OSWAL SUNIL & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Elin Appliances Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **Elin Appliances Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Standalone financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. The other information comprising the above documents is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management and Board of directors are 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 board of directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing 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 SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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

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

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- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the *"Annexure-A"* a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

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

c) The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the Standalone Statement of Cash flows and the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued there under

e) On the basis of the 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) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in *"Annexure B"*.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the company has paid/provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V of the Act.

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements - Refer Note 35(a) to the Standalone Financial Statements.

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts. The Company did not have any derivative contracts.

iii. There were no amounts which were 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 (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. Since the Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year, the question of commenting on whether dividend declared or paid is in accordance with Section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 does not arise.

vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

For **Oswal Sunil & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 016520N

OSWAL SUNIL & COMPANY
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New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

CA Nishant Bhansali
Partner
M. No.: 532900
UDIN: 23532900BGVCKG6365

Place: New Delhi
Dated: May 30, 2023

'ANNEXURE A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of **Elin Appliances Private Limited** on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023, we report that:

i. (a)

A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situations of its Property Plant and Equipment.

B. The Company does not have any Intangible Assets and hence comment on maintenance of its proper records does not arise.

(b) Property, Plant and equipment of the company are physically verified according to a phased program of coverage which, in our opinion, is reasonable. Pursuant to the program, physical verification of the Property, Plant and equipment was carried out during the year by the management and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements included under Property, Plant and Equipment are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year. Hence reporting under clause 3 (i) (d) of the Order is not applicable.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended 2016) and rules made thereunder. Hence reporting under clause 3 (i) (e) is not applicable.

ii. (a) The Inventories, except for stocks lying with certain third parties from whom confirmations have been obtained for stocks held as at the year end, have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. In our opinion, the discrepancies noticed on physical verification were less than 10% in aggregate for each class of inventory and the same have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.

(b) The company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. As represented by the management in note 19(b) of the standalone financial statements and per the information and explanation given to us and records examined by us, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with banks are generally in agreement with the books of accounts.

iii. (a) During the year, the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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(b) During the year, the Company has not made investment, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The company has not given loans and advances in the nature of loans and hence, no comments are applicable in respect of schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest and if the repayments were due.

(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 given loans and advances in the nature of loans and hence, no comments are applicable in respect of amount overdue for the more than ninety days.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan or advance in the nature of loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment, to promoters, related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not made any investments, given any loans, guarantees, or security which attracts compliance of section 185 and section 186 of Companies Act. Accordingly, Clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits during the year from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under apply, or an order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal.

vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

vii. In respect of statutory dues:

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and records examined by us, the Company is generally regular in depositing, with the appropriate authorities, undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and service tax, sales tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues wherever applicable. According to information and explanation given to us, and as per the records examined by us, no undisputed arrears of statutory dues outstanding as at March 31, 2023 from the date they became payable.

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(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and as certified by the management, details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above, which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on March 31, 2023 and the forum where the dispute is pending are given below:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Gross Demand (in Millions)	Paid under Appeal (in Millions)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	4.37	0.57	AY 2014-15	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal)
		9.99	1.60	AY 2016-17	
		7.22	1.57	AY 2017-18	
		11.94	2.40	AY 2018-19	
		0.25	-	AY 2020-21	Central Processing Centre (CPC)
Total		**33.77**	**6.14**		

viii. According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, 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 by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender as at the Balance Sheet date.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us including representation received from the management, the Company has not been declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

(c) The term loans have been applied for the purpose for which these are raised.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) In our opinion, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures and accordingly the requirements under paragraph 3(ix)(e) and 3(ix)(f) are not applicable to the company.

x. (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination, no money was raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year by the Company.

(b) Based on our examinations of the records and information and explanations given to us, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures during the year.

xi. (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us including representation received from the management, no fraud by the company or on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.

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(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us including representation received from the management and based on our examination, there were no whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the Company;

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a Nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xv) is not applicable.

xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities requiring it to have a Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(b) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Group has no CIC as part of the Group.

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. hence reporting under clause 3(xviii) is not applicable.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any

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material uncertainty exists as on the date of 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 reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. (a) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) is not applicable for the year.

(b) In respect of ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act.

xxi. The Company does not have any subsidiary, associates or joint ventures and hence reporting under clause 3 (xxi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **Oswal Sunil & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 016520N

CA Nishant Bhansali
Partner
M. No.: 532900
UDIN: 23532900BGVCKG6365

Place: New Delhi
Dated: May 30, 2023

'ANNEXURE B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **M/s Elin Appliances Private Limited** ('the Company') as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the guidance note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143 (10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate Internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Oswal Sunil & Company**
Chartered Accountants
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CA Nishant Bhansali
Partner
M. No.: 532900
UDIN: 23532900BGVCKG6365

Place: New Delhi
Dated: May 30, 2023

ELIN APPLIANCES PRIVATE LIMITED
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No(s)	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Assets			
Non-current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	333.08	272.97
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4	0.91	0.06
(c) Investment in subsidiary, others	5	17.34	17.34
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	6	0.74	0.58
(ii) Other Financial Assets	7	0.69	0.59
(e) Other non-current assets	9	31.96	32.54
Total Non Current Assets		**384.71**	**324.08**
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	10	211.60	153.79
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	11	4.59	4.42
(ii) Trade receivables	12	580.15	600.71
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	0.13	0.74
(iv) Other Financial Assets	14	1.78	1.43
(c) Current Tax Assets (net)	22	-	0.21
(d) Other current assets	15	38.64	46.73
Total Current Assets		**836.89**	**808.03**
Total Assets		**1,221.60**	**1,132.12**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	16	2.00	2.00
(b) Other Equity	16	746.81	689.13
Total Equity		**748.81**	**691.13**
Liabilities			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	-	8.81
(b) Provisions	18	1.41	1.33
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	8	19.10	14.64
Total Non Current Liabilities		**20.50**	**24.77**
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	131.83	161.50
(ii) Trade payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	20	95.77	73.29
- total outstanding dues to other than micro and small enterprises	20	200.13	150.58
(iii) Other financial liabilities	21	13.89	14.06
(b) Current Tax liabilities (Net)	22	2.38	4.34
(c) Other current liabilities	23	3.70	10.49
(d) Provisions	24	4.58	1.96
Total Current Liabilities		**452.29**	**416.21**
Total Liabilities		**472.79**	**440.99**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1,221.60**	**1,132.12**

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Oswal Sunil & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 016520N

Nishant Bhansali
Partner
M.No.: 532900

New Delhi, May 30, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board

Vinay Kumar Sethia
Director
DIN: 00082184

New Delhi, May 30, 2023

ELIN APPLIANCES PRIVATE LIMITED
Standalone Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note No(s)	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
I	**INCOME**			
	Revenue from operations	25	2,504.29	2,561.50
	Other Income	26	6.72	8.47
	Total Income (I)		**2,511.02**	**2,569.97**
II	**EXPENSE**			
	Cost of Material Consumed	27	2,118.31	2,140.22
	Purchases of stock-in trade		1.38	3.73
	Change in inventories of finished goods, work-in progress and stock-in trade	28	(50.56)	19.33
	Employee benefits expense	29	232.98	212.00
	Finance Costs	30	2.53	5.36
	Depreciation, Impairment & amortization expenses	3, 4	21.60	15.98
	Other Expenses	31	102.85	75.19
	Total Expenses (II)		**2,429.10**	**2,471.80**
III	**Profit before tax (I - II)**		**81.92**	**98.17**
IV	**Tax expenses**			
	- Current tax		19.02	24.36
	- Deferred Tax		4.69	0.33
			23.71	**24.69**
V	**Profit for the year (III-IV)**		**58.21**	**73.47**
VI	**Other comprehensive Income (OCI):**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(i) Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		(0.91)	0.98
	(ii) Income tax on above item		0.23	(0.25)
	(iii) Gain/(Loss) on Equity Instruments designated through OCI		0.16	-
	Total Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**(0.52)**	**0.73**
VII	**Total comprehensive income for the year (V + VI)**		**57.68**	**74.21**
VIII	**Earnings per share from continuing and total operations attributable to the equity holders of the Company [face value of INR 10/- each]**	32		
	- Basic and diluted (amount in INR)		**291.03**	**367.37**

