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INFINITE WATER SOLUTIONS PVT LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT
2021-22

Content

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Infinite water solutions Pvt Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Infinite water solutions Pvt Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, 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 a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, the profit (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 financial statements.

Information Other than the 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 financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

Responsibility of Management for Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 financial statements.

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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.

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

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

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

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

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 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". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

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, there is no remuneration paid/provided by the Company to its directors during the year under the provisions of section 197 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, 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 financial statements.

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

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

   iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

(c) Based on audit procedures performed, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided in (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

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

For **Harshil shah & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 141179W

CA Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No: 124146
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28 , 2022
ICAI UDIN: 22124146AJVDQW3219

Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022, we report that:

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

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

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all items of Property, Plant and Equipment are verified once a year. In our opinion, the periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the said programme, items of Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified during the year and no material discrepancies were observed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, with regards to the nature and size of its inventories, the coverage and procedure of such physical verification carried out during the year were appropriate. Discrepancies noted during such physical verification were less than 10% of respective inventory classes. All discrepancies noted during the year were properly dealt with in the books of account.

(b) During the year, the Company did not have any sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from various banks on the basis of security of its current assets. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) During the year, the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or given guarantees in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph (iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public in accordance with the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the products of the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed statutory dues referred above were in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, outstanding dues of sales tax and income tax that have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes are given below *:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs. In lakhs)*	Period to which the amount relates (Financial Year)	Forum where dispute is pending
Uttarakhand Value Added Tax Act 2005	Value added tax	17,397	2013-14	Joint Commissioner (Appeals)
Uttarakhand Value Added Tax Act 2005	Value added tax	435,282	2013-14	Joint Commissioner (Appeals)
Uttarakhand Value Added Tax Act 2005	Value added tax	3,994,676	2015-16	Deputy Commissioner of commercial tax
Uttarakhand Value Added Tax Act 2005	Value added tax	58,604	2015-16	Deputy Commissioner of commercial tax

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs. In lakhs)*	Period to which the amount relates (Financial Year)	Forum where dispute is pending
Uttarakhand Value Added Tax Act 2005	Value added tax	835,916	2011-12	Deputy Commissioner of commercial tax
Uttarakhand Value Added Tax Act 2005	Value added tax	233,770	2012-13	Deputy Commissioner of commercial tax
Income tax Act, 1961	Disallowance of deduction under 80IC	14,054,480	2011-12	Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Disallowance of deduction under 80IC	50,850	2014-15	Deputy Commissioner of Income taxes
Income Tax Act, 1961	Disallowance of MAT Credit	338,720	2015-16	CPC Bengaluru
Income Tax Act, 1961	TP Adjustment	18,902,780	2016-17	Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals)

*As represented by Management.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which was not recorded in the books of account. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company has not taken any loans from any lender during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, no term loans were obtained or utilised during the year by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, no funds have been raised on short term basis by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partly or optionally) during the year.

(xi) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was filed with the Central Government during the year or upto the date of the Report.

(c) As represented to us by the management, no whistle blower complaints were received by the Company during the year.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a 'nidhi' company and it has not accepted any deposits. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a), paragraph 3(xii)(b) and paragraph 3(xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, transactions with the related parties during the year were in compliance with sections 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. Provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the company issued till date, for the period under audit.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, provisions of section 192 of the Act and paragraph 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable.

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

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Group (as defined the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Direction 2016) does not have any Core Investment Company ('CIC') as part of the Group. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

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

We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, the Company was not required to spent any amount in terms of Section 135 of the Act during the year. Accordingly, second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act and paragraph 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, the Company did not have any ongoing project in terms of Section 135 of the Act during the year. Accordingly, provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act and paragraph 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xxi) This Report is issued on the standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For **Harshil shah & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 141179W

CA Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No: 124146
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28 , 2022
ICAI UDIN: 22124146AJVDQW3219

Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Infinite water solutions Pvt Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, 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, 2022 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.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

(3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the 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.

For **Harshil shah & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 141179W

CA Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No: 124146
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28 , 2022
ICAI UDIN: 22124146AJVDQW3219

Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2022

	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	1,53,52,681	1,87,19,134
Capital work-in-progress	4	-	-
Right-of-use assets	5A	1,15,79,963	1,47,33,982
Intangible assets	5B	-	27,554
Financial assets			
(i) Investment	6	71,430	71,430
(ii) Other financial assets	7	8,00,762	7,75,762
Deferred tax assets (net)	9	7,46,357	1,40,033
Non-current tax assets (net)	8	14,33,759	18,38,165
Total non-current assets		**2,99,84,952**	**3,63,06,060**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	5,72,80,386	9,69,89,695
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	11	19,88,05,604	10,49,88,715
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	-	-
(iii) Other bank balances	13	45,000	45,000
(iv) Other financial assets	7	-	-
Other current assets	14	54,41,447	58,16,170
Total current assets		**26,15,72,437**	**20,78,39,580**
Total assets		**29,15,57,389**	**24,41,45,640**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	7,00,00,000	7,00,00,000
Other equity			
(i) Retained earnings	16	15,58,94,368	10,05,77,347
(ii) Other comprehensive income	16	(2,29,834)	(1,70,967)
Total equity (equity attributable to owners of the company)		**22,56,64,534**	**17,04,06,380**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	20,55,404	39,94,354
(ii) Lease liabilities	33	98,63,615	1,11,98,556
Provisions	17	10,16,246	9,92,528
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	9	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		**1,29,35,265**	**1,61,85,438**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	3,02,91,935	3,20,01,909
(ii) Lease liabilities	33	28,61,448	37,78,589
(iii) Trade payables	20		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		66,17,480	52,61,218
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		62,64,000	1,37,34,020
(iv) Other financial liabilities	21	57,051	77,925
Provisions	17	33,942	35,417
Deferred income	18	-	1,62,262
Other current liabilities	22	68,31,734	20,82,018
Current tax liabilities (net)		-	4,20,464
Total current liabilities		**5,29,57,590**	**5,75,53,822**
Total equity and liabilities		**29,15,57,389**	**24,41,45,640**

Significant accounting policies 2 & 3

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **Harshil Shah & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:141179W

Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No.:124146

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Infinite Water Solutions Private Limited**

Rajagopalan Sambamoorthy
Director
DIN: 02706251

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2022

Ashu Khanna
Director
DIN: 06693193

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2022

Vikas Gaikwad
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2022

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2022

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Revenue from operations	23	45,79,42,743	44,91,25,423
Other income	24	25,95,360	2,58,80,681
Total income		**46,05,38,103**	**47,50,06,104**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	25	32,63,50,245	34,25,73,326
Purchases of traded goods		-	43,193
Changes in inventories of finished goods, traded goods & work in progress	26	1,56,68,136	(1,07,44,011)
Employee benefits expense	27	1,14,72,055	1,27,04,480
Finance costs	28	45,51,992	33,43,458
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	75,05,187	85,07,316
Other expenses	30	1,95,49,229	1,92,19,794
Total expenses		**38,50,96,844**	**37,56,47,556**
Profit before tax		7,54,41,259	9,93,58,548
Tax expense:			
- Current tax	31	2,00,40,685	2,62,01,247
- Tax relating to previous years	31	6,70,079	-
- Deferred tax	31	(5,86,526)	(5,69,293)
Profit for the year		**5,53,17,021**	**7,37,26,594**
Other comprehensive income / (loss) (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit asset		(78,665)	(20,248)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		19,798	5,096
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of tax		**(58,867)**	**(15,152)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**5,52,58,154**	**7,37,11,442**
Earnings per equity share			
- Basic and diluted earnings per share	32	7.90	10.53

