

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Aero Treatments Private Limited

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aero Treatments Private Limited (“the Company”), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2013 (The Act) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting standards prescribed under section 133 of the act and the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity, and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



## **Other Information**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the 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 in the 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.

## **Responsibilities of Management and those charges with Governance for the Financial Statements**

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

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting procedures.



## **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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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.

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

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

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, 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) Changes in Equity 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 Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
  - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act
  - f. With respect to the adequacy of 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 report 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 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
  - 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.
    - (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities, 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 or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
    - (ii) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person or entity, including foreign entities, with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
    - (iii) Based on such audit procedures that the auditor has considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to their notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material misstatement.
  - v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024, and therefore, compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.



vi. The reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies Act (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is applicable from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2023. Based on our examination which included test checks, the management has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all the relevant transactions recorded. Further during the course of audit, we have not come across any instances where the audit trail has been tampered with.

3. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its Directors during the year is in accordance with section 197 of the Act.

*for NSVM & Associates*

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 010072S



**D.N. Sree Hari**

*Partner*

Membership No: 027388



UDIN: 24027388BKGWDP9502

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 25-05-2024



**Aero Treatments Private Limited**

**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report**

Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Aero Treatments Private Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 March 2024.

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) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee), as disclosed under Property, Plant and Equipment in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.
- d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or Intangible Assets during the year.
- e) According to the information and explanations given by the management, no proceedings has been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and the rules made thereunder.
- (ii)
- a) As explained to us, the inventory of the company has been physically verified during the year by the management at regular intervals. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management and based on our examination of the books of accounts in the normal course of audit, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate, from bank or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Thus, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (iii) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, during the year the Company has not made any investments in, nor provided any loans or advances in nature of loans or stood guarantee or provided security to any entity. Thus, paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments, stood guarantee or provided security to any entity. Thus, reporting under paragraph 3(iv) is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or has any amounts which are deemed to be deposits to which the provisions of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act rules framed thereunder and the directions issued by the RBI are applicable. Hence paragraph 3 (v) of CARO is not applicable to the company.
- (vi) The Central government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for any of the products/services of the Company. Thus paragraph 3(vi) of CARO is not applicable to 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 Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Duty of Customs, Goods and Services 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 give to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income tax, Duty of Customs, Goods and Services tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, there are no dues of income tax, Goods and Service Tax, custom duty, and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute other than that stated below:

Statement of Disputed Dues						
Name of the statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (₹)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending	Remarks, if any	
Service Tax laws	Service Tax	Rs 40,10,239/-	Year 2014-2015 to 2017-2018	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal	Nil	

- (viii) Based on our audit procedure and on the information and explanation given to us by the management, no transaction has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.





(ix)

- (a) Based on our audit procedure and on the information and explanation given by the management, we are of the opinion that the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowing to its lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us by the management, the Company is not declared as willful defaulter by any bank or Financial Institution or other lenders.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the company/ examination of the cash flow statement of the Company, we report that the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures as defined under Companies Act, 2013.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

(x)

- (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on audit procedure performed, no money was raised by the way of public issue/follow-on-offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.



- (xi)
- (a) Based upon the audit procedure performed and information and explanation given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.
  - (b) Based upon the audit procedure performed and information and explanation given by the management, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by us with the central government.
  - (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.
- (xii) The company is not a Nidhi Co. and therefore clause 3(ix) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties entered into by the Company during the year are in compliance with section 188 of the Companies Act of 2013 and the details thereof have been disclosed in the Financial Statement as required by the Accounting standards and Companies Act, 2013. Further, the provisions of section 177 of the Act are not applicable as the Company is a Private Limited Company.
- (xiv)
- (a) In our Opinion and based on our examination, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system under section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Although the company has an internal audit system established for the year which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
  - (b) We have considered the internal audit reports which were available and as produced by the management.
- (xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.