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Oswal Sunil & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 016520N

Nishant

OSWAL SUNIL & COMPANY * FRN : 016520N New Delhi * Chartered Accountants

Nishant Bhansali
Partner
M.No.: 532900

New Delhi, May 30, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board

Vinay Kumar Sethia

Vinay Kumar Sethia
Director
DIN: 00082184

ELIN APPLIANCES PVT. LTD. NEW DELHI

New Delhi, May 30, 2023

ELIN APPLIANCES PRIVATE LIMITED
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
I.	**Cash flow from Operating Activities :**		
	Net Profit before taxes	**81.92**	**98.17**
	Adjustments for :		
	Depreciation, Impairment and Amortization expenses	21.60	15.98
	(Gain)/Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.30	(0.54)
	Fair value (gain)/loss on investments	(0.93)	(4.03)
	Impairment loss, Bad Debts, advances and miscellaneous balances written off	(0.82)	(0.27)
	Dividend and interest income classified as investing cash flows	(1.80)	(0.06)
	Finance costs (net)	2.53	5.36
		20.88	**16.44**
	Change in operating assets and liabilities :		
	(Increase)/ Decrease in Trade and other receivables	21.38	(232.67)
	(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories	(57.81)	55.68
	Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade payables	72.04	(26.34)
	(Increase)/ Decrease in other financial assets	(0.44)	0.73
	(Increase)/ Decrease in other non-current assets	0.58	(16.60)
	(Increase)/ Decrease in other current assets	8.10	(14.87)
	Increase/ (Decrease) in provisions	1.78	1.32
	Increase/ (Decrease) in other current liabilities	(6.96)	(0.49)
		38.67	**(233.25)**
	Cash generated from operations	**141.47**	**(118.64)**
	Income taxes paid/refund (net)	(20.77)	(30.28)
	Net cash inflow from /(used in) operating activities	**120.70**	**(148.93)**
II	**Cash flow from Investing activities**		
	(Payments) for property, plant and equipment including CWIP	(83.16)	(39.08)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.30	1.40
	Proceeds/(Payments) from sale of Investment (net)	0.75	118.04
	Dividends received	1.77	0.03
	Interest received	0.03	0.03
	Net Cash flow from / (used in) investing activities	**(80.30)**	**80.43**
III	**Cash flow from Financing Activities**		
	Proceeds from borrowings	0.00	63.00
	(Repayment) of borrowings	(38.48)	(15.66)
		(38.48)	**47.34**
	Less: Finance Costs paid	(2.53)	(5.36)
	Net Cash flow from/ (used in) financing activities	**(41.01)**	**41.98**
IV	**Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents (I + II + III)**	**(0.61)**	**(26.53)**
V	**Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year**	0.74	27.27
VI	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year**	**0.13**	**0.74**

Notes:

1 The Standalone Statement of Cash flow has been prepared under the indirect method as set-out in the Ind AS - 7 "Statement of Cash Flow" as specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

2 Figures in bracket indicate cash outflow.

3 Cash and cash equivalents (refer Note 13) comprise of the followings:

Cash on hand	0.06	0.01
Cheques in hand	0.01	-
Balance with banks in current accounts	0.06	0.73
Balances per statement of cash flows	**0.13**	**0.74**

4 **Analysis of movement in borrowings**

Borrowings at the beginning of the year	170.31	122.97
Movement due to cash transactions as per the Statement of Cash Flows	(38.48)	47.34
Borrowings at the end of the year	**131.83**	**170.31**

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Oswal Sunil & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 016520N

Nishant Bhansali
Partner
M.No.: 532900

New Delhi, May 30, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board

Vinay Kumar Sethia
Director
DIN: 00082184

ELIN APPLIANCES PRIVATE LIMITED
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity
(All amounts are in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2021	**2.00**
Changes in equity share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**2.00**
Changes in equity share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**2.00**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Other Comprehensive Income		Total
	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	
Balance as at April 01, 2021	**13.50**	**4.50**	**582.42**	**0.38**	**14.13**	**614.92**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	73.47	-	0.73	74.21
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**13.50**	**4.50**	**655.89**	**0.38**	**14.86**	**689.13**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	58.21	0.16	(0.68)	57.68
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**13.50**	**4.50**	**714.10**	**0.54**	**14.17**	**746.81**

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Oswal Sunil & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 016520N

OSWAL SUNIL & COMPANY
FRN : 016520N
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

Nishant Bhansali
Partner
M.No.: 532900

New Delhi, May 30, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board

Vinay Kumar Sethia

Vinay Kumar Sethia
Director
DIN: 00082184

ELIN APPLIANCES PVT. LTD.
NEW DELHI

New Delhi, May 30, 2023

1. Corporate information

Elin Appliances Private Limited ("the company") was incorporated in India on August 21, 2002 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (CIN U29300HP2002PTC025355). The Company is engaged in the business of Electrical & Electronic Products and Components. The registered office of the company is located at Belikhol, Nalagarh, District Solan, Himachal Pradesh.

The Standalone Financial Statements is approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors in their meeting held on May 30, 2023.

Recent accounting pronouncements:-

The MCA has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 on March 31, 2023, whereby the amendments to various Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) has been made applicable with effect from April 1, 2023 onwards. Amended requirements as per these rules in relation to various Standards are as follows:

- Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements: The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The Company has evaluated the requirements of the amendment and its impact on Financial Statements is not likely to be material.

- Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The Company has evaluated the requirements of the amendment and there is no impact on its Financial Statements.

- Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes: The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company has evaluated the requirements of the amendment and there is no impact on its Financial Statements.

Amendments to other Indian Accounting Standards viz. Ind AS 101- First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, Ind AS 102 – Share Based Payments, Ind AS 103- Business Combinations, Ind AS 107- Financial Instruments - Disclosures, Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments, and Ind AS 34 Interim Financial Reporting are either consequential to above amendments or clerical in nature. The Company has evaluated the requirements of the amendments and there is no impact on its Financial Statements.

2. Significant accounting policies

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the Standalone Financial Statements are as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the Standalone Financial Statements.

2.1 Basis of Preparation

2.1.1 Statement of compliance

The standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the accounting principles generally accepted in India. The Company has consistently applied accounting policies to all periods.

SUNIL & COMPANY OSWAL Chartered Accountants FRN : 016520N New Delhi

ELIN APPLIANCES PVT. LTD. NEW DELHI

2.1.2 Historical Cost Convention

The Standalone financial statements of the company are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention and on accrual basis as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), except for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets (except trade receivables and contract assets which are measured at transaction cost) and liabilities (including derivative)	Fair value
Defined benefits liability	Present value of defined benefits obligations

<u>*Functional and presentation currency*</u>

Items included in the Standalone financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is also the company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest million, up to two places of decimal, unless otherwise indicated. Amounts having absolute value of less than INR 1,00,000 have been rounded and are presented as INR 0.00 Millions in the Standalone Financial Statements.

2.2 Current vs non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the standalone statement of assets and liabilities based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for atleast twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other assets 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 monthsafter the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.3 Property plant and equipment

<u>*Recognition and Initial Measurement*</u>

Property, plant and equipment is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of each item can be measured reliably. Property, plant and equipment are initially stated at their cost.

