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	6.12	6.12
Other comphrehensive income	-	-	-	-0.61	-0.61
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	5.51	5.51
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period i.e. 31st March 2023	-	-	-	17.10	17.10

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Reserves and Surplus				Total
	Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Securities premium	Retained Earnings	
AS ON 31 MARCH 2022					
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period i.e. 1st April 2021	-	-	-	-7.06	-7.06
Add :					
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	18.65	18.65
Other comphrehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	18.65	18.65
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period i.e.31st March 2022	-	-	-	11.59	11.59

a) Nature and purpose of Reserves.

1) Retained Earnings
Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statement
For and on Behalf of Board of Directors

Ravindra Choudhary	**Pramal Choudhary**	As per our report of even date attached
Director	Director	**For Avinash Agrawal & Co**
DIN 06417163	DIN 3562347	Chartered Accountants
		FRN :022666C
Place: Indore		**(CA Avinash Agrawal)**
Date: 29.05.2023		Proprietor
		MN.410875

COMSYN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN :- U25209MP2020PTC052503

STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
A: CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit Before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	8.09	37.06
Adjusted for:		
(Profit) / Loss on Sale of Assets (Net)		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	126.70	123.71
Interest Income	(1.67)	(1.14)
Finance costs (Interest on lease liabilities)	42.89	34.11
Finance costs	152.28	133.51
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**328.09**	**327.25**
Adjusted for:		
Decrease / (Increase) in inventories	94.56	(150.76)
Decrease(increase) in other financial assets (non-current)	(12.37)	(32.15)
Decrease(increase) in other non-current assets	1.49	117.80
Decrease(increase) in trade receivables	59.71	(58.07)
Decrease(increase) in loans given (current)	(1.38)	(0.78)
Decrease(increase) in other financial assets (current)		
Decrease(increase) in other current assets	97.35	34.53
Non- current / Current financial and other assets	239.36	(89.44)
Increase(decrease) in trade payable	23.84	9.35
Increase(decrease) in other financial liabilities (current)	(0.06)	(0.50)
Increase(decrease) in other current liabilites	(4.19)	29.98
Increase(decrease) in provisions (non current)	3.92	6.94
Increase(decrease) in provisions (current)	(0.13)	0.13
Non- current / Current financial and other liabilities	23.38	45.82
Cash generated from operations	591.62	283.63
Taxes Paid (Net)	(8.04)	(14.14)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**583.58**	**269.49**
B: CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of tangible and intangible assets	131.82	(1,176.18)
Proceeds from disposal of tangible and intangible assets		
Investments in Subsidiaries / Trusts		
Disposal of investments in Subsidiaries		
Proceeds from sale of financial assets		
Net cash Flow for other financial assets		
Interest Income	1.67	1.14
Dividend Income from Subsidiary and Associates	-	-
Net Cash flow (Used in) Investing Activities	**133.50**	**(1,175.05)**
C: CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of Long Term Borrowings	(149.75)	(28.55)
Share Capital	-	-
Proceeds/(Repayment) of Short Term Borrowings	(362.61)	1,121.83
Interest Paid on Lease Liabilities	(42.89)	(34.11)
Principal Repayment of Lease Liabilities	(14.64)	(15.09)
Interest Paid	(152.28)	(133.51)
Net Cash flow from/(Used in) Financing Activities	**(722.17)**	**910.58**
Net (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(5.11)**	**5.03**
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	5.15	0.12
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents*	0.04	5.15
(Refer Note 8)		

Note: The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statement

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Choudhary

Ravindra Choudhary
Director
DIN 06417163

Pramal Choudhary
Director
DIN 03562347

As per our report of even date attached
For Avinash Agrawal & Co
Chartered Accountant
FRN :022666C

FRN 022666C INDORE

(CA Avinash Agrawal)
Proprietor
MN.410875

Place : Indore
Date : 29.05.2023

COMSYN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

1) Corporate information

Comsyn India Private Limited ("COMSYN" or The "Company"), domiciled in India and incorporated on 26th August, 2020 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and having its registered office at 'Commercial House', 3-4 Jaora Compound, M.Y.H. Road, Indore, Madhya Pradesh – 452001 India. The company is the manufacturer of HDPE/PP Fabric and planning to expand its activities.

2) Basis of preparation, presentation and significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The Board of Directors approved the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023 and authorised for issue on 29th May, 2023.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

a. Basis of Preparation

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, recoverable amount or net realisable value in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards. The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

b. Basis of Presentation

i. The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Changes in Equity are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" by use of indirect method. The disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, as prescribed in the Schedule III to the Act, are presented by way of notes forming part of the financial statements along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Accounting Standards.

ii. The Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise indicated, as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Transactions and balances with values below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company have been reflected as "0" in the relevant notes to these financial statements.

iii. Current and Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current/ Non-Current classification.

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

2.3 Key Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of these standalone financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected. The Company uses the following critical accounting estimates in preparation of its financial statements:

Key sources of estimation of uncertainty at the reporting date of financial statements, which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are in respect of useful lives and carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, fair value measurements of financial instruments, revenue recognition and employee benefits, these are discussed below.

Outcomes within the next financial year that are different from the assumption could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability.

a) **Property, Plant and Equipment**
Judgement is required in applying the recognition criteria as to what constitutes an item of property, plant and equipment. The Company uses judgement to assess the degree of certainty attached to the flow of future economic benefits that are attributable to the use of the asset on the basis of the evidence available at the time of initial recognition. 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.

The Company reviews its carrying value of Property, plant and equipment carried at cost (net of impairment, if any) annually, when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the statement of profit and loss. It involves, among other techniques, estimations in respect of expected future cash flows and discount rates to arrive at present value of expected cash flows.
The carrying amount of Property, plant and Equipment is given at note no. 3

b) **Financial Instruments**
When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted price in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements 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.
The carrying value of fair value of financial instruments is given at note no. 4, 7 to 9, 13, 14 and 17 to 19.

c) **Revenue Recognition**
The Company derives its revenue primarily from sale of merchandise.

The Company's contract with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. The Company assesses the products / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.

Judgment is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract and to ascribe the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as volume discounts, price concessions and incentives. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component.

The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period. The Company allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that they pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations.

The Company exercises judgment in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

The Company uses judgement to estimate the value of the goods or services to the customer transferred to date relative to the remaining goods or services promised under contract which is used to determine the degree of completion of the performance obligation.
The amount of revenue recognised is given in note no. 22.

d) **Employee Benefits**
The accounting of employee benefit plans in the nature of defined benefit requires the Company to use assumptions. These assumptions have been explained under employee benefits note.

The carrying value of employee benefit plans in the nature of defined benefits is given in note no. 27.

e) **Leases**
The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the

option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics. The carrying value of lease obligations and Right of use assets is given at note numbers 14.

2.4 Recent accounting developments

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), vide notification dated 31 March 2023, has made some amendments to Ind AS. These amendments inter alia, include:

(i) Amendments to Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements where the companies are now required to disclose material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies.

(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 8, Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors where the definition of 'change in account estimate' has been replaced by revised definition of 'accounting estimate'.

(iii) Amendments Ind AS 12, Income Taxes where the scope of Initial Recognition Exemption (IRE) has been narrowed down.

2.5 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost after deducting trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost, non-refundable purchase taxes, any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.

Property, Plant and Equipment which are significant to the total cost of that item of Property, Plant and Equipment and having different useful life are accounted separately.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

The Company has opted cost model as its accounting policy for measurement after recognition.