Significant accounting policies 2 & 3

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **Harshil Shah & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:141179W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Infinite Water Solutions Private Limited**

Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No.:124146
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2022

Rajagopalan Sambamoorthy
Director
DIN: 02706251
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2022

Ashu Khanna
Director
DIN: 06693193
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2022

Vikas Gaikwad
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2022

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended March 31, 2022

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	5,53,17,021	7,37,26,594
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	75,05,187	85,07,316
Finance costs	45,51,992	33,43,458
Interest income	-	(2,22,83,219)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	16,267	21,187
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2,32,862)	
Government grants	(1,62,262)	(3,60,144)
Income tax expense	2,01,24,238	2,56,31,954
Net foreign exchange gains- unrealised	(55,797)	(19,353)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**8,70,63,784**	**8,85,67,793**
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(9,38,16,889)	3,41,04,571
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	3,97,09,309	(3,21,29,055)
Decrease/(Increase) in other assets	3,74,723	(42,17,571)
(Increase) in other financial assets	(25,000)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	(62,50,375)	(28,01,577)
Increase in provisions	(56,422)	23,024
Increase/(Decrease) in financial liabilities and other liabilities	47,02,645	(11,37,85,235)
Cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	**(5,53,62,009)**	**(11,88,05,843)**
Income taxes paid (net)	(2,07,26,822)	(2,57,09,993)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities (A)	**1,09,74,953**	**(5,59,48,043)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Repayment of inter corporate deposits given	-	5,00,00,000
Interest income received	-	40,03,119
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(10,20,229)	(3,48,188)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	2,79,663	11,62,259
(Payment for) /proceeds from bank deposits	-	(45,000)
Net cash generated from / (used in) from investing activities (B)	**(7,40,566)**	**5,47,72,190**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from non current borrowing	-	83,00,000
Repayment of non current borrowing	(34,87,683)	(8,33,412)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash credit facility	(1,61,241)	1,11,143
Payment of lease liabilities including interest	(35,91,224)	(35,91,226)
Interest paid	(29,94,239)	(28,10,652)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities (C)	**(1,02,34,387)**	**11,75,853**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**-**	**-**

*Refer note 19.3

Significant accounting policies 2 & 3

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **Harshil Shah & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:141179W

Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No.:124146

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Infinite Water Solutions Private Limited**

Rajagopalan Sambamoorthy
Director
DIN: 02706251
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2022

Ashu Khanna
Director
DIN: 06693193
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2022

Vikas Gaikwad
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2022

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2022

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Number	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2020	70,00,000	7,00,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	70,00,000	7,00,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**70,00,000**	**7,00,00,000**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Items of other comprehensive income /(loss)	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2020	**32,68,50,753**	**(1,55,815)**	**32,66,94,938**
Total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2021			
Profit for the year	7,37,26,594	-	7,37,26,594
Less: Dividend distribution tax	(30,00,00,000)	-	(30,00,00,000)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	(15,152)	(15,152)
Total comprehensive income	**(22,62,73,406)**	**(15,152)**	**(22,62,88,558)**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**10,05,77,347**	**(1,70,967)**	**10,04,06,380**
Balance as at April 1, 2021	**10,05,77,347**	**(1,70,967)**	**10,04,06,380**
Total comprehensive income up to March 31, 2022			
Profit for the year	5,53,17,021	-	5,53,17,021
Less: Interim dividend	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	(58,867)	(58,867)
Total comprehensive income	**5,53,17,021**	**(58,867)**	**5,52,58,154**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**15,58,94,368**	**(2,29,834)**	**15,56,64,534**

Significant accounting policies 2 & 3

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **Harshil Shah & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:141179W

Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No.:124146

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Infinite Water Solutions Private Limited**

Rajagopalan Sambamoorthy
Director
DIN: 02706251

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2022

Ashu Khanna
Director
DIN: 06693193

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2022

Vikas Gaikwad
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2022

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2022

1. Reporting entity

Infinite Water Solutions Private Limited (the 'Company') is a Company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at B1/B2, 7th floor, 701, Marathon Innvoa, Off Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai – 400013. The Company was incorporated as a Joint Venture between Eureka Forbes Limited, a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 and Pentair Global S.a.r.L., a Luxemberg Societe a Responsabilite Limited (Pentair). The Company became a wholly owned subsidiary of Eureka Forbes Limited w.e.f. 31 March 2021. The manufacturing facility of the Company is located at Lal Tappar Industrial Area in the State of Uttarakhand. The Company is primarily involved in manufacturing of reverse osmosis membrane elements and other related water treatment products.

2. Basis of preparation

a. Statement of compliance

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 28 May 2022.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 3.

b. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets at least at the recorded amounts and discharge its liabilities in the usual course of business. The Company has recorded net profit before tax of Rs. 75,441,259 for the year ended 31 March 2022 (Rs. 99,358,548 for the year ended 31 March 2021) and, as at that date, current assets exceed current liabilities by Rs. 208,614,847 (31 March 2021: Rs. 150,285,758). The Company has considered the impact of Covid-19 on the future projections of the Company as further disclosed in detail in Note 38. In view of the positive net worth, the assessment of future cash flows projections, availability of liquid funds and investments and unused credit facilities, the management considers that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

c. Functional and presentation currency

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

d. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the investment in equity shares which has been measured on fair value basis.

e. Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 3(d)(iii) and 4 – useful life of Property, plant and equipment
- Note 3(e)(iii) and 5B – useful life of Intangible assets
- Note 3(h) and 27 – employee benefit plans
- Note 3(i) and 34 – provisions and contingent liabilities
- Note 3(m) and 31 – Income taxes
- Note 3(k) and 33 – Lease classification

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2022 is included in the following notes:

-Note 34 – recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;

f. Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes the finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Board of Directors.

The finance team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's Board of Directors.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

- 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).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the Note 36 – financial instruments.

3. Significant accounting polices

a. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss, except exchange differences arising from the translation of the equity investments which are recognised at fair value through OCI (FVOCI).

b. Revenue recognition

Under Ind AS 115, the Company recognized revenue when (or as) a performance obligation was satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods underlying the particular performance obligation were transferred to the customer.

Further, revenue from sale of goods is recognized based on a 5-Step Methodology which is as follows:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligation in contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers other than excise duty.

c. Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables 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 asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- Amortised cost;
- FVOCI – debt investment;
- 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 are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI 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 achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company does not have any financial assets within this category.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company has elected to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. The Company does not have any financial assets within this category.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amotised 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 profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss. The Company does not have any fixed liabilities under the category of FVTPL.

iii. Derrecogniton

Financial assets

The Company derecognises 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 recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

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

d. Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

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

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset	Management estimate of useful life	Useful life as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013
Plant and machinery (including moulds)	15 years	15 years
Office equipments	5 years	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	10 years
Computers	3 years	3 years
Computer server	6 years	6 years
Vehicles- Motor car	5 years	8 years
Vehicle- Motor bike	10 years	10 years
Electric fittings	10 years	10 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated under the straight line method over the period of lease or the useful life as estimated by management, whichever is lower.

Vehicles purchased under the scheme of the Company for employees is depreciated over a period of 5 years after reducing the residual value at 5%.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on internal assessment and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed off).

e. Intangible assets

i. Acquired intangible

Intangible assets comprise purchased computer software are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

iii. Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is included in depreciation and amortisation in Statement of Profit and Loss.

The estimated useful live is as follows:

- Software 6 years

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

f. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of fixed production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products.