Cost of asset includes:

a) Purchase price, net of any trade discounts and rebates

OSWAL SUNIL & COMPANY Chartered Accountants FRN : 016520N New Delhi

ELIN APPLIANCES PVT. LTD. NEW DELHI

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

b) Cost directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets which incurred in bringing asset to its working condition for the intended use
c) Present value of the estimated costs of dismantling & removing the items & restoring the site on which it is located if recognition criteria are met.

Amounts paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use before such date are disclosed under capital advances and capital work-in-progress (CWIP) respectively.

Significant Parts of an item of PPE (including major inspections) having different useful lives & material value or other factors are accounted for as separate components. All other repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Subsequent measurement
Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and cost of the expenditure can be measured reliably.

Depreciation and useful lives
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as specified in schedule II of the Companies act, 2013.

Particulars	Useful life as per Schedule II	Particulars	Useful life as per Schedule II
Computers	3 Years	Dies, tools and Moulds	15 Years
Servers	6 Years	Factory Building	30 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years	Building (other than factory building)	60 Years
Furniture and fixtures	10 Years	Electric Installation and Equipments	10 Years
Plant & Machinery	15 Years	Motor Cycles	10 Years
		Motor Vehicles & Lorry	8 Years

Depreciation on additions to/deductions from property, plant and equipment during the period is charged on pro-rata basis from/up to the date on which the asset is available for use/disposed. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment is depreciated separately if the cost of part is significant in relation to the total cost of the item and useful life of that part is different from the useful life of remaining asset. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Derecognition
An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the standalone statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

2.4 Intangible assets
Intangible assets (Other than goodwill) acquired separately are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment loss, if any. Intangible assets are amortized on straight line basis over the estimated useful life. Estimated useful life of the software is considered as 3 years. Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed in each financial year / period end and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively. An intangible asset is de-recognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in the Standalone statement of Profit and Loss.

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2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired.If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash- generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Companys of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss, including impairment on inventories are recognized in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using apre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risksspecific to the asset.

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

2.6 Inventories

a) Inventories (which comprise traded goods) are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:
   - Raw materials: Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.
   - Finished goods and intermediate products (including manufactured components): Cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.
   - Stores and spares, consumables and packing materials cost includes direct expenses and is determined on the basis of first in first out method.

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

2.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation and it excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties and is adjusted for variable considerations. Any subsequent change in the transaction price is then allocated to the performance obligations in the contract on the same basis as at contract inception. The Company recognizes revenue for variable consideration when it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur. The Company estimates the amount of revenue to be recognized on variable consideration using most likely amount method. Consequently, amounts allocated to a satisfied performance obligation are recognised as revenue, or as a reduction of revenue, in the period in which the transaction price changes. Contract modifications are accounted for when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price.

a) Sale of products and Services

Revenue from sale of products is recognized at the point in time when control of the goods istransferred to the customer at the time of shipment to or receipt of goods by the customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

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ELIN APPLIANCES PVT. LTD. NEW DELHI

The Company has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements as it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Sales-related warranties associated with sale of goods cannot be purchased separately and they serve as an assurance that the products sold comply with agreed-upon specifications. Accordingly, the Company accounts for warranties in accordance with Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

The goods and service tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

b) Other Operating Revenue

Export incentive is recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions and the incentive will be received.

c) Other Revenue

- **Interest income:** Interest income is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method ("EIR") that is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.
- **Dividends:** Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.
- **Rental income:** Rental income arising from operating leases or on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms & included in other non-operating income in Statement of Profit and Loss.
- **Insurance Claims:** Insurance claims are accounted for as and when admitted by the concerned authority.

d) Contract balances

- **Contract assets:** A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset isrecognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.
- **Trade receivables:** A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).
- **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 orservices to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when theCompany performs under the contract.

e) Right of return

The Company provides a customer with a right to return in case of any defects or on grounds of quality. The Company uses the expected value method to estimate the goods that will not be returned because thismethod best predicts the amount of variable consideration to which the Company will be entitled. Therequirements in Ind AS 115 on constraining estimates of variable consideration are also applied inorder to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price.

The Company has also applied the practical expedient under Ind AS 115 for incremental cost of obtaining a contract and has recognized such cost as an expense when incurred if the amortizationperiod of the asset is one year or less.

OSWAL SUNIL & COMPANY * Chartered Accountants * FRN : 016520N New Delhi

ELIN APPLIANCES PVT. LTD. NEW DELHI

2.8 Taxes

a) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid tothe taxation authorities in accordance with relevant tax regulations. Current tax is determined as the tax payable in respect of taxable income for the period and is computed in accordance with relevant tax regulations. Current tax is recognized in standalone statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized outside profit or loss in which case it is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in relation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes current tax payable where appropriate.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offsetand intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases ofassets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognized in standalone statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized outside profit or loss, in which case is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset currenttax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

2.9 Foreign currencies

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

Foreign currency monetary items outstanding at the reporting date are converted to functional currency using the closing rate (Closing selling rates for liabilities and closing buying rate for assets). Non- monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transactions.

Exchange differences arising on settlement of monetary items, or restatement as at reporting date, at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded, are recognized in the standalone statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise. These exchange differencesare presented in the standalone statement of profit and loss on net basis.

2.10 Employee benefit

a) Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefits such as salaries, short term compensated absences, and other benefits falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits and undiscounted amount of such benefits are expensed in the standalone statement of profit and loss in in the period in which the employee renders the related services.

OSWAL SUNIL & COMPANY Chartered Accountants FRN : 016520N New Delhi

ELIN APPLIANCES PVT. LTD. NEW DELHI

b) Post-employment benefits

- **Defined Contribution Plan:** A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

  The Company makes specified monthly contribution towards provident fund ('PF') and employee state insurance scheme ('ESI') which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contribution is recognized as an expense in the standalone statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

- **Defined Benefit Plan:** A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. Under such plans, the obligation for any benefits remains with the Company. The Company's liability towards gratuity is in the nature of defined benefit plan.

  The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The Company makes periodic contributions to the Kotak Mahindra Life Insurance Company Ltd. and Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Co. Ltd for the Gratuity Plan in respect of employees.

  The liability in respect of gratuity is accrued in the books of accounts on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

  The Company's net obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate based on the market yield on government securities of a maturity period equivalent to the weighted average maturity profile of the defined benefit obligations at each reporting date.

  Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, is recognized in other comprehensive income and is reflected in retained earnings and the same is not eligible to be reclassified to standalone statement of profit and loss.

  Defined benefit costs comprising current service cost, past service cost, interest cost and gains or losses on settlements are recognized in the standalone statement of profit and loss as employee benefits expense. Gains or losses on settlement of any defined benefit plan are recognized when the settlement occurs. Past service cost is recognized as expense at the earlier of the plan amendment or curtailment and when the Company recognizes related restructuring costs or termination benefits.

c) Other long-term employee benefits

Benefits under the Company's compensated absences constitute other long-term employee benefits, recognized as an expense in the standalone statement of profit and loss for the period in which the employee has rendered services. The obligation recognized in respect of these long-term benefits is measured at present value of the obligation based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit credit method.