Avinash Agrawal & Co. Chartered Accountants

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided using Straight Line Method taking life of the assets as given in the Schedule -II of Companies Act, 2013 on 95% of value of assets.

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

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of a Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

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

b) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets purchased are measured at cost as of the date of acquisition, as applicable, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any.

The Company has opted cost model as its accounting policy for measurement after recognition.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an Intangible Asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

The Company's intangible assets comprises assets with finite useful life which are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected useful life.

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

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

c) **Inventories**

Inventories consists of raw materials, Work in progress, finished goods and stores and spares. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net releasable value except wastage which is valued at net realisable value. The cost of inventories shall comprise all costs of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present, location and condition. The costs of inventories are assigned using the first in, first out (FIFO) formula. When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories shall be recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

d) **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand, cash at banks, short-term deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

e) **Financial Instruments**

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

The company recognises a financial asset when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All Financial Assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of Financial Assets, which are not at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition

Where the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition differs from the transaction price an entity account for the difference as follows:

- As a gain or loss, if that fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability,

- Is deferred in other cases. The deferred difference is recognised as a gain or loss only to the extent it arises from a change in factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability.

Subsequent Measurement

Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost

A Financial Asset is measured at Amortised Cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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Financial Assets measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

A Financial Asset is measured a FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling Financial Assets and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represents solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial Assets measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

A Financial Asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

Expected Credit Losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

• The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or

• Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For Trade Receivables the Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

Reclassification of Financial Assets

Financial assets are reclassified subsequent to their recognition, if the Company changes its business model for managing those financial assets. Changes in business model are made and applied prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of immediately next reporting period following the changes in business model in accordance with principles laid down under Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

The company recognises a financial liability when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All Financial Liabilities are recognised at fair value and in case of financial liabilities classified as 'subsequently measured at amortised cost' are shown net of directly attributable cost.

Where the fair value of the financial liability at initial recognition differs from the transaction price an entity account for the difference as follows:

- As a gain or loss, if that fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability,
- Is deferred in other cases. The deferred difference is recognised as a gain or loss only to the extent it arises from a change in factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability.

Subsequent Measurement

Financial Liabilities which are classified as 'subsequently measured at amortised cost' are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

f) Hedge Accounting

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates. At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

Hedges that meet the criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

Fair Value Hedge

The Company designates derivative contracts as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of change in fair value of hedged item due to movement in foreign exchange rates. The gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in profit or loss. The hedging gain or loss on the hedged item adjusts the carrying amount of the hedged item and is recognised in profit or loss.

De-recognition of Financial Instruments

The Company derecognises a Financial Asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the Financial Asset expire or it transfers the Financial Asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under Ind AS 109. A Financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

g) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions

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

h) Contingent Liabilities

Disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of amount cannot be made.

i) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and a receivable is recognised when it becomes unconditional.

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 entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Sale of Goods

Generally, control is transferred upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods is made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.

Job work and other services

Revenue from rendering of other services is recognised over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations by using output method at the reporting period.

Interest Income

Interest Income from a Financial Assets is recognised using effective interest rate method.

j) Contract Balances

Trade Receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

Contract Liabilities

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

k) Government Grants

Government grants, including non-monetary grants at fair value, are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that:

(a) The entity will comply with the conditions attaching to them; and
(b) The grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Presentation of Government grants

Grant related to specific fixed assets are presented in the balance sheet by showing the grant as deduction from the gross value of asset concerned in arriving at their book value.

Grants related to income are presented as part of profit or loss.

l) Employee Benefits Expense

Short-Term Employee Benefits

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

Leave encashment is accounted for on cash basis. Company compulsorily pays for encashment of leave within 12 months. Hence all payments are short term in nature.

Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund and ESIC scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company has opted Group Gratuity Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Company makes contribution to the fund under that scheme. Provision for obligations is made for any shortfall in contribution to the fund as against the present value of defined benefit obligations towards gratuity at the reporting date. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur in Other Comprehensive Income.

m) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period for which they are incurred.

n) Impairment of Non- Financial Assets - Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets or group of Assets, called Cash Generating Units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

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

o) Income Taxes

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current taxes

Current tax liabilities and assets are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the Income Tax authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

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 income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

p) Leases

The Company, as a lessee, recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset.

The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate.

For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

q) Foreign Currencies Transactions and Translation

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates at the date of the transaction i.e. spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency.

Subsequent recognition and Measurement

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency at closing rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets which are capitalised as cost of assets.

r) **Earnings Per Share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for bonus element in equity share.

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date.

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NON CURRENT ASSETS

3. Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Useful Life	Cost: As at 1st April, 2022	Cost: Addition	Cost: Disposal	Cost: As at 31st March, 2023	Accumulated depreciation: As at 1st April, 2022	Accumulated depreciation: Depreciation for the year	Accumulated depreciation: As at 31st March, 2023	Net carrying amount as at 31st March, 2023	Net carrying amount as at 31st March, 2022
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT										
I. Buildings										
Factory Building	30	29.75	0.00	0.00	29.75	0.20	0.94	1.14	28.60	29.55
II. Plant & Equipments										
Plant & Machinery	15	631.58	2.44	130.65	503.37	77.15	76.77	153.93	349.44	554.43
Electrical Installation	15	23.08	0.00	0.00	23.08	2.90	2.92	5.83	17.26	20.18
Computer	3	3.25	0.00	0.00	3.25	0.15	0.21	0.35	2.89	3.10
III. Furniture & Fittings										
Furniture & Fixtures	10	1.40	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.08	0.09	0.17	1.23	1.32
IV. Office Equipments										
Office Equipment	15	0.00	1.54	0.00	1.54	0.00	0.09	0.09	1.44	0.00
Total (A)		689.06	3.98	130.65	562.39	80.49	81.03	161.51	400.87	608.58
Previous Year Figure		545.23	200.52	56.68	689.06	2.46	78.03	80.49	608.58	542.77
RIGHT OF USE ASSETS										
Leasehold Land		1,665.51	0.00	329.72	1,335.79	55.71	45.11	100.82	1,234.98	1,609.80
Leasehold Building		5.61	324.57	0.00	330.18	1.14	0.57	1.71	328.47	4.47
Total (B)		1,671.12	324.57	329.72	1,665.97	56.84	45.68	102.52	1,563.45	1,614.27
Previous Year Figure		429.55	1,241.56	0.00	1,671.12	11.17	45.68	56.84	1,614.27	418.39
CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS										
Capital Expenditure		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (C)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Previous Year Figure		4.05	22.00	26.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.05
Total (A+ B)		2,360.18	328.55	460.37	2,228.36	137.33	126.70	264.04	1,964.32	2,222.85
Previous Year Figure		974.78	1,442.08	56.68	2,360.18	13.62	123.71	137.33	2,222.85	961.16
Total (A+ B+ C)		2,360.18	328.55	460.37	2,228.36	137.33	126.70	264.04	1,964.32	2,222.85
Previous Year Figure		978.84	1,464.08	82.73	2,360.18	13.62	123.71	137.33	2,222.85	965.21

(i) a.)Borrowing Cost Rs. Nil Capitalised during the year (Previous Year Rs. Nil lakhs) and added to Property, Plant and Equipments/ Capital Work in Progress.

b.) The capitalisation rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to all borrowings that are outstanding during the period.

Borrowings costs have been capitalised during the financial year 2020-2021 against qualifying assets under construction using capitalisation rate of 7.50%.