Raw materials and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

g. Impairment

i. Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:

- bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance for 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 expected credit loss at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

ii. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

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

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

The Company's corporate assets do not generate independent cash inflows. To determine impairment of a corporate asset, recoverable amount is determined for the CGUs to which the corporate asset belongs.

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

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

h. Employee benefits

i. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

ii. Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund and Employee State Insurance scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

iii. Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods and discounting that amount

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses are recognised in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

iv. Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than post-employment benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

i. Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assumptions of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of discount is recognized as finance cost.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

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

A provision for onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

j. Government grants

Government grants are recognised initially as deferred income at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognised in profit or loss as other operating revenue on a systematic basis.

Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss as other operating revenue on a systematic basis in the periods in which such expenses are recognised.

k. Leases

The Company has applied Ind AS 116 w.e.f. 01 April 2019 using the modified retrospective approach. At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings. The Company, at the inception of a

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for the year ended March 31, 2022

contract, assesses whether the contract is a lease or not. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a time in exchange for a consideration. This policy has been applied to contracts existing and entered on or after 1 April 2019.

The Company elected to use the following practical expedients on initial application:

- Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date.
- Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
- Applied the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. Accordingly, Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

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

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

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

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero. The company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'financial liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in the Statement of Profit or Loss over the lease term.

Amendments to Ind AS 116

On 24 July 2020, Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, introducing an optional practical expedient for leases in which the Company is a lessee wherein the Company is not required to assess whether eligible rent concessions, to payments

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for the year ended March 31, 2022

originally due on or before 30 June 2021, which are direct consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic are lease modifications. The Company has elected to apply the practical expedient consistently to lease contracts.

l. Recognition of interest income or expense

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

m. Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

i. Current tax

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

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

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable Company, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

n. Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjusting for the effects of all potential dilutive ordinary shares.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 4 - Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipments	Leasehold improvements	Electrical fittings	Moulds	Computers	Total	Capital work in progress
Cost (gross carrying amount)										
Balance as at April 1, 2020	5,26,01,240	25,24,418	26,07,504	8,43,933	9,00,359	36,355	8,91,097	3,59,406	6,07,64,312	-
Additions	99,500	-	-	47,259	-	-	-	2,01,429	3,48,188	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	20,55,522	-	-	-	-	26,064	20,81,586	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**5,27,00,740**	**25,24,418**	**5,51,982**	**8,91,192**	**9,00,359**	**36,355**	**8,91,097**	**5,34,771**	**5,90,30,914**	**-**
Balance as at April 1, 2021	5,27,00,740	25,24,418	5,51,982	8,91,192	9,00,359	36,355	8,91,097	5,34,771	5,90,30,914	-
Additions	7,97,256	-	-	2,22,973	-	-	-	-	10,20,229	
Disposals/Adjustments	25,046	-	4,86,153	95,587	-	-	-	-	6,06,786	
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**5,34,72,950**	**25,24,418**	**65,829**	**10,18,578**	**9,00,359**	**36,355**	**8,91,097**	**5,34,771**	**5,94,44,357**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation										
Balance as at April 1, 2020	3,12,88,525	16,45,847	11,50,279	5,89,215	9,00,359	24,420	3,40,453	1,75,099	3,61,14,197	-
Depreciation for the year	44,13,947	1,98,170	2,43,893	55,098	-	4,521	72,128	1,07,966	50,95,723	-
Disposals	-	-	8,98,140	-	-	-	-	-	8,98,140	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**3,57,02,472**	**18,44,017**	**4,96,032**	**6,44,313**	**9,00,359**	**28,941**	**4,12,581**	**2,83,065**	**4,03,11,780**	**-**
Balance as at April 1, 2021	3,57,02,472	18,44,017	4,96,032	6,44,313	9,00,359	28,941	4,12,581	2,83,065	4,03,11,780	-
Depreciation for the year	39,12,409	1,25,473	5,860	78,691	-	2,152	72,128	1,26,901	43,23,614	-
Disposals	18,209	-	4,39,354	86,155	-	-	-	-	5,43,718	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**3,95,96,672**	**19,69,490**	**62,538**	**6,36,849**	**9,00,359**	**31,093**	**4,84,709**	**4,09,966**	**4,40,91,676**	**-**
Carrying amount (net)										
As at March 31, 2021	**1,69,98,268**	**6,80,401**	**55,950**	**2,46,879**	**-**	**7,414**	**4,78,516**	**2,51,706**	**1,87,19,134**	**-**
As at March 31, 2022	**1,38,76,278**	**5,54,928**	**3,291**	**3,81,729**	**-**	**5,262**	**4,06,388**	**1,24,805**	**1,53,52,681**	**-**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 5A - Right-of-use assets

Particular	Building	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2020	24,88,100	24,88,100
Additions	1,55,11,730	1,55,11,730
Depreciation for the year	32,65,848	32,65,848
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**1,47,33,982**	**1,47,33,982**
Balance as at April 1, 2021	1,47,33,982	1,47,33,982
Additions	-	-
Depreciation up to March 31, 2022	31,54,019	31,54,019
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**1,15,79,963**	**1,15,79,963**

Note: The aggregate depreciation expenses on right-of-use assets is included under depreciation and amortization expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

Note 5B - Intangible assets

Particular	Computer Software	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**8,74,472**	**8,74,472**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**8,74,472**	**8,74,472**
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at April 1, 2020	7,01,173	7,01,173
Amortisation for the year	1,45,745	1,45,745
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**8,46,918**	**8,46,918**
Balance as at April 1, 2021	8,46,918	8,46,918
Amortisation for the year	27,554	27,554
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**8,74,472**	**8,74,472**
Carrying amount (net)		
As at March 31, 2021	**27,554**	**27,554**
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**-**

Note 6 - Non-current investments

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unquoted equity shares		
Equity shares at FVOCI*		
7,143 (March 31, 2021: 7,143) equity shares of ₹10 each	71,430	71,430
	71,430	**71,430**

* The Company has designated the above investment in equity shares at FVOCI because these equity shares represent investment that the Company intends to hold for long-term for strategic purposes.
* Fair Value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 7 - Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 31, 2021	
	Non-current	**Current**	Non-current	Current
Security deposits				
- To related parties	7,48,332	-	7,48,332	-
- To others	52,430	-	27,430	-
	8,00,762	**-**	**7,75,762**	**-**

Note 8 - Income tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non Current		
Advance income tax and tax deducted at source (net of provision of Rs 133,013,609 (March 31, 2021 Rs 99,603,560)	14,33,759	18,38,165
	14,33,759	**18,38,165**

Note 9 - Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)

a) Recognised deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) are attributable to the following:

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax (liabilities)		Net deferred tax (liabilities)/assets	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
Lease labilities	2,88,199	61,199	-	-	2,88,199	61,199
Property, plant and equipment	1,93,847	-	-	(1,79,879)	1,93,847	(1,79,879)
Provision - employee benefits	2,64,311	2,58,713	-	-	2,64,311	2,58,713
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**7,46,357**	**3,19,912**	**-**	**(1,79,879)**	**7,46,357**	**1,40,033**
Set off		(1,79,879)	-	1,79,879	-	-
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**7,46,357**	**1,40,033**	**-**	**-**	**7,46,357**	**1,40,033**

b) Movement of temporary differences

	Balance as on April 1, 2020	Recognised in profit or loss during 2020-21	Recognised in OCI during 2020-21	Balance as on March 31, 2021	Recognised in profit or loss during 2021-22	Recognised in OCI	**Balance as on March 31, 2022**
Lease labilities	30,069	31,130	-	61,199	2,27,000	-	2,88,199
Property, plant and equipment	(7,12,247)	5,32,368	-	(1,79,879)	3,73,726	-	1,93,847
Minimum alternate tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision - employee benefits	2,47,823	5,794	5,096	2,58,713	(14,200)	19,798	2,64,311
	(4,34,356)	**5,69,293**	**5,096**	**1,40,033**	**5,86,526**	**19,798**	**7,46,357**

Note 10 - Inventories*

(At lower of cost and net realisable value)

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Raw materials (including raw material in transit amounting to ₹966,154, March 31, 2021: ₹7,768,691)	4,76,22,068	7,16,63,241
Work-in-progress	24,95,020	26,47,999
Manufactured goods	71,63,298	2,26,78,455
	5,72,80,386	**9,69,89,695**

* For inventories secured against borrowings, see Note 19

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 11 - Trade receivables

(Unsecured, considered good)

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Considered good* @#	19,88,05,604	10,49,88,715
	19,88,05,604	**10,49,88,715**

The Company's exposure to credit risk and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in Note 36.