Long term employee benefit costs comprising current service cost, interest cost and gains or losses on curtailments and settlements, re-measurements including actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the standalone statement of profit and loss as employee benefit expenses.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent include cash on hand, cash at banks and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which aresubject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

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

2.12 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets upto the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

The loan origination costs directly attributable to the acquisition of borrowings (e.g. loan processing fee, upfront fee) are amortised on the basis of the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method over the term of the loan. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Standalone statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.13 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

a) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle thepresent obligation at the end of the reporting period, considering the risk and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-taxrate 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 recognized as a finance cost.

b) Warranties

Provisions for the expected liability of warranty obligations under sale of goods are recognised at the management's best estimate if the claims of the customers under warranty are probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

c) Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation or present obligations that may but probably will not, require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

These are reviewed at each financial reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

d) Contingent assets

Contingent assets are not recognized though are disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits isprobable.

2.14 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Trade receivables issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

A financial asset (except trade receivable and contract asset) is recognised initially at fair value plus or minus s transaction cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit and loss). Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL') are recognised immediately in the Standalone statement of Profit and Loss.

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Classification and subsequent measurement
On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at
- amortised cost;
- FVOCI — equity investment; or
- FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

– the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
– the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that aresolely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income (designated as FVOCI — equity investment). The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the other comprehensive income ('OCI').There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Standalone statement of Profit andLoss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Standalone statement of Profit and Loss.
All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL.
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:

Financial assets at amortised cost
These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the Standalone statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interestincome, are recognised in the Standalone statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets
Expected credit loss (ECL) is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e.,all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR.

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In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit riskexposure:

(a) Financial assets that are measured at amortized cost e.g., deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
(b) Financial assets that are measured as at FVTOCI
(c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that resultfrom transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the standalone statement of profit and loss. ECL for financial assets measured as at amortized cost and contractual revenue receivables is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the Standalone statement of Assets and Liabilities. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its standalone statement of assets and liabilities but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The Company has not designated any financial liabilities at FVTPL.

(ii) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial recognition, Loans, borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Interest expense is recognized in the standalone statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

c) Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets.

d) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the standalone statement of assets and liabilities if there is a currently enforceable contractual legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.15 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each reporting period.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderlytransaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability, the principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets and liabilities, if any. At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to beremeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies.

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

Above is the summary of accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

2.16 GST Credit

The GST credit available on purchase of raw materials, other eligible inputs and capital goods is adjusted against taxes payable. The unadjusted GST credit is shown under the head "Other Current Assets".

2.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings/(loss) per share are calculated by dividing the net profit/(loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events ofbonus issue and share split. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings/ (loss) per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a laterdate. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potential dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the standalone financial statements by the Board of Directors.

2.18 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The board of directors of the Company has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker by the Management of the Company.

The business of the Company falls within a single line of business i.e. electronics manufacturing services. All other activities of the Company revolve around its main business. Hence, no separate reportable primary segment.

2.19 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognized at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all stipulated conditions. Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognized in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other operating income. Grants related to assets are reduced from the carrying amount of the asset. Such grants are recognized in the Standalone statement of Profit and Loss over the useful life of the related depreciable asset by way of reduced depreciation charge.

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2.20 Standalone statement of cash flows

The standalone statements of cash flows is made using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature, any deferral accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments and item of income or expense associated with investing or financing of cash flows. The cash flows from operating, financing and investing activities of the Company are segregated.

2.21 Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The estimates used in the preparation of the Standalone Financial Statements of each period/year presented are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experienceand various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events), that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date. Although the Company regularly assesses these estimates, actual results could differ materially from these estimates - even if the assumptions underlying such estimates were reasonable when made, if these results differ from historical experience or other assumptions do not turn out to be substantially accurate. The changes in estimates are recognized in the Standalone Financial Statements in the period in which they become known.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts ofassets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant judgements

- ***Allowances for uncollected trade receivables***
  Trade receivables do not carry interest and are stated at their nominal values as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amount are based on ageing of the receivable balances and historical experiences. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems not becollectible.

- ***Contingencies***
  In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. There are certain obligations which managements have concluded based on all available facts and circumstances are not probable of payment or difficult to quantify reliably and such obligations are treated as contingent liabilities and disclosed in notes Although there can be no assurance of the final outcome of legal proceedings in which the Company is involved. it is not expected that such contingencies will have material effect on its financial position of probability.

- ***Impairment of other financial assets***
  The impairment provision for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation., based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as wellas forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

- ***Taxes***
  Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the nature of business differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes current tax payable, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such current tax payable is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the domicile of the Company.

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- ***Recoverability of deferred taxes***
  In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible.
  Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxableprofit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgementis required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

- ***Impairment of non-financial assets***
  Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair valueless costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow ('DCF') model.

<u>*Significant estimates*</u>

- ***Defined benefit plans***
  The costs of post-retirement benefit obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate; future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

- ***Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets***
  The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. At the end of the current reporting period, the management determined that the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at which they are currently being depreciated represent the correct estimate of the lives and need no change.

- ***Fair value measurement of financial instruments***
  When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the standalone statement of assets and liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree ofjudgement 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.

- ***Warranties***
  At each balance sheet date, basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding warranties. However, the actual future outcome may be different from management's estimates. Product warranty liability and warranty expenses are recorded if the claims of the customers under warranty are probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

2.22 Exceptional Items

Exceptional items refer to items of income or expense within the statement of profit and loss from ordinary activities, which are non-recurring and are of such size, nature or incidence that their separate disclosure is considered necessary to explain the performance of the Company.

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
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3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Plant and Machinery	Building	Dies, Moulds & Tools	Electrical Installations	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment's	Computers	Vehicles	Land (Freehold)	Total
Gross Carrying Value										
Balance as at April 1, 2021	**146.28**	**224.15**	**45.48**	**17.92**	**9.17**	**4.55**	**7.20**	**2.36**	**21.30**	**478.40**
Additions	10.38	-	26.45	0.21	-	0.14	0.91	0.92	-	39.02
Disposals / Adjustments	0.20	-	0.79	0.31	-	-	0.07	-	-	1.37
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**156.46**	**224.15**	**71.14**	**17.82**	**9.17**	**4.69**	**8.04**	**3.27**	**21.30**	**516.04**
Additions	37.62	22.24	18.92	2.31	0.18	0.17	0.88	-	-	82.31
Disposals / Adjustments	1.44	-	0.50	2.45	1.03	0.54	0.40	-	-	6.36
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**192.64**	**246.38**	**89.57**	**17.68**	**8.33**	**4.31**	**8.51**	**3.27**	**21.30**	**591.99**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment										
Balance as at April 1, 2021	**70.99**	**107.93**	**18.40**	**14.01**	**6.51**	**3.49**	**5.22**	**1.07**	**-**	**227.61**
Depreciation & Impairment	6.51	4.59	2.31	0.64	0.38	0.32	1.00	0.23	-	15.98
Disposals / Adjustments	0.15	-	0.04	0.28	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.52
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**77.35**	**112.52**	**20.66**	**14.37**	**6.89**	**3.81**	**6.16**	**1.30**	**-**	**243.07**
Depreciation & Impairment	9.06	5.21	4.44	0.92	0.48	0.14	0.97	0.36	-	21.60
Disposals / Adjustments	1.17	-	0.49	2.20	0.98	0.53	0.38	-	-	5.75
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**85.25**	**117.73**	**24.61**	**13.09**	**6.38**	**3.43**	**6.75**	**1.67**	**-**	**258.91**
Net Carrying Value										
Balance as at March 31, 2022	79.11	111.63	50.48	3.45	2.29	0.88	1.88	1.97	21.30	272.97
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**107.39**	**128.66**	**64.95**	**4.59**	**1.94**	**0.88**	**1.76**	**1.61**	**21.30**	**333.08**

Notes:
1. Refer Note 19 and 21 for details of assets pledged.