(i) Right to use assets consists of lease contracts entered into by the Company pertains for land taken on sub- lease and building taken on lease to conduct its business

(iii) Capital Commitments

(ii) Capital Commitments

Commitments to the extent not provided for are Rs. Nil (Previous Year Rs. Nil Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2023	31-03-2022
Plant & Machinery	92.66	46.33
Total	92.66	46.33

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4	Others Financial Assets		(Rupees in Lakhs)
		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	Security deposits		
	Unsecured- considered good	70.63	58.26
	Total	**70.63**	**58.26**
	(Refer note no 2.5 (e) for accounting policy, note no 2.3 (b) and note no 31 for other information)		

5	Other Non Current Assets		(Rupees in Lakhs)
		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	a. Capital Advances	(0.01)	0.80
	b. Other advances		
	Prepaid rent (IND AS)	0.71	1.39
	Total	**0.71**	**2.19**

	CURRENT ASSETS		
6	Inventories		(Rupees in Lakhs)
		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value except wastage which is valued at net realisable value		
	Raw Materials		
	Material in hand	83.85	136.60
	Work-in-progress	103.84	81.86
	Finished goods	46.64	111.39
	Stores and spares	11.06	10.08
	Total	**245.38**	**339.93**
	(Refer note no. 2.5 (c) for accounting policy on Inventories)		
	The carrying amount of inventory pledged as securities for borrowing is Rs. 245.38 Lakhs (Rs. 339.93 lakhs) as at 31st March,2023.		

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Details of Inventory		
Raw Materials		
Plastic Granules	79.35	108.37
Master Batch	4.50	28.23
Total	**83.85**	**136.60**
Work in Progress/Semi Finished Goods		
Fabric (at Jobwork)	0.72	0.14
Fabrilated Thread	30.72	-
Goods in Process	72.40	81.72
Total	**103.84**	**81.86**
Finished Goods		
Fabric	46.61	111.27
Plastic Wastage	0.03	0.12
Total	**46.64**	**111.39**
Stores and Spares		
Plant Maintenance (Spare Parts)	11.06	10.08
Total	**11.06**	**10.08**

7	Trade Receivables		(Rupees in Lakhs)
		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	Trade receivables		
	Unsecured- considered good	-	59.71
	Total	-	**59.71**
	(Refer note no 2.5 (e) for accounting policy, note no 2.3 (b) and note no 31 for other information)		

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Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule 31.03.2023						(Rupees in Lakhs)
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule 31.03.2022						(Rupees in Lakhs)
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	59.71	-	-	-	-	-
Total	59.71	-	-	-	-	-

8 Cash and Cash Equivalent		(Rupees in Lakhs)
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Cash in hand	0.04	5.15
Total	0.04	5.15
(Refer note no 2.5 (d) for accounting policy and note no 31 for other information)		

9 Loans		(Rupees in Lakhs)
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Loans		
Unsecured- considered good	2.26	0.88
Total	2.26	0.88
(Refer note no 2.5 (e) for accounting policy, note no 2.3 (b) and note no 31 for other information).		

10 Other Current Assets		(Rupees in Lakhs)
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
GST recoverable	(12.27)	85.29
Prepaid expenses	1.63	1.42
Total	(10.64)	86.71

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

11 Equity Share Capital		(Rupees in Lakhs)
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Authorised share capital		
2500000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	250.00	15.00
(Previous year 1,50,000 Equity Shares of R 10/-each)		
(b) Issued and Subscribed :-	15.00	15.00
150000 equity shares of Rs 10/- each		
(Previous year 1,50,000 Equity Shares)		
(c) Fully Paid up Capital :-	15.00	15.00
150000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each		
(Previous year 1,50,000 Equity Shares)		
Total Paid up Capital	15.00	15.00

a	The Details of Shareholders Holding More than 5% Shares :					
			As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
			No.of shares	%Held	No.of shares	%Held
	Commercial Syn Bags Limited (Holding company)		1,49,985	100	1,49,985	100
	Ranjana Choudhary (Beneficial owner is Commercial Syn Bags Limited)		15	0	15	0
	Total		**1,50,000**	**100**	**1,50,000**	**100**

b Shares held by promoters at 31st March 2023

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Promoter name	No. of Shares (In Lakhs)	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Commercial Syn Bags Limited (Holding company)	1,49,985	99.99	-
Ranjana Choudhary (Beneficial owner is Commercial Syn Bags Limited)	15	0.01	-
Total	**1,50,000**	**100.00**	

Shares held by promoters at 31st March 2022

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Promoter name	No. of Shares (In Lakhs)	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Commercial Syn Bags Limited (Holding company)	1,49,985	99.99	-
Ranjana Choudhary (Beneficial owner is Commercial Syn Bags Limited)	15	0.01	-
Total	**1,50,000**	**100.00**	

Shares held by Holding company,its Subsidiary and Associates

Equity shares	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Commercial Syn Bags Limited (Holding company)	1,49,985	1,49,985
Ranjana Choudhary (Beneficial owner is Commercial Syn Bags Limited)	15	15

c Reconcilaition of number of share

	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
Equity shares	No. of shares	Rs.	No. of shares	Rs.
Opening balance	1,50,000	15	-	-
Issued during the year	-	-	1,50,000	15
Closing balance	**1,50,000**	**15**	**1,50,000**	**15**

d Terms/rights attached to equity shares :

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. 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.

e	**Capital Management**
	Equity share capital and other equity are considered for the purpose of Company's capital management. The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The management and the Board of Directors monitor the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to shareholders.

f	**Earnings Per Share**
	Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for bonus element in equity share.

		(Rupees in Lakhs)
Earning per share	**As at 31st March, 2023**	**As at 31st March, 2022**
Calculation of Basic EPS:		
Total Profit or Loss attributable to shareholders (In Lakhs)	6.12	18.66
Net Profit/ (Loss) for calculation of basic EPS (In Lakhs)	6.12	18.66
Weighted average number of equity shares (In Lakhs)	1.50	1.50
Basic EPS (In Rs.)	4.08	12.44
Calculation of Diluted EPS:		
Profit(loss) after tax	6.12	18.66
Weighted average number of equity shares	1.50	1.50
Diluted EPS (In Rs.)	4.08	12.44

12 Other Equity

		(Rupees in Lakhs)
Other equity consist of following:	**As at 31st March, 2023**	**As at 31st March, 2022**
Balance as per last financial statement	11.59	(7.06)
Profit/ (Loss) during the year	6.12	18.65
Add: Movement in OCI (Net) during the year (Prior Period)	(0.61)	-
Amount Transfer to Other Equity	**17.10**	**11.59**

13 Borrowings

		(Rupees in Lakhs)
	As at 31st March, 2023	**As at 31st March, 2022**
(a)Term loans		
From Banks		
Secured	209.82	359.57
Net Amount	**209.82**	**359.57**
(Refer note no 2.5 (e) for accounting policy, note no 2.3 (b) and note no 31 for other information)		

Term Loan from Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited

Nature of Security -

(a) First and Exclusive Mortgage charge on immovable property being land and building situated showroom land and building located at -

1. Property situated at S-4/3, S-4/2 & S-4/3A, Pithampur Sector 1, Disctrict Dhar (MP) land admeasuring 123050 Sq. Ft. and Construction there on 150000 Sq. Ft. - 175000 Sq. Ft. (RCC) in the name of Commercial Syn Bags Limited (Lease Hold Land).

2. Property situated at Plot No. 15, 16, 17 and 18 Special Economic Zone, Pithampur, District Dhar (MP) Land admeasuring 169327 Sq. Ft. (Under Construction) in the name of Commercial Syn Bags Ltd. (Lease Hold Land).