@ after adjusting Rs nil (March 31, 2021: ₹79,344,147) towards the interim dividend payable to the related party. Also refer note 35.

For receivables secured against borrowings, see Note 19.

Of the above, trade receivables from related parties* are as below:

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Eureka Forbes Limited	19,79,25,917	10,44,67,627
Aquaignis Technologies Private Limited	-	5,21,088
	19,79,25,917	**10,49,88,715**

*refer note 35

Of the above, detail of disputed , undisputed and ageing are as below:

As at March 31, 2022	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Not Due	< 6 months	1 year to 2 years	2 year to 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivable - considered good	15,85,34,983	4,02,70,621	-	-	19,88,05,604
Undisputed Trade Receivable - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivable - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable - considered good	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**15,85,34,983**	**4,02,70,621**	**-**	**-**	**19,88,05,604**

As at March 31, 2021	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Not Due	< 6 months	1 year to 2 years	2 year to 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivable - considered good	10,46,39,907	3,48,808	-	-	10,49,88,715
Undisputed Trade Receivable - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivable - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable - considered good	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**10,46,39,907**	**3,48,808**	**-**	**-**	**10,49,88,715**

Note 12 - Cash and cash equivalents*

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Bank balances	-	-
	-	**-**

*The Company's exposure to credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents is disclosed in Note 36.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 13 - Other bank balances

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Deposits with banks (current)*	45,000	45,000
	45,000	**45,000**

*The Company's exposure to credit risk and interest risk related to deposits with banks are disclosed in Note 36.

Note 14 - Other current assets

(unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Prepaid expenses	4,50,261	2,19,322
Advance to vendors	3,54,105	5,10,449
Balance with government authorities	46,37,081	50,86,399
	54,41,447	**58,16,170**

Note 15 - Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Authorised :		
7,000,000 (March 31, 2021: 7,000,000) equity shares of ₹10 each	7,00,00,000	7,00,00,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up :		
7,000,000 (March 31, 2021: 7,000,000) fully paid equity shares of ₹10 each	7,00,00,000	7,00,00,000
	7,00,00,000	**7,00,00,000**

Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting year

	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2020	70,00,000	7,00,00,000
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	70,00,000	7,00,00,000
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**70,00,000**	**7,00,00,000**

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares.

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets on winding up. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time, subject to preferential right of preference shareholders to payment of dividend. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to his/its share of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company.

Details of shares held shareholders holding more than 5% shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares held	% holding in the class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in the class of shares
Fully paid equity share of Rs 10 each				
Eureka Forbes Limited (Erstwhile) Holding Company up to January 31,2022*	-	-	69,99,993	99.99%
Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd) Holding Company w.e.f February 01,2022*	69,99,993	99.99%	-	-

* the remaining shares are jointly held by nominees of Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd).

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

Details of equity shares held by promotors

Promoter Shareholding

Promoter's name	As at March 31, 2022		
	Number of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
Fully paid equity shares of Rs 10 each			
Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd)	69,99,993	99.99%	100%

Details of shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares held	Amount	Number of shares held	Amount
Fully paid equity shares of Rs 10 each				
Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd) Holding Company w.e.f February 01,2022*	69,99,993	6,99,99,930	-	-
Eureka Forbes Limited (Erstwhile) Holding Company up to January 31,2022*	-	-	69,99,993	6,99,99,930

* the remaining shares are jointly held by nominees of Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd).

Note 16 - Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) (net of tax)

Remeasurement of defined benefit liability/(asset)

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening balance	(1,70,967)	(1,55,815)
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability/(asset)	(58,867)	(15,152)
Closing balance	**(2,29,834)**	**(1,70,967)**

Remeasurement of defined benefit liability/(asset) comprises actuarial gains and losses

16 A. Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are 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.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by total 'equity' (as shown in the balance sheet).

The gearing ratios are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Borrowings	3,23,74,390	3,60,44,188
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Adjusted net debt	**3,23,74,390**	**3,60,44,188**
Total equity	22,56,64,534	17,04,06,380
Adjusted net debt to equity ratio	**14%**	**21%**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 17 - Provisions

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Employee benefit obligations				
Compensated absences	1,96,380	6,675	3,32,338	11,985
Gratuity	8,19,866	27,267	6,60,190	23,432
	10,16,246	**33,942**	**9,92,528**	**35,417**

(i) Defined benefit plan - Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for employee₹s as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a year of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is an unfunded plan.

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follow:

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	6,83,622	6,16,978
Current service cost	48,606	42,818
Interest expense	81,932	88,673
Liability Transferred Out/ Divestments	(45,692)	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**84,846**	**1,31,491**
Remeasurements		
loss/(gain) from change in financial assumptions	33,754	30,435
Experience (gain)/loss	46,153	(10,187)
(gain)/loss Due to Change in Demographic Assumptions	(1,242)	-
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**78,665**	**20,248**
Benefit payments		(85,095)
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	**8,47,133**	**6,83,622**

Significant estimates: actuarial assumptions and sensitivity

The significant actuarial assumptions are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Discount rate	7.31%	7.11%
Salary growth rate	4.50%	4.00%
Retirement age	60 years	60 years
Withdrawal rates	2.00%	2.00%
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	5 years	5 years

Assumptions regarding future mortality rates are based on Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate as published by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA).

The actuarial valuation is carried out yearly by an independent actuary. The discount rate used for determining the present value of obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting year on Indian Government Bonds. The currency and the term of the government bonds is consistent with the currency and term of the defined benefit obligation.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Discount rate (1% increase)	(1,00,642)	(82,583)
Discount rate (1% decrease)	1,21,716	1,00,350
Future salary growth (1% increase)	1,24,017	1,02,578
Future salary growth (1% decrease)	(1,04,002)	(85,563)
Attrition movement (1% increase)	37,399	35,932
Attrition movement (1% decrease)	(42,916)	(41,356)

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting year) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change as compared to the prior year.

(ii) Defined contribution plan

The Company also has certain defined contribution plan. Contributions are made to provident fund and employee state insurance scheme for employees at the specified rate as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has neither further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised during the year towards defined contribution plan is Rs 684,111 (March 31, 2021: Rs 681,618).

Note 18 - Deferred income

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Government grant*	-	1,62,262
	-	**1,62,262**
Current portion	-	1,62,262
Non-current portion		
	-	**1,62,262**

* The Company was awarded with government grant amounting to ₹3,000,000 in earlier years and which was conditional upon the investment in plant and machinery for a specified amount of ₹35,925,017. The specified amount was invested in plant and machinery since May 2012 and the grant, recognised as deferred income, was being amortised over the useful life of the plant and machinery in proportion in which the related depreciation expense was recognised.