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4 Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Plant & Machinery	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2021	-	-
Additions	0.06	0.06
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**0.06**	**0.06**
Additions	0.91	0.91
Disposals / Adjustments	(0.06)	(0.06)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**0.91**	**0.91**

4.1 Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2022	0.06	-	-	-	**0.06**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	0.91	-	-	-	**0.91**

4.2 As on the date of the financial statement, there are no capital work-in-progress projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded the cost, based on approved plan.

5 Investment in subsidiaries, others

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unquoted Investments (At Cost)		
Investment in Equity Instruments		
Holding Company	17.34	17.34
Total	**17.34**	**17.34**

A. Investment in Holding Company

Particulars	Face value per share (Rs.)	Elin Electronics Ltd.	
		No. of Shares	Amount
Investment in Equity Instruments - Equity Shares			
As at March 31, 2022	5/-	17,34,000	17.34
As at March 31, 2023	5/-	17,34,000	17.34

B. Additional Disclosures:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	17.34	17.34
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

C. Additional details of Holding Company

Name of Entity	Principal Activity	Place of incorporation and principal business
Elin Electronics Limited	Manufacturing of Electric Components, Motors & Components Parts	India

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6 Non-Current Financial Assets - Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unquoted		
Investments - Non-Trade		
Investments in Equity instruments	0.74	0.58
Total	**0.74**	**0.58**

6.1 Detail of Non-Current Investments

Particulars	Shivalik Waste Management Pvt Ltd (Face Value Rs. 10/- each)		Total Amount
	No. of Shares	Amount	
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI			
(i) Investment in equity instruments - Equity Shares			
As at March 31, 2022	20,000	0.58	**0.58**
As at March 31, 2023	20,000	0.74	**0.74**

6.2. Additional Disclosures:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	0.74	0.58

7 Other Financial Assets - Non Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity *	0.12	-
Accrued Interest on FDR	0.00	-
Security Deposit	0.56	0.59
Total	**0.69**	**0.59**

* Above bank deposits are held as margin money/securities with banks.

8 Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)

Deferred income tax reflect the net tax effects of temporary difference between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for the financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant component of the Company's net deferred income tax are as follows:-

Particulars	Defined benefit obligation	Property, plant and equipment	Provisions & others	Total
As at 01 April, 2021	**0.74**	**(15.34)**	**0.53**	**(14.07)**
(Changed)/Credited:				
- to Statement of profit and loss	0.33	(3.30)	2.64	(0.33)
- to other comprehensive income	(0.25)	-	-	(0.25)
- to current tax liability	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2022	**0.83**	**(18.64)**	**3.17**	**(14.64)**
(Changed)/Credited:				
- to Statement of profit and loss	(0.18)	(4.10)	(0.41)	(4.69)
- to other comprehensive income	0.23	-	-	0.23
As at March 31, 2023	**0.88**	**(22.74)**	**2.76**	**(19.10)**

9 Other Non-Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Capital Advances	31.96	32.54
Total	**31.96**	**32.54**

10 Inventories (at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Inventories (As Certified and valued by the management)		
Raw Materials	129.75	127.50
Raw Materials in transit	6.67	1.67
	136.42	**129.17**
Work-in-progress	23.44	13.59
Finished goods	51.75	11.03
Total	**211.60**	**153.79**

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11 Current Financial Assets - Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unquoted Investments		
(i) Investments in Mutual Funds	4.59	4.42
Total	**4.59**	**4.42**

11.1 Detail of Current Financial Assets - Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial assets carried at fair value through statement of profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Investments in mutual funds - Unquoted Investment		
HDFC Group Unit Linked Plan Option B (Units - 63437.28, (PY 63437.28))	4.59	4.42
Total Current Investments at FVTPL	**4.59**	**4.42**
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	4.59	4.42
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

12 Current Financial Assets - Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade Receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	580.73	601.31
Less: expected credit loss allowance	(0.58)	(0.60)
Total	**580.15**	**600.71**
Movement in the expected credit loss allowance of trade receivables are as follows:		
Balance at the Beginning of the year	**0.60**	**0.37**
Add: Provided during the year	(0.02)	0.23
Less: Amount written off	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**0.58**	**0.60**

12.1 Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule, on due basis:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good		
Not Due	575.56	595.81
Less than 6 months	5.16	5.50
6 months - 1 year	0.01	-
1 -2 years	-	-
2 -3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	**580.73**	**601.31**

12.2 There are no disuputed trade receivables as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

12.3 In determining the allowance for trade receivables the Company has used practical expedients based on financial condition of the customers, ageing of the customer receivables & over-dues, availability of collaterals and historical experience of collections from customers. The concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables is reasonably low as most of the customers are large Corporate organisations though there may be normal delays in collections.

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13 Current Financial Assets - Cash & cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Cash & Cash Equivalents		
Balance with banks in current account	0.06	0.73
Cheques, drafts on hand;	0.01	-
Cash on hand;	0.06	0.01
Total	**0.13**	**0.74**

* Above Bank deposits are held as margin money/securities with banks.

14 Current Financial Assets - Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans & Advances to Staff & Workers	1.78	1.43
Total	**1.78**	**1.43**

15 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good		
Indirect tax recoverable	1.54	0.44
Income Tax Under Appeal	6.14	6.14
Gratuity fund balance (refer note 33)	19.84	23.70
Advance to Suppliers	10.12	12.89
Export Incentive receivables	0.02	0.63
Prepaid Expenses	0.97	2.94
Total	**38.64**	**46.73**

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16 A. Share Capital

(i) Authorised Share Capital

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	
	No of Shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2021	**2,00,000**	**2.00**
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**2,00,000**	**2.00**
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**2,00,000**	**2.00**

(ii) Shares issued, subscribed and fully paid-up

Particular	Equity Share Capital	
	No of Shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2021	**2,00,000**	**2.00**
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
Add: Bonus shares issued during the year	-	-
Less: Share bought back during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**2,00,000**	**2.00**
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
Add: Bonus shares issued during the year	-	-
Less: Share bought back during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**2,00,000**	**2.00**

(iii) Terms/right attached to Equity Shares

The Company has one class of shares having a face value of Rs. 10/- per equity share. All equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. Shareholders are entitled to one vote per equity share held in the Company. On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

(iv) Shareholders holding more than 5 percent of Equity Shares

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Elin Electronics Limited - Holding Company (including shares held by nominees)	2,00,000 *100.00%*	2,00,000 *100.00%*

(v) Shareholding of Promoters

Promoter Name	Shares held at March 31' 2023		% Change during the year ended Mar 31' 2023
	Nos. of Shares	% of Total Shares	
Elin Electronics Limited	2,00,000	*100.00%*	-

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B. Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Retained Earnings	714.10	655.89
(ii) Other Reserves *		
a. Securities Premium	13.50	13.50
b. General Reserve	4.50	4.50
(iii) Components of Other Comprehensive Income		
a. Changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments	0.54	0.38
b. Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	14.17	14.86
Total	**746.81**	**689.13**

*** Brief description of Other Reserves:**

a. Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

b. General reserve is the free reserve created out of the retained earnings of the Company. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

(i) Retained Earnings

Particulars	Amount
As at April 01, 2021	**582.42**
Add: Net profit for the year	73.47
Less: Transfer to reserve during the year	-
As at March 31, 2022	**655.89**
Add: Net profit for the year	58.21
Less: Transfer to reserve during the year	-
As at March 31, 2023	**714.10**

(ii) Other Reserves

Particulars	Securities Premium	General Reserve
As at April 01, 2021	**13.50**	**4.50**
Increase during the year	-	-
Decrease during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**13.50**	**4.50**
Increase during the year	-	-
Decrease during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**13.50**	**4.50**