3. Property situated at company's staff quarters at Plot No. 40-45, Shalimar Residency, Mhow, Indore Land admeasuring 4800 Sq. Ft. and construction there on 7000 sq. ft. in the name of Commercial Syn Bags Limited (Free Hold Land).

4. Property situated at Block A & B of Office Premises situated at 3-4 Jaora Compound Indore, admeasuring 1680 Sq. Ft. in the name of Commercial Syn Bags Limited. (Free Hold Land).

Note : All the above-mentioned properties are cross-collateralized for Comsyn India Pvt. Ltd. And Commercial Syn Bags Ltd. There will be Cross-Collateral and Co-terminus clause for exposure in both the entities.

Rupee Term Loan No.-5933TL0100000291 of Rs. 209.82 Lakhs(Previous Year 359.57 Lakhs) is repayable in Seventy two Monthly Installments (Including Nine Months Moratorium) of starting from 15th November, 2021 to 15th January, 2027

14 Lease Liability

		(Rupees in Lakhs)
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
(i)Long term maturity lease obligation	532.72	567.99
(ii)Short term maturity lease obligation	67.79	47.15
Total	**600.51**	**615.14**

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Lease obligations

a. Incremental Borrowing Rate applied to lease liabilities is 7.50 %

b. The following table shows the maturity analysis of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractually agreed undiscounted cash flows along with its carrying value as at the Balance Sheet date.

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Maturity Profile of Lease Liability

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Below 3 Months	16.62	12.09
3-6 Months	16.62	11.12
6-12 Months	34.56	18.81
1-3 Years	144.58	158.00
3-5 Years	157.67	161.74
Above 5 Years	1,462.06	298.73

15 Provisions (Rupees in Lakhs)

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Employee Benefits (Non Current)		
Net defined benefit obligations for gratuity	10.84	6.94
Total	**10.84**	**6.94**

16 Deferred Tax Liabilities (Rupees in Lakhs)

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Deferred tax liabilities/assets (net)		
Deferred tax liability		
Timing difference on account of Depreciation & Others	5.29	12.40
Net Deferred Tax	**5.29**	**12.40**
(Refer note no 2.5 (o) for accounting policy)		

CURRENT LIABILITIES

17 Borrowings (Rupees in Lakhs)

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Short term borrowings		
(a) Loans repayable on demand		
(i) From banks		
Secured	158.47	145.79
(b) Current Maturities of Long Term Debts (secured)	75.75	-
(c) Loans from related parties		
Unsecured	1,019.69	1,470.73
Total	**1,253.90**	**1,616.51**
(Refer note no 2.5 (e) for accounting policy, note no 2.3 (b) for other information)		

Other Information

Terms of Repayments of loan

In case of all unsecured loans, there is no fixed repayment schedule. There is no continuing default in repayment of any loan or interest thereon.

Working Capital Loan from KOTAK Bank Limited of Rs. 158.47 Lakhs having interest rate 9.75 % (Previous balance Rs. 145.79 Lakhs) is primarily secured by hypothecation of Stock, Book Debts collaterally secured by Equitable Mortgage of PPE at Plot No. S-5/1, Sector - I, Pithampur, Dhar (M.P.) and Corporate guarantee given by parent company Commercial Synbags Limited .

18	Trade Payables		(Rupees in Lakhs)		
			As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	
	[A] Total outstanding dues of creditors micro and small enterprises; and		2.17	69.73	
	[B] Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		121.16	29.77	
	Total		**123.34**	**99.50**	
	Disclosures under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006				
	a. The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;		-	Principal Rs 3.62 Interest Rs 0.00	
	b. The amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;		-	-	
	c. The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006);		-	-	
	d. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year; and		-	-	
	e. The amount of further interest remaining 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 of MSMED Act 2006.		-	-	
	(Refer note no 2.5 (e) for accounting policy, note no 2.3 (b) and note no 39 for other information)				

Trade Payables ageing schedule as on 31.03.2023 (Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	2.17	-	-	-	2.17
(ii) Others	121.16	-	-	-	121.16
Total	**123.34**	-	-	-	**123.34**

Trade Payables ageing schedule as on 31.03.2022 (Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	69.73	-	-	-	69.73
(ii) Others	29.77	-	-	-	29.77
Total	**99.50**	-	-	-	**99.50**

19	Other Financial Liabilities	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	Outstanding liability for payables	3.75	2.84
	Employees security deposit	-	0.97
	Total	**3.75**	**3.80**
	(Refer note no 2.5 (e) for accounting policy, note no 2.3 (b) and note no 31 for other information)		

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20	Other Current Liabilities	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	Revenue received in advance	3.10	-
	T.D.S./T.C.S. payable	4.03	2.21
	Employees benefit related	32.15	41.26
	Total	**39.27**	**43.47**

21	Provisions	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	Net defined benefit obligation for Gratuity		0.13
	Total	**-**	**0.13**
	(Refer note no 2.5 (j) for accounting policy, note no 2.3 (d) and note no 31 for other information)		

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22	Revenue from Operations			(Rupees in Lakhs)
			For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
	(a) Sale of product			
	Finished goods		2,158.78	1,548.99
	Traded goods		216.45	254.11
	(b) Sale of services			
	Commission Received			
	Jobwork receipts		317.02	325.41
	Total		**2,692.25**	**2,128.51**
	(Refer note no 2.5 (i) for accounting policy on revenue and note no 2.3 (c) for other information)			
	The invoicing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance based payments and milestone based progress payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period.			

			For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
22 (i)	**List of Manufacturing Sales (Domestic)**			
	Sale of ULF/LF/BSLF/BSLF-II		2,138.67	1,548.70
	Sale of HDPE/PP Wastage		7.78	0.09
	Total		**2,146.45**	**1,548.79**

			For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
22 (ii)	**Manufacturing Sales (Export) (Net of GST)**			
	Other Consumables		12.33	0.20
	Total		**12.33**	**0.20**

			For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
			Rs.	Rs.
22 (iii)	**Trading Sales**			
	PP Granules		90.29	140.64
	LD Granules		113.84	109.01
	Master Batch		12.32	4.47
	Total		**216.45**	**254.11**
	Total Sales		**2,375.23**	**1,803.10**

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22 (iv)	**Revenue Recognised in the reporting period that was included in the Contract Liability (Revenue Received in Advance)**		
		For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	**For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022**
	Revenue Recognised	**Nil**	**Nil**
	Total	-	-
22 (v)	**Revenue Recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisified (or partially satisfied) in previous periods**		
		For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	**For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022**
	Revenue Recognised	**Nil**	**Nil**
	Total	-	-

23	Other Income		(Rupees in Lakhs)
		For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
	Interest income	1.67	1.14
	Total	**1.67**	**1.14**

			(Rupees in Lakhs)
	a. Interest income comprises of	For the Year Ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended on 31st March, 2022
	(i) Interest income on financial assets that are measured at Amortised cost	0.99	0.49
	(ii) Other interest	0.68	0.65
	Total	**1.67**	**1.14**

24	Cost of Material Consumed		(Rupees in Lakhs)
		For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
	Raw Material Consumed		
	Opening Stock	136.60	32.56
	Add: Purchases	1,562.73	1,270.77
		1,699.33	1,303.33
	Less: Closing Stock	83.85	136.60
	Total Material Consumed	**1,615.49**	**1,166.73**