Note 19 - Borrowings - non current and current*

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non current		
From bank - secured		
Working capital term loan (refer note 19.1)	40,05,956	75,14,513
Total non current borrowings(including current maturities)	**40,05,956**	**75,14,513**
Less: current maturity of non current borrowings	19,23,501	34,72,234
Less: Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	27,051	47,925
	20,55,404	**39,94,354**
Current		
From bank - secured		
Cash credit repayable on demand (refer note 19.2)	2,83,68,434	2,85,29,675
Current maturity of non current borrowings	19,23,501	34,72,234
	3,02,91,935	**3,20,01,909**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 19.1

a) term and condition of outstanding borrowing

Particulars	CECL*	GECL*	Interest accrued but not due	Total
Principal amount				
As at March 31, 2022	1,61,301	38,17,604	27,051	40,05,956
As at March 31, 2021	21,66,588	53,00,000	47,925	75,14,513
Year of maturity	2022-23	2024-25		
Term of Payment	monthly basis	monthly basis		
Rate of Interest	7.40%	7.40%		

*Working Capital term loan, include Covid 19 Emergency Credit Line (CECL) of Rs 161,301 (March 31, 2021: Rs 2,166,588) sanctioned and disbursed on May 6, 2020 and Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line (GECL) of Rs 3,817,604 (March 31, 21: Rs 5,300,000) sanctioned and disbursed on June 11, 2020. Both loans were sanctioned under Government of India Emergency Credit Line Scheme by State Bank of India SME Branch, Dehradun.

Both CECL and GECL are secured by hypothecation of the Company's entire stock of inventories and receivables and is collaterally charged by movable property, plant and equipment of the Company.

Total tenure of CECL is 24 months, with moratorium of 6 months, wherein interest at 7.40 % p.a is payable for full tenure of 24 months at monthly frequency on closing balance , while principal is repayable in 18 monthly instalments of Rs 166,667 from November 2020 onwards.

Total tenure of GECL is 48 months, with moratorium of 12 months, wherein interest at 7.40% p.a is payable for full tenure of 48 months at monthly frequency on closing balance, while principal is repayable in 36 monthly instalments of Rs 147,223 from June 2021 onwards.

Note 19.2

Short term borrowing from bank is primarily secured by hypothecation of the Company's entire stock of inventories and receivables and is collaterally charged by movable property, plant and equipment of the Company. It carries a rate of interest of EBLR + 1.55%. (March 31, 2021: EBLR + 1.55%)

Note 19.3

Reconciliation of movement in borrowing to cash flow from financing activity:

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year		
- Non current borrowing	40,42,279	-
- current borrowing	3,20,01,909	2,84,18,532
- current maturity of non current borrowing	-	-
- Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	(47,925)	
Total opening balance	**3,59,96,263**	**2,84,18,532**
Cash flow movement		
- Proceeds from non current borrowing	-	83,00,000
- Repayment of non current borrowing	(34,87,683)	(8,33,412)
- Net (decrease)/increase in cash credit facility	(1,61,241)	1,11,143
Balance at the closing of the year		
- Non current borrowing	20,82,455	40,42,279
- current borrowing	3,02,91,935	3,20,01,909
- current maturity of non current borrowing	-	-
- Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	(27,051)	(47,925)
Total closing balance	**3,23,47,339**	**3,59,96,263**

* Information about the Company's exposure to interest rate and liquidity risks are disclosed in Note 36.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 19.4

*filed monthly statements of current assets with the banks are in agreement with the books of accounts

Note 19.5

Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.

Note 20 - Trade payables*

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Trade payables to related party	-	99,435
Other trade payables		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises #	66,17,480	52,61,218
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	62,64,000	1,36,34,585
	1,28,81,480	**1,89,95,238**

* The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in Note 36.

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise has issued an Office Memorandum dated August 26, 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers, the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filling of the Memorandum. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at the year end has been made in the financial statements based on the information available with the Company as under:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier	62,08,970	50,45,122
Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier	4,08,510	2,16,096
Payments made to the enterprises beyond appointed day under section 16 of (MSMED act);	-	-
Interest paid in terms of Section 16 (at 3 times of RBI rate) and the amount of delayed payments ;	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest under specified Act;	1,92,414	1,56,219
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	4,08,510	2,16,096
The 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 the small enterprise.	-	-

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2022	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Due	< 1 years	1 year to 2 years	2 year to 3 years	> 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	66,17,480	-	-	-	-	66,17,480
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	61,44,975	1,19,025	-	-	-	62,64,000
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,27,62,455**	**1,19,025**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,28,81,480**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

As at March 31, 2021	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Due	< 1 years	1 year to 2 years	2 year to 3 years	> 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	51,39,489	1,21,731	-	-	-	52,61,220
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,35,34,738	1,10,920	300	-	88,060	1,37,34,018
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,86,74,227**	**2,32,651**	**300**	**-**	**88,060**	**1,89,95,238**

Note 21 - Other financial liabilities - current*

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	27,051	47,925
Other deposits	30,000	30,000
	57,051	**77,925**

* The Company's exposure to liquidity risks related to other financials liabilities is disclosed in Note 36.

Note 22 - Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Statutory Dues	53,54,323	5,81,390
Dues to employees	14,50,368	14,82,970
Others	27,043	17,658
	68,31,734	**20,82,018**

Note 23 - Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Sale of products		
Manufactured goods	45,76,08,925	44,85,33,250
Traded goods	-	1,28,636
	45,76,08,925	**44,86,61,886**

Information about major customer

Revenue from one customer which individually constitute more than 99 percent of the company's total revenue is Rs 454,049,375 (previous year revenue from one customer constitute more than 99 percent of the company's total revenue was Rs 445,127,686)

Other operating revenue		
Scrap sales	1,71,556	1,03,393
Government grant	1,62,262	3,60,144
	3,33,818	**4,63,537**
Total revenue from operations	**45,79,42,743**	**44,91,25,423**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 24 - Other income

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Interest income under the effective interest method	-	2,22,83,219
Net gain on foreign exchange transactions	22,54,405	35,94,781
Miscellaneous income	1,08,093	2,681
Profit on sales of property, plant and equipment	2,32,862	-
	25,95,360	**2,58,80,681**

Note 25 - Cost of materials consumed

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Inventory of materials at the beginning of the year	7,16,63,241	5,02,78,197
Add: Purchases made during the year	30,23,09,072	36,39,58,370
Less: Inventory of materials at the end of the year	(4,76,22,068)	(7,16,63,241)
Cost of materials consumed	**32,63,50,245**	**34,25,73,326**

Note 26 - Changes in inventories of finished goods, traded goods & work in progress

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Opening inventories		
Manufactured goods	2,26,78,455	1,18,75,819
Work in progress	26,47,999	26,19,262
Traded goods	-	87,362
	2,53,26,454	**1,45,82,443**
Closing inventories		
Manufactured goods	71,63,298	2,26,78,455
Work in progress	24,95,020	26,47,999
Traded goods	-	-
Others	-	
	96,58,318	**2,53,26,454**
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	**1,56,68,136**	**(1,07,44,011)**

Note 27 - Employee benefits expense

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,03,52,422	1,15,59,193
Contribution to provident and other funds	6,84,111	6,81,618
Expenses related to post-employment defined benefit plan	1,30,538	1,31,491
Expenses related to compensated absences	(30,990)	30,711
Staff welfare expenses	3,35,974	3,01,467
	1,14,72,055	**1,27,04,480**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 28 - Finance costs