(iii) Components of Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	Changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans
As at April 01, 2021	**0.38**	**14.13**
Increase during the year	-	0.73
Decrease during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**0.38**	**14.86**
Increase during the year	0.16	(0.68)
Decrease during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**0.54**	**14.17**

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17 Non-Current Financial Liabilities - Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Secured Borrowings		
Term Loans - from Banks*	-	15.47
Less : Current maturities of long term debt - Term Loans	-	(6.67)
Total	**-**	**8.81**

* net off of Rs.Nil (2022: Rs. 0.05 Millions) as finance charge

Notes:

a) Loan has been prepaid during the current year. Loan was secured by First pari paasu charge by way of mortgage of all Immovable Properties of Company situated at Belikhol, Tehsil Nalagarh, District Solan, Himachal Pradesh and hypothecation of Plant & Machinery, Equipments, Tools, Spares, Accessories and all other Assets, both present and in future. The Loan was further secured by Personal Guarantee of the two directors of the company.

b) Term Loans - Repayment schedule and rate of interest

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Secured		
Weighted Ave. Rate of Interest	-	6.83%
Outstanding amount	-	**15.47**
Repayment Due		
FY 2022-23	-	6.67
FY 2023-24	-	6.67
FY 2024-25	-	2.13
Remaining payable upto 2028-29	-	-

18 Non-Current Liabilities - Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provisions for Employee Benefits (refer note 33)		
Provision for Leave Encashment	1.41	1.33
Total	**1.41**	**1.33**

19 Current Financial Liabilities - Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Borrowings - Loans repayable on demands		
Secured		
(i) from banks - Working Capital	131.83	154.83
(ii) Current maturities of Long term borrowings (refer note 17)	-	6.67
Total	**131.83**	**161.50**

Notes:

a. Secured by First pari paasu charge by way of mortgage of all Immovable Properties of Company situated at Belikhol, Tehsil Nalagarh, District Solan, Himachal Pradesh and hypothecation of Plant & Machinery, Equipments, Tools, Spares, Accessories and all other Assets, both present and in future. The Loan is further secured by Personal Guarantee of the two directors of the company.

b. Quarterly returns/statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks are generally in agreement with the books of accounts.

20 Current Financial Liabilities - Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade Payables		
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises (refer note 34)	95.77	73.29
Others	200.13	150.58
Total	**295.90**	**223.86**

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20.1 Trade Payables Ageing Schedule, on due basis:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
MSME (Undisputed)		
Not Due	90.87	73.29
Less than 1 year	4.90	-
1 -2 years	-	-
2 -3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	**95.77**	**73.29**
Other than MSME (Undisputed)		
Not Due	170.09	138.41
Less than 1 year	29.73	12.17
1 -2 years	0.32	-
2 -3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	**200.13**	**150.58**

20.2 There are no disputed balances of MSME or other than MSME as on March 31, 2023 and March 31' 2022.

21 Other Financial Liabilities - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Expenses Payables *	13.89	14.06
Total	**13.89**	**14.06**

*includes primarily Salaries & Bonus Payable and other expenses payable

22 Current Tax Assets / Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current Tax Assets		
Advance Income Tax / TDS (net of provisions)	-	0.21
Current Tax Liabilities		
Income Tax Provisions (net of Advance Income Tax / TDS)	2.38	4.34

23 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Statutory Liabilities payable	3.70	10.49
Total	**3.70**	**10.49**

24 Current Liabilities - Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provisions for Employee Benefits (refer note 33)		
Provision for Leave Encashment	2.08	1.96
Provision- Others	2.50	-
Total	**4.58**	**1.96**

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25 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Products and Services		
- Sale of Products	2,498.44	2,554.86
- Sale of Services	2.40	1.76
Other Operating Revenues		
- Scrap sale	3.45	3.54
- Export Incentives	-	1.33
Total	**2,504.29**	**2,561.50**

25.1 Contract Balances

Receivables, which are included in 'trade receivables'	580.15	600.71

25.2 Revenue from sale of products/services disaggregated by primary geographical market

India	2,504.29	2,550.75
Outside India	0.00	10.75
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**2,504.29**	**2,561.50**

26 Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Other non-operating income		
Interest on Bank Deposits	0.03	0.03
Dividend Received	1.77	0.03
Fair value gain/(loss) on investments measured at FVTPL	0.17	3.88
Gain/(loss) on sale of current investments measured at FVTPL	0.75	0.15
Rent Received	3.99	3.84
Profit on sales of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	0.54
Exchange Fluctuation Gain (Net)	0.00	-
Total	**6.72**	**8.47**

27 Cost of Material Consumed

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	127.50	164.55
Add : Purchases during the year	2,120.56	2,103.16
	2,248.06	**2,267.72**
Less: Closing Stock	129.75	127.50
Total material consumed	**2,118.31**	**2,140.22**

28 Change in inventories of finished goods, work-in progress and stock-in trade

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Closing Stock		
Finished Goods	51.75	11.03
Work in process	23.44	13.59
	75.18	**24.63**
Opening Stock		
Finished Goods	11.03	31.23
Work in process	13.59	12.72
	24.63	**43.95**
Total	**(50.56)**	**19.33**

29 Employee Benefits Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries, bonus and allowances	211.34	190.95
Contribution to Provident and other funds	14.31	14.13
Staff welfare expenses	7.32	6.91
Total	**232.98**	**212.00**

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30 Finance Costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost :		
- on borrowings	1.07	4.84
- other Interest cost	1.04	0.32
Other borrowing cost	0.42	0.20
Total	**2.53**	**5.36**

31 Other Expenses

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Manufacturing Expenses			
Power and Fuel & Water Charges		15.09	11.65
Carriage Inwards Expenses		2.95	3.16
Processing Charges		23.23	16.08
Consumable Stores		7.59	4.54
Testing & Calibration Expenses		0.56	0.81
Repairs and Maintenance		21.97	13.40
	(A)	**71.40**	**49.63**
Selling and Distribution Expenses			
Advertisement & Sales promotion expenses		0.92	0.43
Carriage & Octroi (Outward)		0.35	1.10
	(B)	**1.27**	**1.53**
Establishment Expenses			
Rent		0.50	1.24
Rates and Taxes		1.26	0.07
Auditors' Remuneration			
- Audit Fees		0.48	0.38
- In Other Capacity		0.13	0.10
Legal and Professional Charges		1.53	1.09
Communication Expenses		0.70	0.64
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses		8.37	7.14
Vehicle Running & Maintenance		2.18	1.88
Insurance Expenses		2.58	1.79
Provision for Doubtful Receivables		(0.82)	(0.27)
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses (refer note 39)		2.49	1.88
Exchange Fluctuation Loss (Net)		-	0.08
Net Loss / (Gain) on Sale of Property Plant and Equipment		0.30	-
Miscellaneous Expenditure		10.47	8.00
	(C)	**30.18**	**24.03**
Total (A to C)		**102.85**	**75.19**

32 Earning per Share (EPS)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Basic & Diluted Earnings per share :		
Profit / (Loss) for the year	58.21	73.47
Profit / (Loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders (A)	58.21	73.47
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (B)	2,00,000	2,00,000
Nominal value of ordinary share	**Rs. 10/-**	**Rs. 10/-**
Earnings per share - Basic & Diluted (A/B) - Rs.	**291.03**	**367.37**

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33 The Company has recognised the following amounts in the Standalone Financial Statements as per Ind AS - 19 "Employees Benefits" as specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015:

a) Defined Contribution Plan
Contribution to Defined Contribution Plan, recognised are charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year as under :

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund and other	14.31	14.13

b) Defined Benefit Plan
The employees' gratuity fund scheme is managed by Kotak Mahindra Life Insurance Company Ltd. and Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Co. Ltd which is a defined benefit plan. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation and the obligation for leave encashment is recognised in the same manner as gratuity.