		For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
24 (i)	**Purchases Of Raw Material**		
	PP Granules (All)	504.48	350.76
	HDPE Granules (All)	874.77	723.89
	LD Granules (All)	0.49	30.13
	Master Batch (All)	123.45	117.06
	Other Material	0.57	13.61
	RP Granules	52.39	31.76
	Belt /Tie	0.01	
	Total	1,556.17	1,267.22
	Add : Custom Duty/Freight on purchase	6.57	3.55
	Total	**1,562.73**	**1,270.77**

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25	Purchase of Stock in Trade (Traded goods)		(Rupees in Lakhs)
		For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
	Master Batch	13.03	4.36
	PP/HD/LD/LLD Granules	202.14	253.76
	Total	**215.16**	**258.12**

26	Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock in trade & work in progress		(Rupees in Lakhs)
		For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
	Inventories (at close)		
	Work in Process	103.84	81.86
	Finished Goods	46.61	111.27
	Wastage	0.03	0.12
	Inventories(at commencement)		
	Work in Process	81.86	71.61
	Finished Goods	111.27	81.18
	Wastage	0.12	0.74
	Net Increase/(Decrease)	**42.78**	**(39.72)**

27	Employee Benefit Expenses		(Rupees in Lakhs)
		For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
	Salaries and Wages		
	Salaries And Wages	161.86	151.31
	Salaries And Wages (Office)	15.93	10.70
	Bonus	10.94	17.94
	House Rent Allowance	8.35	7.76
	Education Allowance	3.39	2.35
	Medical Allowance	3.39	2.39
	Gratuity	7.12	7.07
	Leave Encashment	1.15	0.42
	Conveyance Allowance	3.39	2.39
	Goodwork	4.92	3.08
	Washing Allowance	3.26	3.41
	Other Allowances	-	0.06
	Attendence Bonus	4.13	4.85
	Contribution To Provident and other funds		
	Provident Fund	2.63	1.54
	ESIC	5.21	5.22
	Staff Welfare Expenses		
	Staff Welfare	0.85	0.73
	Total	**236.52**	**221.22**
	Out of above		
	Manufacturing related	215.33	206.61
	Others	21.19	14.61
	Total	**236.52**	**221.22**

(Refer note no 2.5 (I) for accounting policy on employee benefits and 2.3 (d) for other information)

a. Defined Contribution Plans :

All eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund plan. The Company makes provident fund contribution, a defined contribution plan, for qualifying employees. It also contributes to employee state insurance corporation,which is also defined contribution plan. The Company recognised Rs. 2.63 lakhs (Previous Year : 1.54 lakhs) and Rs. 5.21 lakhs (Previous Year : Rs. 5.22 lakhs) respectively for PF and ESIC contruibution in statement of profit and loss Provident fund and ESIC are managed through government administered funds.

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b. Defined benefit obligations and plans

Details of defined benefit obligations and plan assets:

(Rupees In Lakhs)

	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
Gratuity		
Change in defined benefit obligations:		
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at beginning of the year	7.01	-
Current service cost	6.60	7.01
Interest cost	0.52	-
Accurial (gain)/loss	(3.34)	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Obligation at the end of the year	**10.80**	**7.01**

(Rupees In Lakhs)

	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	-
Employers' contribution	-	-
Actuarial (losses) / gains	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-

(Rupees In Lakhs)

	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
Amounts recognised in the balance sheet consist of:		
Present value of obligations at the end of the year	10.80	7.01
Fair value of plan assets at the end of year	-	-
	10.80	7.01
Funded plans in deficit are recognised as:		
Net Liability / (Asset) recognised in Balance Sheet	**10.80**	**7.01**

(Rupees In Lakhs)

	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
Expense/ (Gain) recognised in the statement of profit and loss consists of:		
Employee benefits expense:		
Current service cost	6.60	7.01
Interest cost	-	-
Others	-	
Other comprehensive income:		
Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	-
Net actuarial losses (gains) recognised in the year	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	-	
Expense/ (Gain) recognised in the statement of profit and loss	6.60	7.01

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	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Key assumptions used in the measurement of gratuity is as		
Discount rate	7.40%	6.80%
Rate of escalation in salary	6.00%	6.00%

	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
Bifurcation of Actuarial Losses (Gains) figure from above		
Actuarial Losses (Gains) arising from change in Financial Assumptions	-0.95	-
Actuarial Losses (Gains) arising from change in Demographic Assumptions	-	-
Actuarial Losses (Gains) arising from change in Experience Adjustments	-2.39	-
Actuarial Losses (Gains) - Total	-3.34	-

	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
Expected Benefit Payments in Future Years (Maturity Profile)		
Year 1	0.46	0.27
Year 2	0.44	0.26
Year 3	0.43	0.25
Year 4	0.41	0.25
Year 5	0.40	0.24
Year 6 to Year 10	3.99	1.08

Description of Plans and risks

The company has no defined benefit plans for Gratuity.

The figures of present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost were as measured and provided to us by a consulting actuary.

Sensitivity Analysis

	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
Sensitivity Analysis of Defined Benefit Obligation with reference to Key Assumptions		
Discount Rate - 1 Percent Increase	9.45	6.08
Discount Rate - 1 Percent Decrease	12.45	8.16
Salary Escalation Rate - 1 Percent Increase	12.46	8.16
Salary Escalation Rate - 1 Percent Increase	9.42	6.07
Withdrawl Rate - 1 Percent Increase	11.02	8.15
Withdrawl Rate - 1 Percent Decrease	10.54	8.17

c. Compensated Absences

As regards compensated absences, the Company has policy for encashment of leaves (which is compulsorily paid within one year from the end of the financial year) standing to the credit of the employees on cash basis.

28 Finance Cost (Rupees in Lakhs)

	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest to Bank	8.42	7.03
Interest on Term Loan	29.64	32.31
Interest to Others	113.81	93.12
Bank Charges	0.42	0.25
Other borrowing cost	-	-
Interest on Leased Liability (IND AS)	42.89	34.11
Total	**195.17**	**167.62**
Finance cost comprises of		
a. Interest expenses on financial liabilities that are measured at amortised cost	151.86	133.25
b. Interest on Lease liabilities	42.89	34.11
c. other finance costs	0.42	0.25
Total	**195.17**	**167.62**

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29	Other Expenses		(Rupees in Lakhs)
		For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
		Rs.	Rs.
	(a)Manufacturing expenses		
	Granule Making Charges (From Wastage)	11.33	13.15
	Power & Fuel	179.15	145.40
	Consumables	9.56	0.17
	Repairs & Maintenance		
	Plant & Machinery	35.75	25.18
	(b)Selling and distribution expenses		
	Freight Expenses	0.69	0.28
	Packing & Forwarding Expenses	0.13	0.00
	Commission	-	0.14
	Loss Allowances	1.54	-
	Travelling to Others	0.32	0.51
	(c) Administration / Establishment expenses		
	Conveyance Expenses	0.23	0.49
	State Taxes	0.03	0.03
	Factory Licence Expenses	-	1.26
	GST Paid / Service tax / Excise Expenses	0.02	-
	Insurance Expenses	2.20	1.70
	Legal & Professional Charges	0.33	0.47
	Miscellaneous Expenses	4.90	4.37
	Postage & Courier	0.01	0.00
	Repairs of Computer	0.09	0.59
	Repairs (Others)	0.06	0.03
	Rebate, Shortage & Rate Difference	(0.09)	(0.38)
	Rent, Rates & Taxes	7.30	0.65
	Stationary & Printing	0.52	0.63
	Water & Light Charges	2.20	-
	(d) Auditors remuneration	0.50	0.25
	Total	**256.75**	**194.91**