- (xvi)
- (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and in our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
  - (b) Based on the audit procedure performed, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
  - (c) Based on the audit procedure performed, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
  - (d) Based in audit procedure performed, neither the Company or any of the companies in the group are Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year and in the preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly clause 3(xviii) is not applicable.
- (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, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is 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.
- (xx) The Company has Complied with the provisions of section 135 of the Companies act and has spent the amount as specified in the act. Hence reporting under paragraph 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) is not applicable.

*for N S V M & Associates*

**Chartered Accountants**

**Firm Reg. No 010072S**

  
**D.N Sree Hari**

*Partner*

Membership No: 027388



**UDIN: - 24027388BKGWDP9502**

**Place: Bengaluru**

**Date: 25-05-2024**



**Reports on Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

**Annexure – B to the Independent auditor’s report of even date on the financial statements of “Aero Treatments Private Limited”, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024.**

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of “Aero Treatments Private Limited” as of March 31, 2024, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

**Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial control 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” 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”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, and the Standards on Auditing, as prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, with reference to the Financial statements.



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 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.



## Opinion

In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to the financial statements, and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on “the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the “Institute of Chartered Accountants of India”.

*for NSVM & Associates*

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 010072S



**D.N. Sree Hari**

*Partner*

Membership No: 027388



UDIN: 24027388BKGWDP9502

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 25-05-2024

**Aero Treatments Private Limited**  
**CIN : U74900KA2013PTC072124**  
**Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024**  
(all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,92,638.09	1,75,585.95
Capital work in progress	4	40,131.37	13,616.62
Other Intangible assets	5	920.43	1,148.78
Right-of-use assets	47	6,958.98	-
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
i. Other financial assets	6	2,184.17	1,224.64
Other non current assets	7	1,218.14	5,018.14
Income tax assets	8	799.38	6,491.75
		<b>2,44,850.56</b>	<b>2,03,085.88</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	9	17,413.13	18,031.01
<b>Financial assets</b>			
i. Trade receivables	10	1,73,316.97	57,153.09
ii. Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	378.77	1,500.82
iii. Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	375.75	391.74
iv. Loans	13	235.00	-
v. Other current financial assets	14	1.63	11.43
Other current assets	15	26,072.49	5,479.69
		<b>2,17,793.74</b>	<b>82,567.78</b>
		<b>4,62,644.30</b>	<b>2,85,653.66</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	16	2,550.00	2,550.00
<b>Other Equity</b>			
Reserves and surplus	17	3,76,901.56	2,46,782.74
		<b>3,79,451.56</b>	<b>2,49,332.74</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
i. Borrowings	18	24,218.58	2,500.00
ii. Lease Liabilities	47	5,610.84	-
Employee benefits obligation	19	4,893.16	3,397.11
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	20	7,973.95	10,089.36
		<b>42,696.53</b>	<b>15,986.47</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
i. Borrowings	21	10,506.00	11,473.64
ii. Lease Liabilities	47	1,402.04	-
iii. Trade payables			
total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises and;	22	11,520.52	-
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises;	22	5,346.99	1,695.58
iv. Other financial liabilities	23	9,834.55	1,301.77
Employee benefits obligation	24	177.00	102.84
Other current liabilities	25	824.41	5,760.62
Current tax liability (Net)	26	886.70	-
		<b>40,498.21</b>	<b>20,334.45</b>
		<b>4,62,644.30</b>	<b>2,85,653.66</b>

**Summary of material accounting policy information**

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The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes  
As per our report of even date

For NSVM & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 010072S

per **D.N Sree Hari**  
Partner

Membership number: 027388

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 25, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**Srikanth G.S**