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Interest on cash credit limit and term loan	24,88,938	24,07,493
Interest due on delayed payment to MSME vendors	1,92,414	1,56,219
Interest on lease liabilities	13,39,142	4,49,068
Interest on income taxes	47,071	1,26,257
Other finance charges	4,84,427	2,04,421
	45,51,992	**33,43,458**

Note 29 - Depreciation and amortization expense

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	43,23,614	50,95,723
Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 5B)	27,554	1,45,745
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	31,54,019	32,65,848
	75,05,187	**85,07,316**

Note 30 - Other expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Electricity	22,05,492	19,26,525
Repairs and maintenance		
Building	6,09,332	1,56,442
Plant and machinery	12,53,565	11,17,455
Insurance	9,20,950	9,21,039
Payment to auditors (Refer note 30(a) below)	11,70,466	19,84,450
Printing and stationery	1,02,575	92,375
Communication cost	50,104	36,926
Travel and conveyance	30,659	1,445
Legal and professional fees	14,59,391	13,57,578
Rates and taxes	9,04,732	9,41,734
Material handling expenses	73,24,054	71,80,113
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	16,267	21,187
Corporate social responsibility expenses (Refer note 30(b) below)	16,29,000	15,46,000
Miscellaneous expenses	18,72,642	19,36,525
	1,95,49,229	**1,92,19,794**

Note 30(a) - Payments to auditors

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
a) Statutory audit	12,22,500	13,68,450
b) Tax audit	-	2,25,000
c) For other services	-	3,45,750
d) Reimbursement of expenses	(52,034)	45,250
	11,70,466	**19,84,450**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 30(b) - Details of corporate social responsibility expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
i) Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	16,29,000	15,46,000
ii) Amount spent during the year (in cash)		
(a) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-
(b) On purpose other than (a) above	16,29,000	15,46,000
(c) Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
(d) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
(e) Reason for shortfall	-	-
(f) Nature of CSR activities	-	-
(g) Details of related party transactions, e.g. contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard	-	-
(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 year shown be shown separately	-	-

Note 31 - Income tax

a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Current tax		
- Current year	2,00,40,685	2,62,01,247
- Earlier year	6,70,079	-
	2,07,10,764	**2,62,01,247**
Deferred tax		
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences-current year	(5,86,526)	(5,69,293)
	(5,86,526)	**(5,69,293)**
Total income tax expense	**2,01,24,238**	**2,56,31,954**

b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	As at March 31, 2022			Year ended March 31, 2021		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability (asset)	(78,665)	19,798	(58,867)	(20,248)	5,096	(15,152)
	(78,665)	**19,798**	**(58,867)**	**(20,248)**	**5,096**	**(15,152)**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	As at March 31, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2021	
	%	Amount	%	Amount
Profit before tax		7,54,41,259		9,93,58,548
Tax using the Company's tax rate	25.17%	1,89,87,057	25.17%	2,50,06,560
Effect of :				
Non deductible expense	0.55%	4,12,592	2.64%	6,13,167
Change in temporary differences	0.07%	54,511	1.08%	12,227
Earlier year tax impact	0.89%	6,70,079	0.00%	-
Effective tax rate	**26.68%**	**2,01,24,238**	**25.80%**	**2,56,31,954**

Note 32 - Earnings per share

The calculations of the profit attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share calculation are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders	5,53,17,021	7,37,26,594
Face value per equity share	10	10
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share (numbers)	70,00,000	70,00,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share	7.90	10.53

Note 33 - Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for building, for which the lease agreement year is 59 Months. The Company, at the inception of a contract, assesses whether the contract is a lease or not. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a time in exchange for a consideration. This policy has been applied to contracts existing and entered on or after April 1, 2019.

(A) Right-of-use assets

The Company has presented right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of Investment property in note no. 5 - right-of-use assets

Particular	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2020	24,88,100
Impact on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	-
Addition to right-of-use assets	1,55,11,730
Depreciation charged for the year	32,65,848
Balance as on March 31, 2021	**1,47,33,982**
Balance as at April 1, 2021	1,47,33,982
Addition to right-of-use assets	-
Depreciation charged for the year	31,54,019
Balance as on March 31, 2022	**1,15,79,963**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

(B) Lease liabilities

Particular	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2020	26,07,573
Addition to Lease liabilities	1,55,11,730
Less: Lease payments made during the year	35,91,226
Add: Interest charged on lease liabilities	4,49,068
Balance as on March 31, 2021	**1,49,77,145**
Current	37,78,589
Non Current	1,11,98,556
Balance as at April 1, 2021	1,49,77,145
Addition to Lease liabilities	-
Less: Lease payments made during the year	35,91,224
Add: Interest charged on lease liabilities	13,39,142
Balance as on March 31, 2022	**1,27,25,063**
Current	28,61,448
Non Current	**98,63,615**

(C) Amount recognised in profit & Loss

Particular	Amount
Interest on lease liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2022	-
Depreciation on right-of-use assets for the year ended March 31, 2022	31,54,019
Rent charged for the year ended March 31, 2022	-

(D) Amount recognised in statement of cash flow

Particular	Amount
Total cash outflow for leases	35,91,224

(E) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

Maturity Analysis-Contractual undiscounted cash flow	Amount
Less Than one Year	39,50,338
One to Five Years	1,11,92,623
More than Five Years	-
Total	**1,51,42,961**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 34 - Contingent liabilities

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Claim against the company not acknowledged as debt (see note (i) and (ii) below)		
Sales tax matters		
- Value added Tax -FY 2011-12	8,35,916	8,35,916
- Value added Tax -FY 2012-13	2,33,770	2,33,770
- Value added Tax -FY 2013-14	4,52,679	4,52,679
- Value added Tax -FY 2015-16	40,53,280	67,87,528
Total	**55,75,645**	**83,09,893**
Income tax matters		
- Disallowance of deduction under 80IC- FY 2011-12	1,40,54,480	1,40,54,480
- Disallowance of deduction under 80IC	50,850	50,850
- Disallowance of MAT Credit FY 2015-16	3,38,720	3,38,720
- TP adjustment 2016-17	1,89,02,780	-
Total	**3,33,46,830**	**1,44,44,050**

Notes

(i) Pending resolution of the respective proceedings, it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above as it is determinable only on receipt of judgements/decisions pending with various forums/authorities.

(ii) The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial position. The Company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above contingent liabilities.

(iii) Pursuant to recent judgement by the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated February 28, 2019, it was held that basic wages, for the purpose of provident fund, to include special allowances which are common for all employees. However, there is uncertainty with respect to the applicability of the judgement and year from which the same applies. Owing to the aforesaid uncertainty and pending clarification from the authorities in this regard, the Company has not recognised any provision for the previous years. Further, management also believes that the impact of the same on the Company will not be material.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 35 - Related Party Disclosures

i) List of related parties and nature of relationship.