			(Rupees in Lakhs)
		For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
29 (i)	**Granule Making Charges**		
	Granule Making Charges (From Wastage)	11.33	13.15
	Total	**11.33**	**13.15**

			(Rupees in Lakhs)
		For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
29 (ii)	**Power & Fuel**		
	Power	176.83	144.43
	Fuel (HSD) (Modvat)	2.32	0.97
	Total	**179.15**	**145.40**

			(Rupees in Lakhs)
		For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
29 (iii)	**Consumables**		
	Purchase of Liner / Film	0.05	0.10
	Purchase of Other Consumables	9.52	
	Purchase Ink And Reducer (less returns)	-	0.07
	Total	**9.56**	**0.17**

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		(Rupees in Lakhs)	
		For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
29 (iv)	**Repairs & Maintenance To Plant & Machinery**		
	Stores And Spares Consumed :		
	Opening Stock	10.08	3.07
	Plant Maintenance Purchases	31.54	29.58
	Repair / Labour Plant Maintenance Purchases	5.07	1.61
	Electrical Expenses	0.11	1.00
	Less : Closing Stock	11.06	10.08
	Total	**35.75**	**25.18**

		(Rupees in Lakhs)	
		For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
29 (v)	**Freight Expenses**		
	Freight Outward	0.10	-
	Hammali Charges	0.59	0.28
	Total	**0.69**	**0.28**

		(Rupees in Lakhs)	
		For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
29(vi)	**Miscellaneous Expenses**		
	Office Expenses	0.02	0.39
	Website Expenses	0.08	0.25
	Festival Expenses	0.13	-
	Fumigation Charges	0.49	0.24
	Testing Charges	0.01	-
	Weighment Expenses	0.24	0.24
	Factory Expenses	3.22	2.28
	Other Licenses Fees	0.70	0.90
	Miscellaneous Expenses Cartage	0.01	0.00
	Total	**4.90**	**4.30**

		(Rupees in Lakhs)	
30	**Other Comphrehensive Income**		
		For the Year ended on 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended on 31st March, 2022
	(a)Items will not be reclassified to profit and loss a/c		
	(i) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	3.34	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be re-calssified to Profit or	(3.95)	-
	TOTAL	**(0.61)**	-

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31	Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for)		
			(Rupees in lakhs)
		31/03/2023	31/03/2022
	(i) Commitments		
	(a) estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (Refer note no. 3 for capital commitments)	-	-
	(b) uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid;	-	-
	(c) other commitments	-	-

32	Income Taxes		
	a. The income tax expense consists of the following		
			(Rupees in lakhs)
		31/03/2023	31/03/2022
	Current Tax		
	Current tax expense for current year	6.33	6.74
	Total current tax expenses	6.33	6.74
	Deferred Tax		
	Deferred tax expense for current year	-7.11	11.66
	Total income tax expense recognised in current year	**-0.77**	**18.40**

Tax expense recognised in Other Comprehensive income

		(Rupees in lakhs)
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
(Gain) / loss on remeasurement of the net defined benefit plans	3.95	-
Total	**3.95**	-

(Refer note no 2.5 (m) for accounting policy on Income Taxes)

b. The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at Indian statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss is as follows:

		(Rupees in lakhs)
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Profit before tax	5.35	37.05
Indian statutory income tax rate	17.16%	17.16%
Expected income tax expense	0.92	6.36
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense		
Tax holidays	-	-
Income exempt from tax	-	-
Tax on income at different rates	0.24	0.12
Tax pertaining to prior years	-	-
Others (net)	2.26	12.04
Total income tax expense	**3.18**	**18.40**

The Company has estimated that the Indian statutory income tax rate applicable to the Company would be 17.16% under sec 115BAB for year ended 31st March 2023.

c. Reconciliation between the average effective tax rate and the applicable

	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
	Tax Rate %	Tax Rate %
Statutory income tax rate	17.16	17.16
Difference due to tax of previous year	-	-
other reasons	42.29	32.50
Average effective tax rate	59.45	49.66

33 **Related Party Disclosures :-**

(i) List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transaction have taken place and relationship :-

Name of the Related Parties

Relation	Name
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Ravindra Choudhary
	Mr. Pramal Choudhary
	Mr. Virendra Singh Pamecha
Holding Company	M/s Commercial Syn Bags Limited

(ii) Transactions with related parties are as follows : -

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Name of Party	Amount 31-03-2023	Outstanding balances as on 31-03-2023	Amount 31-03-2022	Outstanding balances as on 31-03-2022
	Holding Company				
(i)	Commercial Syn Bags Limited				
	Loans Received	-	1,019.69	903.73	1,470.73
	Loans repaid	451.04	-	-	-
(ii)	Purchase of Property, Plants & Equipmets	0.91	-	2.76	-
(iii)	Sales of Property, Plants & Equipmets	1.96	-	-	-
(iv)	Purchase of Goods	140.56	-	106.42	-
(v)	Sale of Goods/Job Work Income	2,673.13	-	1,921.60	-
(vi)	Interest Expenses	113.77	-	87.71	-

34 **Research & Development**

The company conducts its R&D initiatives within the broad framework of innovation initiatives.
The company purchased technologically upgraded Tape Extrusion line Circular Loom for its unit.

35 **Additional Regulatory Information-**

(i) Immovable Properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) whose title deeds are not held in the name of the company and where such immovable property is jointly held with others, details are given to the extent of company's share. - The Company has no such immovable properties

(ii) The company has not revalued its property, plant and equipments.

(iii) There is no Capital Work in progress.

(iv) There is no Intangible assets under development.

(v) No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company, under Prohibition of Banami Property Transaction Act.

(vi) The company has borrowings from the bank or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

(vii) Quarterly returns or assessments of current assets filed by the company with banks or financial institutions are not in agreement with books of accounts. Following are the summary of reconciliation and reasons of material discrepancies-

Quarter	Particulars	Particulars of Security Provided	Amount as per Books of Accounts	Amount as reported in the Quarterly Returns/ Statements	Amount of Difference
I	Summary of All Banks	Stock in Trade	311.77	255.34	56.43
		Trade Receivables	4.95	5.24	-0.29
II	Summary of All Banks	Stock in Trade	254.21	266.36	-12.14
		Trade Receivables	1.19	-	1.19
III	Summary of All Banks	Stock in Trade	273.89	273.86	0.02
		Trade Receivables	0.06	-	0.06
IV	Summary of All Banks	Stock in Trade	245.38	251.82	-6.44
		Trade Receivables	-	-	-

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Reason for Difference:

Inventory : Inventory is valued as per companies accounting policy, at the time of finalisation of financial statements whereas the same is taken on estimated basis for submission before bank.

Trade Receivables :

Difference in trade receivables is due to following reasons -

Making of adhoc loss allowance when submitting statements to the bank while loss allowance as per IND AS 109 is made while finalising financial statements.

(viii) The company was not declared wilful defaulter by any Bank/Financial Institution/other lender.

(ix) Relationship with struck off Companies- Nil/None

(x) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies- No Charge registration or satisfaction was pending on the date of balance-sheet.

(xi) Compliance with number of layers of companies- The Company has complied with laws in respect of number of layers of Companies.