Director

DIN : 00472617

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 25, 2024

**Kunal Bajaj**

Director

DIN:03545731

Place: Noida

Date: May 25, 2024

**Jafarwan Chaman**

Director

DIN:07711350

Place: Tumakuru

Date: May 25, 2024




**Aero Treatments Private Limited**  
**CIN : U74900KA2013PTC072124**  
**Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended March 31, 2024**  
(all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Revenue</b>			
Revenue from contract with customers	27	4,16,398.57	2,82,071.77
Other operating revenue	27	395.80	350.03
<b>Total revenue from operations</b>		<b>4,16,794.37</b>	<b>2,82,421.80</b>
Other Income	28	424.54	750.59
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>4,17,218.91</b>	<b>2,83,172.39</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Cost of raw materials and components consumed	29	72,420.40	42,225.24
Changes in inventory of finished goods and work-in-progress	30	921.21	(524.87)
Employee benefits expense	31	65,926.01	61,980.64
Finance costs	32	1,641.15	1,075.60
Depreciation and amortization expense	3 & 5	18,100.02	14,150.89
Other expenses	33	85,657.60	46,574.87
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>2,44,666.39</b>	<b>1,65,482.37</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>1,72,552.52</b>	<b>1,17,690.02</b>
<b>Tax expense</b>			
Current tax	34	43,980.62	29,716.06
Deferred tax	34	(1,972.32)	(858.41)
<b>Total tax expense</b>		<b>42,008.30</b>	<b>28,857.65</b>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>1,30,544.22</b>	<b>88,832.37</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
<b>Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period</b>			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		(568.49)	(34.37)
Deferred tax on remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations		143.09	9.56
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		<b>(425.40)</b>	<b>(24.81)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes</b>		<b>1,30,118.82</b>	<b>88,807.56</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share:</b>			
Nominal value per share: INR 10/- (Previous year : INR 10/-)			
Basic and Diluted	37	511.94	348.36
<b>Summary of material accounting policy information</b>	2		

The above Statement of Profit and Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes  
As per our report of even date attached


For NSVM & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 010072S

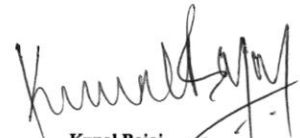
  
**D.N Sree Hari**


Partner  
Membership number: 027388  
Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 25, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

  
**Srikanth.G.S**  
Director  
DIN : 00472617  
Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 25, 2024

  
**Kunal Bajaj**  
Director  
DIN:03545731  
Place: Noida  
Date: May 25, 2024

  
**Jafervali Chaman**  
Director  
DIN:07711350  
Place: Tumakuru  
Date: May 25, 2024





**I Equity share capital**

Particulars	Note	As at	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Balance	16	2,550.00	2,550.00
Add: Issue of equity share capital	16	-	-
Less: Cancellation/Buy back of shares	16	-	-
Closing Balance		<b>2,550.00</b>	<b>2,550.00</b>


**II Other Equity**

Particulars	Note	Reserves and Surplus	
		Retained Earnings	Total
<b>Balance as at April 01, 2022</b>	17	1,57,975.18	1,57,975.18
Profit for the year		88,832.37	88,832.37
Other comprehensive income		(24.81)	(24.81)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2023</b>	17	<b>2,46,782.74</b>	<b>2,46,782.74</b>
<b>Balance as at April 01, 2023</b>		2,46,782.74	2,46,782.74
Profit for the year		1,30,544.22	1,30,544.22
Other comprehensive income		(425.40)	(425.40)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2024</b>	17	<b>3,76,901.56</b>	<b>3,76,901.56</b>
Summary of material accounting policy information	2		

The above Statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

As per our report of even dated

For NSVM & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 010072S


  
**D.N Sree Hari**

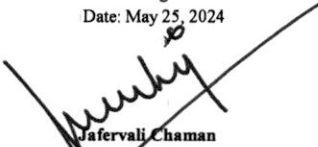
Partner  
Membership number: 027388  
Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 25, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