Name of Party	Nature of relationship
Principal shareholders:	
Eureka Forbes Limited (Erstwhile)	Holding Company upto January 31, 2022
Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd)	Holding Company w.e.f February 01, 2022
Holding Compnay	
Eureka Forbes Limited (Erstwhile)	Holding Company upto January 31, 2022
Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd)	Holding Company w.e.f February 01, 2022
Forbes & Company Ltd	Holding Company of Eurea Forbes Limited
Shapoorji Pallonji and Compnay Pvt Ltd	Holding Company of Forbes & Company Ltd
Entities controlled by principal shareholders:	
Forbes Facility Services Private Limited	Forbes Facility Services Private Limited is 100% subsidiary of Eureka Forbes Limited
Aquaignis Technologies Private Limited	Aquaignis Technologies Private Limited is 100% subsidiary of Eureka Forbes Limited (upto January 31, 2022)

ii) Non executive directors

Mr. Ashu Khanna

Mr. Rajagopalan Sambamoorthy

Mr. Suresh Redhu

iii) List of related parties and nature of relationship with whom transaction have taken place during current/ pervious year

Name of Party	Nature of relationship
Eureka Forbes Limited (Erstwhile)	Holding Company upto January 31, 2022
Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd)	Holding Company w.e.f February 01, 2022
Forbes Facility Services Private Limited	Forbes Facility Services Private Limited is 100% subsidiary of Eureka Forbes Limited
Aquaignis Technologies Private Limited	Aquaignis Technologies Private Limited is 100% subsidiary of Eureka Forbes Limited (upto January 31, 2022)

Particulars	**Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2022**		Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2021	
	Principal shareholders	**Entities controlled by principal shareholders**	Principal shareholders	Entities controlled by principal shareholders
Revenue from operations				
Aquaignis Technologies Private Limited	-	1,82,500	-	8,59,600
Eureka Forbes Limited(Erstwhile)	37,25,35,900	-	44,51,27,686	-
Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd)	8,15,13,475	-	-	-
Electricity charges				
Eureka Forbes Limited(Erstwhile)	17,72,829	-	19,26,525	-
Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd)	4,32,663	-	-	-
Staff welfare expense				
Eureka Forbes Limited(Erstwhile)	-	-	-	-
Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd)				

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

Repairs and maintenance				
Eureka Forbes Limited(Erstwhile)	1,18,408	-	53,458	-
Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd)	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Consumables Other				
Eureka Forbes Limited(Erstwhile)	13,385	-	58,686	-
Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd)	1,543	-	-	-
Rent				
Eureka Forbes Limited(Erstwhile)	29,92,686	-	35,91,226	-
Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd)	5,98,538			
Interim Dividend paid / adjusted				
Eureka Forbes Limited(Erstwhile)	-	-	30,00,00,000	-
Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd)				
Property, plant and equipment				
Eureka Forbes Limited(Erstwhile) (Including GST of ₹17,257)	1,13,127	-	-	-
Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd)(Including GST of Rs 3,706)	24,296			
Inter corporate deposits given				
Eureka Forbes Limited(Erstwhile)	-	-	-	-
Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd)				
Repayment of inter corporate deposits given				
Eureka Forbes Limited(Erstwhile)	-	-	25,00,00,000	-
Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd)				
Interest income				
Eureka Forbes Limited(Erstwhile)	-	-	2,22,83,219	-
Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd)				
Miscellaneous expenses				
Forbes Facility Services Private Limited	-	8,95,011	-	9,06,213

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

iv) Outstanding balances of related parties:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Principal shareholders	Entities controlled by principal shareholders	Principal shareholders	Entities controlled by principal shareholders
Trade receivable*				
Aquaignis Technologies Private Limited	-	-	-	5,21,088
Eureka Forbes Limited(Erstwhile)	-	-	10,44,67,627	-
Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd)	19,79,25,917			
Security deposits				
Eureka Forbes Limited(Erstwhile)	-	-	7,48,332	-
Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd)	7,48,332			
Trade payables				
Eureka Forbes Limited(Erstwhile)	-		-	
Eureka Forbes Limited (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd)				
Forbes Facility Services Private Limited	-	79,018	-	99,435

All transactions with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis . None of the balances are secured.

Note 36 - Financial Instrument - Fair value and risk management

A. Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financials liabilities, including their levels of in the fair value hierarchy :

As at March 31, 2022

	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVOCI - equity instruments	Other financial assets - amortised cost	Other financial liabilities - amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value								
Investment in equity securities	71,430	-	-	71,430	-	-	71,430	71,430
	71,430	**-**	**-**	**71,430**	**-**	**-**	**71,430**	**71,430**
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Trade receivables	-	19,88,05,604	-	19,88,05,604	-	-	-	-
Other bank balances	-	45,000	-	45,000	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	8,00,762	-	8,00,762	-	-	-	-
	-	**19,96,51,366**	**-**	**19,96,51,366**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Borrowings	-	-	3,23,47,339	3,23,47,339	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	1,28,81,480	1,28,81,480	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	1,27,25,063	1,27,25,063	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	57,051	57,051	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**5,80,10,933**	**5,80,10,933**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as trade receivables, inter corporate deposits, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, borrowings, lease liabilities, trade payable, other financial assets and financial liabilities, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

As at March 31, 2021

	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVOCI - equity instruments	Other financial assets - amortised cost	Other financial liabilities - amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value								
Investment in equity securities	71,430	-	-	71,430	-	-	71,430	71,430
	71,430	**-**	**-**	**71,430**	**-**	**-**	**71,430**	**71,430**
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Trade receivables	-	10,49,88,715	-	10,49,88,715	-	-	-	-
Other bank balances	-	45,000	-	45,000	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	7,75,762	-	7,75,762	-	-	-	-
	-	**10,58,09,477**	**-**	**10,58,09,477**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Borrowings	-	-	3,59,96,263	3,59,96,263	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	1,89,95,238	1,89,95,238	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities			1,49,77,145	1,49,77,145				
Other financial liabilities	-	-	77,925	77,925	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**7,00,46,571**	**7,00,46,571**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, borrowings, trade payable, other financial assets and financial liabilities, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value
Investment in equity securities	In the previous years, Company had invested in 7,143 equity shares of face value of Rs 10 each. The Company has purchased this investment and believes that the difference between fair value and face value of the investment is not significant. Hence the fair value is considered to be similar to the carrying value.		

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance for the level 3 fair values.

Particulars	Investment in equity securities
Balance at March 31, 2017	71,430
Balance as at April 1, 2019	71,430
Purchases during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**71,430**
Purchases during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**71,430**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

C. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments :

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

i) Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company conducts yearly risk assessment activities 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 systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company has a system in place to ensure risk identification and ongoing and periodic risk assessment is carried out. The Board of directors periodically monitors the risk assessment.

ii) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in financial loss.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
Trade receivables	198,805,604	104,988,715
Inter corporate deposits to related party	-	-
Other bank balances	45,000	45,000
Other financial assets	800,762	775,762

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date by geographic region of the Company was:

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
Within India	198,805,604	104,988,715

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, inter corporate deposits to related party and other bank balances at the reporting date by type of counterparty was:

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
Intermediate manufacturer	198,805,604	104,988,715
Bank balances and deposits with banks	45,000	45,000

Infinite Water Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed as per Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Company uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account historical experience with customers.

Trade receivables are typically unsecured as the Company does not hold collateral as security. Since the Company derives its significant revenue from a related party, the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk.

The age of trade and other receivables at the reporting date was:

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
Not due	158,534,984	104,639,907
0-30 days	40,270,621	172,280
31-90 days	-	176,528
more than 90 days	-	-
	198,805,605	**104,988,715**

Bank balances and deposits with banks

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the company's finance department as per Company's policy. Investment of surplus funds are made only with approved counter parties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's Board of directors. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Inter corporate deposits to related party

Credit risk from inter corporate deposits given to related party is managed by the company's finance department as per Company's policy. Investment of surplus funds are made only with approved counter parties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The board of director also take approvals from shareholders. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's Board of directors. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

As at March 31, 2022

	Contractual cash flows						
	Carrying amount	Total	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Borrowings	32,347,339	32,347,339	29,263,846	881,100	2,202,393	-	-
Trade payables	12,881,480	12,881,480	12,881,480	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	12,725,063	12,725,063	1,394,517	965,395	7,548,105	2,817,046	-
Other financial liabilities	57,051	57,051	57,051	-	-	-	-
	58,010,933	**58,010,933**	**43,596,894**	**1,846,495**	**9,750,498**	**2,817,046**	**-**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

As at March 31, 2021

	Contractual cash flows						
	Carrying amount	Total	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Borrowings	35,996,263	35,996,263	26,694,260	1,835,415	3,994,354	-	-
Trade payables	18,995,238	18,995,238	18,995,238	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	14,977,145	14,977,145	1,098,824	1,155,220	6,374,425	6,348,676	
Other financial liabilities	77,925	77,925	3,550,159	-	-	-	-
	70,046,571	**70,046,571**	**50,338,481**	**2,990,635**	**10,368,779**	**6,348,676**	**-**

iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates – will affect the Company's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency payables, deposits with banks and borrowings. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk and interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which purchases are denominated and the functional currency of the company. The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees. The Company is primarily exposed to foreign currency fluctuation between the USD and Indian Rupees.