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)		Leave Encashment	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Actuarial assumptions				
Discount rate (per annum)	7.40%	7.30%	7.40%	7.30%
Salary Escalation Rate	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Average remaining working lives of employees (Years)	24.10	24.10	-	-
Table showing changes in present value of obligations :				
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	19.70	16.21	3.29	2.95
Interest Cost	2.52	1.18	0.24	0.20
Current Service Cost	4.33	2.26	3.16	2.90
Benefits paid	(0.77)	(0.89)	(0.66)	(0.37)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations	(1.07)	0.95	(2.54)	(2.40)
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	24.72	19.70	3.49	3.29
Table showing changes in the fair value of plan assets :				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	43.40	40.90	4.42	4.25
Actual return of plan assets	5.54	2.97	0.32	0.29
Employer contribution	0.90	0.90	0.66	0.37
Benefits paid	(0.77)	(0.89)	(0.66)	(0.37)
Actuarial gain/ (loss) on obligations	(4.53)	(0.47)	(0.15)	(0.13)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of year	44.56	43.40	4.59	4.42
Other Comprehensive Income				
Actuarial (gain) / loss for the year - Obligation	(1.07)	0.95	(2.54)	(2.40)
Actuarial (gain) / loss for the year - Plan assets	4.53	0.47	(0.15)	(0.13)
Total (gain) / loss for the year	3.46	1.42	(2.69)	(2.52)
The amounts to be recognized in Standalone Balance Sheet :				
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	24.72	19.70	3.49	3.29
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	44.56	43.40	4.59	4.42
Net asset/ (liability) recognised in Standalone Balance Sheet	(19.84)	(23.70)	(1.10)	(1.13)
Expenses recognised in Standalone Statement of profit and loss :				
Current service cost	4.33	2.26	3.16	2.90
Interest Cost	(3.03)	(1.79)	(0.08)	(0.09)
Expenses recognised in the Standalone Statement of profit and loss	1.31	0.47	3.08	2.81
Sensitivity analysis of the defined benefit obligation:				
Impact of the change in Discount Rate				
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period	24.72	19.70	3.49	3.29
Impact due to increase of 1%	(2.14)	(1.78)	(0.15)	(0.15)
Impact due to decrease of 1%	2.53	2.12	0.18	0.22
Impact of the change in salary increase				
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period	24.72	19.70	3.49	3.29
Impact due to increase of 1%	2.44	1.99	0.17	0.20
Impact due to decrease of 1%	(2.11)	(1.74)	(0.15)	(0.20)
Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are insignificant & hence ignored.				
Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:				
Year 1	3.24	2.47	2.08	1.96
Year 2	1.61	1.00	0.09	0.08
Year 3	1.47	1.23	0.09	0.09
Year 4	1.98	1.23	0.13	0.09
Year 5	1.68	1.59	0.12	0.13
Year 6 to 10	8.78	6.76	0.51	0.50
Investment Details				
Funds managed by Insurance Companies	44.33	43.11	4.59	4.42
Cash / Bank Balance	0.23	0.29	-	-

Note: The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the Actuarial Valuer.

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34 Disclosure as required under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (the Act):

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Principal amount remaining unpaid to micro & small enterprises*	95.77	73.29
Interest due on above	-	-
Interest paid during the period beyond the appointed day	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment without adding the interest specified under the Act.	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the period	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Sec.23 of the Act	-	-

Note: The above information and that given in Note 20' Trade Payables' regarding Micro and Small Enterprises has been determined on the basis of information available with the Company and has been relied upon by the auditors. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier as at the balance sheet date.
* Includes Rs. 90.87 Millions (P.Y. Rs. 73.29 Millions) outstanding, but not overdue to micro and small enterprises as on March 31, 2023.

35 Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Contingent Liabilities not provided for in respect of :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Unexpired Letters of Credit	0.21	-
(ii) Guarantees given by banks on behalf of the Company	1.23	-
(iii) Claims against the Company towards income tax in dispute not acknowledged as debt	33.77	31.18

Notes:

i) The Company's pending litigations comprise of claims against the Company and proceedings pending with Tax Authorities / Statutory Authorities. The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has made adequate provisions, wherever required and disclosed the contingent liabilities, wherever applicable, in its financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material impact on its financial position.

ii) The Company periodically reviews all its long term contracts to assess for any material foreseeable losses. Based on such review wherever applicable, the Company has made adequate provisions for these long term contracts in the books of account as required under any applicable law/accounting standard.

iii) The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come in to effect has not been notified and the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period when the Code becomes effective.

iv) The Company does not have outstanding term derivative contracts as at the end of respective years.

v) There have been no amounts which are required to be transferred to the investor education and protection fund by the company.

(b) Capital Commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	8.61	19.71

36 In the opinion of the Board, all assets other than Property Plant and Equipment and non-current investments, have a realisable value in the ordinary course of business which is not significantly differ from the amount at which it is stated.

37 "Related Party Disclosures" as required by Ind AS - 24 :

(i). Name and description of related parties.

Relationship	Name of Related Party	
(a) Holding Company:	Elin Electronics Limited	
(b) Key management personnel :	Sh. Gaurav Sethia	(Director)
	Smt. Priyanka Sethia	(Director) (w.e.f. 30th Oct'2020) (Ceased w.e.f 9th Oct'2021)
	Sh. Pradeep Sethia	(Director) (w.e.f. 05th Dec'2020) (Ceased w.e.f 9th Oct'2021)
	Sh. Vinay Kumar Sethia	(Director) (w.e.f. 29th Sep'2021)
(c) Relatives of Key management personnel :	Smt. Khushboo Sethia	
(d) Post Employment Benefit Plans	Elin Appliances Pvt. Ltd. Employees Gratuity Trust	

Note: Related party relationship is as identified by the Company and relied upon by the auditors

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(ii). Nature of transactions - The transactions entered into with the related parties during the year along with related balances as at respective years are as under:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Purchases/receiving of Goods & services		
Elin Electronics Limited	417.26	537.78
Sales/rendering of Goods and services		
Elin Electronics Limited	1.11	2.23
Income - Rent /Dividend /Other income		
Elin Electronics Limited	5.57	3.84
Closing Balances of Payables		
Elin Electronics Limited	48.44	44.10
Contribution towards Gratuity Liabilities		
Elin Employees Group Gratuity Trust	0.90	0.90
Remuneration of Key Management Personnel *		
Sh. Gaurav Sethia	8.47	4.38
Sh. Vinay Sethia	8.47	-
Sh. Pradeep Sethia	-	1.53
Smt. Priyanka Sethia	-	3.56
Remuneration of Relatives of Key Management Personnel		
Smt. Khushboo Sethia	-	1.85

* As the future liability for gratuity and leave encashment is provided on an actuarial basis for the company as a whole, the amount pertaining to the directors is not ascertainable and therefore, not included above.

38 Segment Reporting

a. The Board of directors of Elin Appliances Private Limited takes decision in respect of allocation of resources and assesses the performance basis the reports/ information provided by functional heads and is thus considered to be Chief Operating Decision Maker. During the years under consideration, the Company operated only one segment i.e., manufacturing of Electrical & Electronic Products and Components.

b. Geographical Information

The geographical information analyses the Company's revenues by the Company's country of domicile (i.e. India) and other countries. In presenting the geographical information, segment revenue has been based on the geographic location of customers. The following is the distribution of the Company's consolidated revenues and receivables by geographical market, regardless of where the goods were produced:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
i. Revenue from customers		
India	2,504.29	2,550.75
Outside India	0.00	10.75
Total revenue	**2,504.29**	**2,561.50**
ii. Trade receivables		
India	580.15	600.71
Outside India	-	-
Total trade receivable	**580.15**	**600.71**

iii. The Company has common non-current assets for business in domestic and overseas markets. Hence, separate figures for non-current assets/ additions to property, plant and equipment have not been furnished.

c. Information about major customers (from external customers)

Revenue of approximately 88% (PY : 88%) are derived from 2 Nos. (PY : 2 Nos.) external customers which individually accounted for more than 10%.