(xii) Details of Crypto Currency or virtual currency- Nil

Details of items of exceptional and extraordinary nature- Nil

(xiii) The company has not surrendered or disclosed any amount as income during the year in the tax assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(xiv) Ratios

	Numerator	Denominator	FY 22-23	FY 21-22	Deviation by >25%	Reasons
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.16	0.28	-40.92%	Company re-paid Loans to Parent company, hence current assets decreased, so, Current Ratio is Negative.
Debt-Equity Ratio,	Total Debt	Shareholders Equity	64.31	97.41	-33.98%	Company paid Borrowings hence Ration positive.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	Earnings available for debt service	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	1.02	1.25	-18.59%	
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.21	0.64	-67.19%	Compare to last year earning is Low and Denmator is same, hence Ratio Negative.
Inventory Turnover ratio,	~~Cost of goods sold OR~~ sales	Average Inventory	9.20	2.01	357.25%	Company achieved Sales at higher pace and diluted inventory also hence positive
Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	~~Net Credit~~ Total Sales	Avg. Accounts Receivable	90.18	17.35	419.87%	Company achieved Sales at higher pace and diluted Debtors also hence positive
Trade payables turnover ratio,	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	18.07	2.26	699.70%	Company purchased at higher pace and diluted creditors also hence positive
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Average Working Capital	-2.11	-0.33	538.69%	Company Achieved Sales at higher pace @ low working Capital hence Ratio positive.
Net profit ratio,	Net Profits after taxes	Sales	0.002	0.010	-77.27%	Compare to last year earning is Low hence Ratio Negative.
Return on Capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	0.10	0.08	22.51%	

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36 **Financial Instruments**

36 a. Financial instruments by category

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2023 are as follows:

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial Assets							
Trade Recievables	7					-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	8					0.04	0.04
Bank Balances	10					-	-
Loan	9					2.26	2.26
Investments	4	-				-	-
Other Financial Assets (Current)	12					-	-
Other Financial Assets (Non Current)	4	14.29				56.35	70.63
Total		**14.29**	-	-	-	**58.65**	**72.94**
Financial Liabilites							
Borrowings (Current)	17					1,253.90	1,253.90
Borrowings (Non Current)	13					209.82	209.82
Lease Liability (Current)	14					67.79	67.79
Lease Liability (Non Current)	14					532.72	532.72
Trade Payables	18					123.34	123.34
Other Financial Liabilites (Current)	19			-		3.75	3.75
Total		-	-	-	-	**2,191.31**	**2,191.31**

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial Assets							
Trade Recievables	7					59.71	59.71
Cash and cash equivalents	8					5.15	5.15
Bank Balances	10					-	-
Loans	9					0.88	0.88
Other Financial Assets	12			-		-	-
Other Financial Assets (Non Current)	4	13.61				44.66	58.26
Total		**13.61**	-	-	-	**110.40**	**124.00**
Financial Liabilites							
Borrowings (Current)	17					1,616.51	1,616.51
Borrowings (Non Current)	13					359.57	359.57
Lease Liability (Current)	14					47.15	47.15
Lease Liability (Non Current)	14					567.99	567.99
Trade Payables	18					99.50	99.50
other Financial Liabilites	19			-		3.80	3.80
Total		-	-	-	-	**2,694.53**	**2,694.53**

Carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank balances, and trade payables as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, approximate the fair value.

Difference between carrying amount and fair value of Loans, Other financial assets, borrowings and other financial liabilites subsequently measured at amortised cost is not significant. Fair value measurement of lease liabilities is not required.

36 b. Financial Assets Pledged

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Carrying amount of Financial assets pledged as collateral for liabilites	7	0.00	59.71
Carrying amount of Financial assets pledged as collateral for contingent liabilites	-	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00

Terms and conditions relating to pledge :-

Trade Receiables & Other Financial Assets: All existing/ future Trade Receivables & Other Financial Assets have been hypothicated to secure working capital loan.Fixed Deposit have been pledged to secure the Bank Gurantee issued in our favour.

36 c. Profit / Losses on Financial Assets / Liabilities

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Note No.	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Net gains or net losses on financial assets measeured as FVTPL upon initial recognition	29	0.68	0.65

36 d. Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed primarily to market risks being fluctuations in interest rate, and other risks namely credit and liquidity risks, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company has constituted a Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The Company has a risk management policy which covers risks associated with financial assets and liabilites. The focus of risk management committee is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate the potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

d1. Management of Market Risk

The Company's size and operations result in it being exposed to the following market risks that arise from its use of financial instruments:

Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets / liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company.

The Company as per its risk management policy, uses derivative instruments primarily to hedge foreign exchange.

The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated by aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure and a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift of all the currencies by 1% against the functional currency of the Company.

d2 Interest rate risk

The Company is also exposed to interest rate risk, changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of its financial instruments, principally debt. Any movement in the reference rates could have an impact on the Company's cash flows as well as costs. The Company is subject to variable interest rates on some of its interest bearing liabilities.

Ashish Agrawal & Co. FRN-[illegible] INDORE Chartered Accountants

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Interest Rate Exposure

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31, March 2023	As at 31, March 2022
Borrowings			
Non-Current – Floating (includes Current Maturities)	13	209.82	359.57
Current	17	1253.90	1616.51
Total		**1463.72**	**1976.08**

Sensitivity analysis of .75% change in Interest rate:

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Interest Rate Sensitivity

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	UP MOVE	DOWN MOVE	UP MOVE	DOWN MOVE
Impact on Equity / P&L	2.17	2.20	2.75	2.75
Impact on P&L				
Total Impact	2.17	2.20	2.75	2.75

d3. **Management Of Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to perform or pay the amount according to the contractual terms or obligations causing financial loss to the Company Credit risk encompasses of risk of default, risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers of a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted

Exposure to Credit Risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is Rs 72.94 Lakhs (Rs 124.00 lakhs lakhs in preceding year) being the total of carrying amount of trade receivables, balance with banks, bank deposits and other financial assets.

Trade receivables

Concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited, All trade receivables are reviewed and assessed for default on a quarterly basis.

Other financial assets

The Company maintains exposure in bank balances and term deposits with banks. Considering insignificant amounts and short term nature, there is no significant risks pertaining to these assets.

d4 **Management of Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's inability to meet its cash flow commitments on the due date.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses.

The Company has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. Furthermore, the Company have access to undrawn lines of committed and uncommitted borrowing/ facilities.

The Company has maintained a cautious liquidity strategy, with a positive cash balance throughout the year ended 31st March, 2021 and 31st March, 2020. Cash flow from operating activities provides the funds to service and finance the financial liabilities on a day-to-day basis.

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The following table shows a maturity analysis of the anticipated cash flows including interest obligations for the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis, which therefore differ from both carrying value and fair value.

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities for the year ended 31/03/2023

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash Flows	Less than one year	Between one to five years	More than five years
(a) a maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities						
Borrowings (Current Liabilities)	17	1253.90		1253.90	-	-
Interest on Borrowings (Current Liabilites)						
Trade Payables	18	123.34		123.34	-	-
Borrowings (Non- Current Liabilities)	13	209.82		-	209.82	-
Interest on Borrowings (Non- Current Liabilites)						
Other Financial Liabilities	19	3.75		3.75	-	-
Lease Obligations	14	600.51		67.79	302.24	1,462.06

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities for the year ended 31/03/2022 is as follows.