Exposure to foreign currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk (based on notional amounts) as reported to the management is as follows:

Financial liabilities	**As at March 31, 2022**			As at March 31, 2021		
	Currency	**Amount in foreign currency**	**Amount in Rupees**	Currency	Amount in foreign currency	Amount in Rupees
Trade payables	USD	54,717	4,132,193	USD	134,992	9,885,439
		54,717	**4,132,193**		**134,992**	**9,885,439**

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% appreciation of the foreign currency as indicated below, against Indian Rupees would have decreased gain by the amounts shown below:

Particulars	Profit or loss
March 31, 2022	
Foreign Currency (10% strengthening)	413,219
March 31, 2021	
Foreign Currency (10% strengthening)	988,544

A 10% depreciation of the foreign currency against Indian Rupees would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currency to the amounts shown above, on basis that all other variables remain constant.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

Interest risk

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was as follows

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Deposit with banks/other	45,000	45,000
	45,000	**45,000**
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	32,347,339	35,996,263
	32,347,339	**35,996,263**

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

An increase of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have decreased gain as at year end by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Particulars	Profit or loss
March 31, 2022	
Variable-rate instruments	(323,473)
Cash flow sensitivity	**(323,473)**
March 31, 2021	
Variable-rate instruments	(359,963)
Cash flow sensitivity	**(359,963)**

A decrease of 100 basis points in the interest rates at the reporting date would have had equal but opposite effect on the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variable remain constant.

Note 37 - Segment reporting

The Company was set up with the objective of manufacturing reverse osmosis membrane elements and other related water treatment products. This is the only activity performed and is thus also the main source of risks and returns. Accordingly, the Company has a single reportable segment. Further, as the Company does not operate in more than one geographical segment hence the relevant disclosures as per Ind AS 108 are not applicable to the company.

Note 38 - Impact of COVID 19 (Global Pandemic)

The manufacturing facility and all offices of the Company got closed on March 22, 2020 on account of curfew in the State of Uttarakhand and countrywide lockdown due to COVID-19. The Company has since obtained required permissions and restarted its partial manufacturing operations from May 4, 2020. In assessing the recoverability of carrying amounts of Company's assets such as trade receivables, inter corporate deposits, inventories, property, plant and equipment, etc. and as part of its assessment relating to the going concern, the Company has considered various internal and external information up to the date of approval of these financial statements and concluded that they are recoverable after consideration of the present conditions and long term business projections. The Company does not anticipate any impairment of financial and non-financial assets nor an impact on its assessment relating to validity of the going concern assumption. The Company also does not have a significant exposure to the credit risk as majority of the its trade receivables are due from its parent company. Also, the Company has sufficient lines of credit sanctioned by its bankers and also has ability to borrow, if required in future depending upon performance of business. The impact of the global health pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 39 - Ratios

Particulars *	**March 31, 2022**	March 31, 2021	Change	Reason for variance
Current Ratio = [Current Assets/Current Liabilities]	4.94	3.61	133%	Increase due to increase in trade receivable
Debt Equity Ratio (times) = Net Debt/Net Worth	0.14	0.21	-7%	Decrease due to increase in net worth
Debt Service Coverage ratio (times) = [(EBITDA-Current Tax)/ (Gross Interest+Scheduled principal repayment of Long term Debts)]	19.32	102.71	-8339%	Decrease due to decrease in Interest income
Return on Equity Ratio = PAT/Net Worth	24.49%	43.26%	-19%	Decrease due to decrease in Interest income
Inventory Turnover ratio (times) = [COGS / Average Inventory] (Annualised)	4.79	4.44	35%	Increase due to decrease in average stock
Trade receiables ratio (times) = [Credit sales / Average Trade Receivable] (Annualised)	3.01	2.77	24%	Due to change in Incoterms with vendor
Trade payables turnover ratio = Net Credit Purchases/Trade Payables	6.56	9.90	-334%	Due to increase in payment terms
Net capital turnover ratio = Net Sales/Net working capital	2.19	2.99	-79%	Decrease due to increase in working capital
Net Profit Margin (%) = Profit after tax/Revenue from Operations	12.08%	16.43%	-4%	Decrease due to decrease in interest Income
Return on Capital employed/Return on investment = EBIT/Capital Employed	35.45%	60.27%	-25%	Decreae due to decrease in interest income and increase in capital employed

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 40 - Infinite Water Solutions Pvt Ltd ("IWSL") and Forbes Enviro solutions Ltd ("FESL") were subsidiaries of erstwhile Eureka Forbes Ltd and the ultimate parent company was Shapoorji Pallonji and Company Private Limited.

The Board of Directors of Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd and erstwhile Eureka Forbes Ltd at their Board Meeting held on September 08, 2020, had inter alia, approved the Composite Scheme of Arrangement ("the scheme") under Section 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules and regulations made thereunder.

The Scheme, inter alia, provided for amalgamation and vesting of erstwhile Aquaignis Technologies Private Limited ("ATPL"), erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited (EFL) and erstwhile Euro Forbes Financial Services Limited ("EFFSL") with and into erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited . Further, upon the above part of the scheme becoming effective, amalgamation and vesting of EFL with and into Forbes and Company Limited (FCL).

Further, upon the above part of the scheme becoming effective, demerger and vesting of Demerged Undertaking (Health, Hygiene, Safety Products and Services Undertaking, as defined in the scheme) of FCL into Forbes Enviro Solutions Limited on a going concern basis.

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ("the NCLT"), Mumbai vide its order dated January 25, 2022 approved/sanctioned the aforesaid Composite Scheme of Arrangement. Upon receipt of the certified copy of the order, the scheme was made effective by filing Form INC 28 with the Registrar of Companies on February 1, 2022. Further, the name of FESL has been changed to Eureka Forbes Ltd, vide Fresh Certificate of Incorporation dated February 11, 2022.

Based on the above events, IWSL, which was a subsidiary of erstwhile Eureka Forbes Ltd has ceased to be a subsidiary as on January 31, 2022. Consequently IWSL is the subsidiary of Eureka Forbes Ltd (Formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Ltd) with effect from February 01, 2022

As per our report of even date attached
For **Harshil Shah & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:141179W

Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No.:124146

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 28, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Infinite Water Solutions Private Limited**

Rajagopalan Sambamoorthy Director DIN: 02706251	**Ashu Khanna** Director DIN: 06693193	**Vikas Gaikwad** Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai Date: May 28, 2022	Place: Mumbai Date: May 28, 2022	Place: Mumbai Date: May 28, 2022

EUREKA FORBES

EUREKA FORBES LIMITED

(formerly Forbes Enviro Solutions Limited)
CIN: L27310MH2008PLC188478

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