39 Corporate social responsibility expenses:

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
a	amount required to be spent by the Company during the year,	**1.67**	**1.63**
b	amount of expenditure incurred,	2.49	1.88
c	shortfall at the end of the year,	-	-
d	total of previous years shortfall,	-	-
e	reason for shortfall,	-	-
f	nature of CSR activities,		
	On promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation	-	1.46
	On promoting education relating to culture	0.03	-
	On promoting National & Rural Sports	1.95	-
	Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air	0.51	0.37
	Disaster management, including relief, rehabilition and reconstruction activities	-	0.05
g	details of related party transactions, e., contribution to a trust controlled by the Company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard,	Nil	Nil
h	where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the period should be shown separately	Nil	Nil

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40 Financial Instruments and risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables and lease liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely liquidity risk, market risks and credit risk. The management has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company has constituted a Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

40.1 Financial Instruments by category

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost
Financial Assets						
(i) Investments- Equity Instruments(level 2)	-	0.74	-	-	0.58	-
(ii) Investments- Mutual Funds (level 1)	4.59	-	-	4.42	-	-
(iii) Trade receivables	-	-	580.15	-	-	600.71
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	0.13	-	-	0.74
(v) Bank balances other than (iii) above	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Other Financial Assets	-	-	2.47	-	-	2.03
Total financial assets	**4.59**	**0.74**	**582.75**	**4.42**	**0.58**	**603.48**
Financial liabilities						
(i) Borrowings	-	-	131.83	-	-	170.31
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	295.90	-	-	223.86
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	13.89	-	-	14.06
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	**441.62**	-	-	**408.23**

Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities with short term maturities is considered as approximate to respective carrying amount due to the short term maturities of these instruments

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and are categorized into Level 1 , Level 2 and Level 3 inputs. There are no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 during the years presented.

Significant estimates:

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

40.2 Management of Financial Risk

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. 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. In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions.

The following table shows the maturity analysis of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractually agreed undiscounted cash flows as at the year closing date.

	Notes Nos.	Carrying amount	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
As at March 31, 2023					
Borrowings (excluding lease liabilities)	17, 19	131.83	131.83	-	**131.83**
Trade payables	20	295.90	295.90	-	**295.90**
Other liabilities	21	13.89	13.89	-	**13.89**
As at March 31, 2022					
Borrowings (excluding lease liabilities)	17, 19	170.31	161.50	8.81	**170.31**
Trade payables	20	223.86	223.86	-	**223.86**
Other liabilities	21	14.06	14.06	-	**14.06**

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, FVTOCI & FVTPL investments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates. The Company does not expose to the risk of changes in market interest rates as Company's long and short term debt obligations are of fixed interest rate.

Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to its operating activities (when certain purchases and trade payables are denominated in a foreign currency).

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies and consequently, exposes to exchange rate fluctuations. The Company does not enter into trade financial instruments including derivate financial instruments for hedging its foreign currency risk. The appropriateness of the risk policy is reviewed periodically with reference to the approved foreign currency risk management policy followed by the Company.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

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Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. To manage trade receivable, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial conditions, economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and aging of such receivables.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 40. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the management in accordance with the Company's policy. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the management on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

None of the Company's financial assets are either impaired or past due, and there were no indications that defaults in payment obligations would occur.

Capital management

Capital includes issued equity capital and share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgment of its strategic and day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor and creditors confidence.

The following table provides detail of the debt and equity at the end of the reporting period :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Gross Debt	131.83	170.31
Less : Cash and Cash equivalents (Note 13)	0.13	0.74
Net Debt (A)	**131.70**	**169.57**
Total Equity (B)	748.81	691.13
Net Debt to Equity Ratio (A/B)	**0.18**	**0.25**

41 Foreign Currency Exposure

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations will arise.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade payable	USD/INR	42.53	20.62
	Amount in FC	*5,08,137*	*2,68,195*
	CNY/INR	6.45	0.15
	Amount in FC	*5,29,174*	*12,540.00*
Trade receivable	USD/INR	-	-
	Amount in FC	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis:

The following details are demonstrate the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the INR against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items as tabulated above and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity and vice-versa.

Impact on profit or loss		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
INR strengthens by 5%	USD Impact	(2.13)	(1.03)
	CNY Impact	0.32	0.01
INR weakening by 5%	USD Impact	2.13	1.03
	CNY Impact	(0.32)	(0.01)

42 Tax Reconciliation

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Net Profit as per Statement of profit and loss (before tax)	**81.92**	**98.17**
Current Tax rate @ Applicable Tax Rates	**20.62**	**24.71**
Adjustment:		
Allowability of Depreciation & Employee Benefits	(3.80)	(1.96)
Amount of eligible / ineligible expenditure	1.14	0.30
Taxation of Capital Gains	0.19	2.02
Other adjustments	0.87	(0.70)
Tax Provision as per Books	**19.02**	**24.36**

43 Financial Ratios

Ratios/Measure	Methodology	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	Variation
a) Current ratio	Current assets over current liabilities	1.9	1.9	-4.69%
b) Debt equity ratio	Net Debt over total shareholders' equity	0.18	0.25	-28.31%
c) Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt services over debt	58.6%	49.1%	19.47%
d) Return on equity %	PAT over total average equity	8.1%	11.2%	-28.04%
e) Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of Goods Sold over average inventory	283.1%	297.8%	-4.91%
f) Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations over average trade receivables	4.2	5.3	-19.82%

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g) Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Purchases over average trade payables	8.2	8.9	-8.14%
h) Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations over average working capital	6.8%	8.1%	-15.37%
i) Net profit %	Net profit over revenue	2.3%	2.9%	-20.49%
j) Return on capital employed %	Earning before interest and taxes over Capital employed	11.0%	14.5%	-24.09%
k) Return on investment	Interest income, net gain on sale of investments and net fair value gain over average investments.	55.4%	6.5%	746.30%

Notes:-

Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.

"Net Profit after tax" means reported amount of "Profit / (loss) for the period" and it does not include items of other comprehensive income.
Working Capital implies Current Assets less Current Liabilities.
Capital employed refers to sum of tangible net-worth, total debts and deferred tax liability as at close of year.

Explanation for variances exceeding 25%
b) Debt equity ratio has decreased on account of decrease in borrowings during the current year.
d) Return on equity% ratio is decreased due to increase in personnel expenses and repair expenses.
k) Return on investment ratio is increases due to dividend received.

44 Other Statutory Information

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

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

iii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (ultimate beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

iv) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

v) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

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

vii) The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by and bank or financials institution or lender during the year.

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

ix) Quarterly returns/statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks are generally in agreement with the books of accounts.

x) The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was obtained.

(xi) The title deeds of all the immovable properties, (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment and capital work-in progress are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

xii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies which are struck off.

45 Figures for the previous years have been regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary to confirm current period classification / presentation.

As per our report of even date attached
For Oswal Sunil & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 016520N

Nishant

Nishant Bhansali
Partner
M.No.: 532900

New Delhi, May 30, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board

Vinay Kumar Sethia

Vinay Kumar Sethia
Director
DIN: 00082184

New Delhi, May 30, 2023