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash Flows	Less than one year	Between one to five years	More than five years
(a) a maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities						
Borrowings (Current Liabilities)	17	1616.51		1616.51	-	-
Interest on Borrowings (Current Liabilites)						
Trade Payables	18	99.50		99.50	-	-
Borrowings (Non- Current Liabilities)	13	359.57		69.21	290.37	-
Interest on Borrowings (Non- Current Liabilites)						
Other Financial Liabilities	19	3.80		3.80	-	-
Lease obligations	14	615.14		42.02	319.74	298.73
(b) a maturity analysis for derivative financial liabilities						

36 e. Fair value measurement heirarchy

Fair value measurement heirarchy as at 31st March 2023

The following table summarises financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Carrying Amount	Level of inputs used			Total
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial Assets						
At Amortised Cost						
Trade Receivables	7	0.00				0.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	0.04				0.04
Bank Balances	10					0.00
Loans	9	2.26				2.26
Others Financial Assets (Non Current Portion)	4	56.35				56.35
At FVTPL						
Lease Security Deposit	4	14.29			14.29	14.29
At FVTOCI						
Total		72.94	0.00	0.00	14.29	72.94
Financial Liabilities						
At Amortised Cost						
Borrowings (Current Liabilities)	17	1,253.90				1253.90
Borrowings (Non- Current Liabilities)	13	209.82				209.82
Lease Liability (Current Liabilities)	14	67.79				67.79
Lease Liability (Non- Current Liabilities)	14	532.72				532.72
Trade Payables	18	123.34				123.34
Other Financial Liabilities	19	3.75				3.75
Total		2191.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	2191.31

Fair value measurement heirarchy as at 31st March 2022 is as follows.

The following table summarises financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Carrying Amount	Level of inputs used			Total
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial Assets						
At Amortised Cost						
Trade Receivables	7	59.71				59.71
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	5.15				5.15
Bank Balances	10	0.00				0.00
Loans	9	0.88				0.88
Other financial assets	12	0.00				0.00
Others Financial Assets (Non Current Portion)	4	44.66				44.66
At FVTPL						
Lease Security Deposit	5	13.61			13.61	13.61
At FVTOCI						
Total		124.00	0.00	0.00	13.61	137.61
Financial Liabilities						
At Amortised Cost						
Borrowings (Current Liabilities)	13	1616.51				1616.51
Borrowings (Non- Current Liabilities)	13	359.57				359.57
Lease Liability (Current Liabilities)	14	47.15				47.15
Lease Liability (Non- Current Liabilities)	14	567.99				567.99
Trade Payables	18	99.50				99.50
Other Financial Liabilities	19	3.80				3.80
At FVTPL						
At FVTOCI						
Forward Contract	21					0
Total		2694.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	2694.53

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of the investment categorised at level 3:

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
	At FVTPL	At FVTPL
Opening Balance	13.61	12.96
Addition during the year	0.00	0.00
Sale/Reduction during the year	0.00	0.00
Total Gain/(Loss)	0.68	0.65
Closing Balance	14.29	13.61

In respect of some financial assets the Company does not recognise a gain or loss on initial recognition of a financial asset or financial liability because the fair value is neither evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets. The Company has so concluded because these financial assets are interest free deposits made by Compaany

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Aggregate difference yet to be recognised in profit or loss		
At the beginning	1.39	2.04
Reconciliation of changes	(0.68)	(0.65)
At the end of the period	0.71	1.39

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statement

For and on Behalf of Board of Directors

Ravindra Choudhary	**Pramal Choudhary**	As per our report of even date attached
Director	Director	**For Avinash Agrawal & Co**
DIN 06417163	DIN 03562347	Chartered Accountants
		FRN :022666C

Place : Indore

Date : 29.05.2023

(CA Avinash Agrawal)

Proprietor

MN.410875

Avinash Agrawal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
33, Ravi Nagar, Shrinagar Ext. Indore - 452018
Ph. : 0731-2539821, 4068859, 9406852546
E-mail. : guptaandashokca@gmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF COMSYN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Comsyn India Private Limited (herein referred to as "the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive Income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's and Board of Directors' responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles

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generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of 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 material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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 not realistic alternative to do so.

The Board of Directors are responsible for over viewing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 the SAs will always detect material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decision of the 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 risk 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) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial control system in place and the operating effectiveness of such control.

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- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management and Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's and Board of Director'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.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements

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

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

We also provide those charge 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 though to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

   b) In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c) The standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statements of Cash Flow dealt with by this report are in agreement with relevant 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 Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014,

   e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.

   f) The requirement of reporting, with respect to the adequacy of internal financial control over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, is not applicable to the Company in view of notification No. G.S.R. 583(E) dated 13th June, 2017; and

2. 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us:

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements. (Refer Note 31 to the standalone financial statements.)

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

   iii. There is no amount required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("intermediaries) with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall :

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate beneficiary") by or on behalf of the company
  or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall:

- directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party
  or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused to us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (iv)(a) and (iv)(b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

3. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the provisions of section 197 are not applicable to the Company

4. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the order, to the extent applicable.

For Avinash Agrawal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FR No. 022666C)

Indore
Date: 29-05-2023

(CA Avinash Agrawal)
(Membership No. 410875)
Proprietor
DIN: 23410875BGXUBF7932

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Comsyn India Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Referred to in paragraph 4, under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Report of even date)

(i) (a) (A) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(B) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company holds no immovable property other than immovable properties. In case of all Immovable properties, the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, plant and equipment (including Right-of-use asset) of Intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. Therefore, sub-clause (b) is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided security or made advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has made loans to other entities in respect of which the requisite information is as below.

(a) Based on the audit procedures carried out by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has provided loans to other entities during the year as follows –

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Loans
Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year ended 31st March 2023	
-others (staff loans)	5.41
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date- 31st March 2023	
-others (staff loans)	2.26

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans are not prejudicial to the company's interest.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans for which schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated. Therefore, sub-clauses (d) and (e) of clause (iii) are not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has granted loans without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

Particulars	Related parties
Aggregate amount of loans - Repayable on demand - Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment	 - 3.27 lakhs
Total	3.27 lakhs
Percentage of loans/advances in the nature of loans to the total loans	100%

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has not provided any security as specified under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. In respect of the loans given, investments made and guarantee provided by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act have been complied with.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the order is not applicable.

(vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of the cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the products manufactured by it and/or services provided by it and such accounts and records have been made and maintained.

(vii) (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it.

According to the information and explanations provided to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues were in arrears, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of GST, PF, ESI, income tax, Sales Tax, service tax, value added tax, custom duty, excise duty and cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions as income, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not taken any term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) of the order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that funds raised on short term basis have not been used for long term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on overall examination of the 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 obligation of its subsidiaries or associates as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 as the company does not have any subsidiary or associate. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) of the order is not applicable.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, the Company has no subsidiaries or associate companies as defined under the Companies Act, 213. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)((a) of the order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during course of the audit.

(b) No report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of records of the company, the company did not receive any complaint from any whistle blower.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiii) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in

Avinash Agrawal & Co.
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Chartered Accountants

compliance with section 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the standalone Financial Statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. Provisions of section 177 in respect of approval by audit committee is not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause (xiv)(b) of the order is not applicable.

(xv) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly clause 3(xvi)(b) of the order is not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the order is not applicable.

(d) According to information and explanations provided to us during the course of our audit, the group does not have any CIC. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(d) of the order is not applicable.

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

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the order is not applicable.

(xix) According to information and explanations given to us and on basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We however state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our report is based on the facts up to

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the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) (a) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the provisions of section 135 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

(b) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the provisions of section 135 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For Avinash Agrawal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FR No. 022666C)

Indore
Date: 29-05-2023

(CA Avinash Agrawal)
(Membership No. 410875)
Proprietor
DIN: 23410875BGXUBF7932