  
**Srikanth.G.S**  
Director  
DIN : 00472617  
Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 25, 2024

  
**Kunal Bajaj**  
Director  
DIN:03545731  
Place: Noida  
Date: May 25, 2024

  
**Jafervali Chaman**  
Director  
DIN:07711350  
Place: Tumakuru  
Date: May 25, 2024



**Aero Treatments Private Limited**  
**CIN : U74900KA2013PTC072124**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
(all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit for the period (before tax)	1,71,984.04	1,17,690.02
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation	18,100.02	14,150.89
Finance cost (including effect of amortisation of processing fees)	1,641.15	1,075.60
Interest income	(24.40)	(33.24)
Provision for gratuity(including effect of remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations)	1,570.22	792.45
Net unrealised exchange (gain) / loss	-	66.29
<b>Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes</b>	<b>1,93,271.03</b>	<b>1,33,742.01</b>
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>		
- Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories	617.89	(8,348.05)
- Decrease/(Increase) in Trade receivables	(1,24,418.42)	(42,632.77)
- Decrease/(Increase) in Loans	-235.00	-
- Decrease/(Increase) in Other Assets (Current and Non current)	(16,792.80)	(2,270.75)
- Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade payables	15,171.93	(3,703.24)
- Increase/ (Decrease) in Other Financial liabilities (Current and Non current)	8,532.78	(2,008.34)
- Increase/ (Decrease) in Other liabilities (Current and Non current)	(4,936.21)	5,179.33
- Increase/ (Decrease) in Lease Liabilities	(656.54)	-
- Increase/ (Decrease) in Other Financial Assets	(959.53)	(80.55)
<b>Cash (used in)/ generated from operations</b>	<b>(29,137.34)</b>	<b>(31,463.54)</b>
Income taxes (paid)/ refund	40,457.79	48,414.10
<b>Net cash generated (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>40,457.79</b>	<b>48,414.10</b>
<b>B. Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment including intangible assets and capital work-in-progress	(60,728.12)	(34,972.60)
Interest received	24.40	33.24
<b>Net cash generated/ (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(60,703.72)</b>	<b>(34,939.36)</b>
<b>C. Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from/(Repayment) of long term borrowings	21,716.18	(9,154.28)
Proceeds from / (repayment) of short term borrowings	(967.64)	(2,460.79)
Interest Paid (Gross)	(1,641.15)	(1,053.93)
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)</b>	<b>19,107.39</b>	<b>(12,669.00)</b>
Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(1,138.04)	805.73
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,892.56	1,086.84
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>754.52</b>	<b>1,892.57</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year *</b>	<b>754.52</b>	<b>1,892.57</b>
* Comprises:		
(a) Cash on hand	148.04	18.61
(b) Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts	230.73	230.89
(ii) In EEFC accounts	-	1,251.32
(c) extent held as margin money or security against borrowings	375.75	391.74
<b>Summary of material accounting policy information</b>	2	

Notes:

- The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard-7, "Statement of Cash Flows"
- Figures in brackets indicate Cash Outflow.

The above cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes  
As per our report of even date attached

For NSVM & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 010072S

per D.N Sree Hari  
Partner  
Membership number: 027388  
Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 25, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Srinath.G.S  
Director  
DIN : 00472617  
Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 25, 2024

Kunal Bajaj  
Director  
DIN:03545731  
Place: Noida  
Date: May 25, 2024

Jafery Chaman  
Director  
DIN:07711350  
Place: Tumakuru  
Date: May 25, 2024



## 1 Company Overview

Aero Treatments Private Limited was incorporated as Private Limited Company on 22 November 2013 vide U74900KA2013PTC072124 having its registered office at No 25, Road No 24, 1st Phase, 2nd Area, Nagenahalli Village, Tumkur district, Karnataka.

Company is primarily engaged in the business of carrying out processes like anodizing, plating, painting and other protective treatments for metallic and non-metallic parts, sub-assemblies to aircraft manufactures and other allied services.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of directors on May 25, 2024

## 2 Summary of material accounting policy information

### 2.01 Basis of preparation

- The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statement
- The financial statements upto March 31, 2022 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified in Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act.
- These financial statements are the first financial statements of the Company under Ind AS. Refer note 49 For an explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.
- The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:
  - Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer note 1 below for accounting policy regarding financial instruments)
- All amounts have been stated at thousands, unless otherwise stated

### 2.02 New and amended standards

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated 31 March 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company applied for the first-time these amendments

#### (i) Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to Ind AS 8

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has also been clarified how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments had no impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

#### (ii) Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to Ind AS 1

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

#### (iii) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to Ind AS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases.

The Company previously recognised for deferred tax on leases on a net basis. As a result of these amendments, the Company has recognised a separate deferred tax asset in relation to its lease liabilities and a deferred tax liability in relation to its right-of-use assets. Since, these balances qualify for offset as per the requirements of paragraph 74 of Ind AS 12, there is no impact in the balance sheet. There was also no impact on the opening retained earnings as at 1 April 2022.

Apart from these, consequential amendments and editorials have been made to other Ind AS like Ind AS 101, Ind AS 102, Ind AS 103, Ind AS 107, Ind AS 109, Ind AS 115 and Ind AS 34.

### 2.03 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

### 2.04 Foreign currencies

#### (i) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional currency is Indian Rupee (INR) and the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR).

#### (ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in other comprehensive income if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings are presented in the Statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other income or other expenses.



#### 2.04 Foreign currencies

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

In case of long term foreign currency monetary items obtained prior to April 01, 2021, the exchange differences arising on reporting of such monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, or reported in previous financial statements, in so far as they relate to the acquisition of a depreciable capital asset, is added to or deducted from the cost of the asset and shall be depreciated over the balance life of the asset, and in other cases, the same accumulated in a "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" in the Company's financial statements and amortized over the balance period of such long term asset or liability, by recognition as income or expense in each of such periods.

#### 2.05 Use of Estimates and Judgements

In preparation of these financial statements, the management makes estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from estimates. Any change in the estimates is accounted for in the year of change in estimates.

Note 3.09: Recognition of deferred tax liability : the timing differences arising and reversing within the Tax Holiday period

Note 3.10: Impairment of assets being property, plant and equipment

Note 3.02: Valuation of Inventory at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower

#### 2.06 Revenue Recognition

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

##### Revenue from job work charges (sale of services)

The Company carries out job work orders in accordance with requirements outlined in the purchase order by its customers. The job work shall also be construed as completed upon the fulfillment of desired obligations on both the parties to the agreement, with no uncertainty regarding the consideration to be received on the services.

##### Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within one year and therefore are all classified as current. Where the settlement is due after one year, they are classified as non-current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

##### Contract Assets

A contract asset is the entity's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the entity has transferred to the customer. A contract asset becomes a receivable when the entity's right to consideration is unconditional, which is the case when only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due. The impairment of contract assets is measured, presented and disclosed on the same basis as trade receivables.

##### Contract Liabilities

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

##### Impairment

An impairment is recognised to the extent that the carrying amount of receivable or asset relating to contracts with customers (a) the remaining amount of consideration that the Company expects to receive in exchange for the goods or services to which such asset relates; less (b) the costs that relate directly to providing those goods or services and that have not been recognised as expenses.

#### 2.07 Inventories:

Raw Material, Tools & Consumables, finished goods and Goods in Transit are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value on specific identification basis. Cost includes all in bringing the goods to the point of sale, including Freight and other levies, transit insurance and receiving charges. Cost of work in progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

#### 2.08 Property, Plant & Equipment, Intangible Assets and Work-in - Progress

##### a) Property, Plant & Equipment -

Property, Plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items and the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met and the foreign exchange difference on long term foreign currency monetary item (as detailed in note 2.03).

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

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

The cost of self-generated assets comprises of raw material, components, direct labour, other direct cost and related production overheads.

##### Depreciation

Depreciation methods, useful life, residual values are reviewed periodically. Useful life of the assets is as prescribed in Schedule III.

Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013, requires systematic allocation of the depreciable amount on an asset over its useful life. The Depreciable amount of an Asset is the cost of the asset or other amount substituted for cost less its residual value. The Company has adopted useful life for various categories of Assets as specified in Part C of Schedule II of the Act. Part C of Schedule II also specifies that the residual value should be taken at not more than 5 % of the cost of the Asset. Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of assets.



**2.08 Property, Plant & Equipment, Intangible Assets and Work-in - Progress (continued)**

**b) Intangible Assets –**

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and that have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Subsequent expenditures are capitalised only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate.

Intangible assets are de-recognised either on their disposal or where no future economic benefits are expected from their use. Gain or loss arising on such de-recognition is recognised in Statement of profit or loss, and are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of respective intangible assets as on the date of de-recognition.

**Amortisation**

Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. Intangible assets that are not available for use are amortised from the date they are available for use. The estimated useful life and the amortisation method for intangible assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. The useful life of the Intangible assets are as follows:

Computer Software	6 Years
-------------------	---------

**Retirement/Disposal:**

An item of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset and is recognised in the Statement of profit or loss. Further in cases where the depreciation on the assets have been fully written off, the residual value of 5% or the value continued in the books are carried forward without applying further depreciation on the same.

**Addition/Disposal of an asset:**

In case of Addition/sale of asset including assets discarded, demolished or destroyed during the financial year, the depreciation on such asset shall be calculated on a pro rata basis from the date of such addition or as the case maybe upto the date such asset has been sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed.

**2.09 Employee Benefits**

**Short Term Employee Benefits**

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recorded as expense as the related service is provided. Benefits such as salaries, short term compensated absences and bonus is recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related services. Short Term Employee benefits include performance incentives. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profitsharing plans, 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 obligation can be estimated reliably.

**Long Term Employee Benefits**

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Pensions and other post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks are borne by the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognised as an expense during the period when the employee provides service. Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks are borne by the Company. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

**Defined contribution plans**

Employees receive benefits from a provident fund and employee state insurance funds. The employer and employees each make periodic contributions to the plan as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss as they fall due based on the amount of contribution required to be made.

**Defined Benefit plans**

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, applicable for Indian companies, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. Company's liability towards Gratuity are actuarially determined at each balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of occurrence.

**2.10 Borrowing Cost**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

**2.11 Leases**

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

**As a lessee**

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

**Right-of-use assets**

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (i) Impairment of non-financial assets.



## 2.11 Leases (continued)

### Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

Lease liabilities, which separately shown in the financial statement are measured initially at the present value of the lease payments. Subsequent measurement of a lease liability includes the increase of the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and reducing (while affecting other comprehensive income) the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments.

### Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### As a Lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate the lessor for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their respective nature.

## 2.12 Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period.

The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits / reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

## 2.13 Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in India. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Further Deferred income tax is created on the carryforward of unused tax losses and the carryforward of unused tax credits provided it fulfills the criteria of creation of deferred tax asset. Deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax originating and reversing during the tax holiday period is not provided for. Deferred tax is provided for to the extent originating and reversing after the tax holiday period.

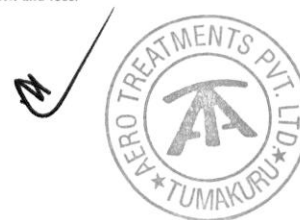
## 2.14 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used. Impairment losses including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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



#### 2.14 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets (continued)

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually at the end of the financial year at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

#### 2.15 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

##### Financial assets

##### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss

With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (d) Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

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

##### Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

##### Debt instruments at amortised cost

This category is the most relevant to the Company. A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b. Contractual terms of the asset give rise to specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

##### Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a. The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b. The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income in statement of profit and loss using the EIR method.

##### Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

##### Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

##### Impairment of financial assets

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

- a. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b. Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- c. Lease receivables under Ind AS 116
- d. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115
- e. Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
- f. Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL



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## 2.15 Financial instruments (to be continued)

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables;

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

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

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

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

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability. Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: For debt instruments measured at FVOCI, the expected credit losses do not reduce the carrying amount in the balance sheet, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the asset was measured at amortised cost is recognised in other comprehensive income as the 'accumulated impairment amount'

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

### Financial liabilities

#### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

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

#### Subsequent measurement

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

#### Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

#### Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

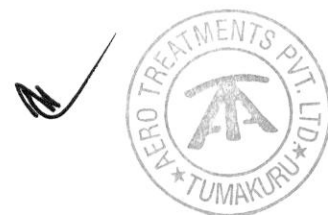
This category generally applies to borrowings and other payables.

#### Derecognition

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

#### Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.





**2.15 Financial instruments (to be continued)**

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in statement of profit and loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

**Reclassification of financial assets**

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

**2.16 Fair value measurement**

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

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

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

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

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

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

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

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 2.2, 38)

**2.15 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities**

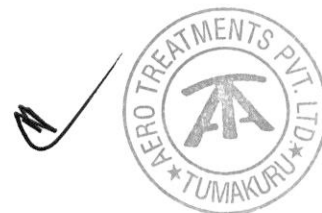
**(a) Provisions**

Provisions for legal claims, product warranties and other obligations are recognised when the Company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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



**Aero Treatments Private Limited**

**CIN : U74900KA2013PTC072124**

**Notes to Financials Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

(all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

**2.15 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities (to be continued)**

**(b) Provision for onerous contracts**

An onerous contract is a contract in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The Company at the end of every reporting period conducts the onerous contract test per the provisions of Ind AS 37 by comparing the remaining costs to be incurred under the contract with the related revenue of the contract. Where the costs of a contract exceed the related revenue of the contract, the Company makes a provision for the difference.

**(c) Contingent Liabilities**

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

**2.16 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

**2.17 GST input credit**

GST input credit is accounted in the books in the period in which the underlying service as well as invoice is received and when there is no uncertainty in availing / utilizing the credits.

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Aero Treatments Private Limited  
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Notes to Financials Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 (continued)  
(all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

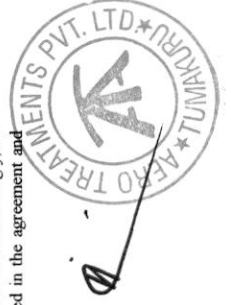
**3 Property, Plant and Equipment**

The changes in the carrying value of Property, Plant and Equipment for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024

Particulars	Leasehold Land (Note 2)	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Electrical Fittings	Solar Rooftop	Office Equipment	Computers	Total
<b>Balance as at 01 April 2022</b>	12,910.45	53,850.34	66,305.07	4,099.44	9,079.99	451.12	1,030.70	524.99	1,48,252.10
Additions	1,895.90	38,157.97	10,222.39	538.02	1,485.73	-	364.40	1,097.14	53,761.54
Exchange Fluctuations (gain)/loss attributable to assets	-	108.89	359.10	7.97	-	-	3.19	-	479.15
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	14,806.35	92,117.20	76,886.56	4,645.43	10,565.72	451.12	1,398.29	1,622.13	2,02,492.80
<b>Balance as at 01 April 2023</b>	14,806.35	92,117.20	76,886.56	4,645.43	10,565.72	451.12	1,398.29	1,622.13	2,02,492.80
Additions	-	1,415.48	30,160.72	1,481.37	-	-	779.11	335.62	34,172.30
Exchange Fluctuations (gain)/loss attributable to assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	14,806.35	93,532.68	1,07,047.28	6,126.80	10,565.72	451.12	2,177.40	1,957.75	2,36,665.10
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>									
<b>Balance as at 01 April 2022</b>	-	1,973.97	8,441.67	659.03	1,726.65	44.36	52.90	107.68	13,006.26
Depreciation charge during the year	-	2,453.00	8,369.81	675.21	1,786.01	44.36	339.50	232.70	13,900.59
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	-	4,426.97	16,811.48	1,334.24	3,512.66	88.72	392.40	340.38	26,906.85
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	-	4,426.97	16,811.48	1,334.24	3,512.66	88.72	392.40	340.38	26,906.85
Depreciation charge during the year	-	3,194.98	10,275.79	777.77	1,873.27	44.48	439.36	514.51	17,120.16
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	-	7,621.95	27,087.27	2,112.01	5,385.93	133.20	831.76	854.89	44,027.01
<b>Carry Amount (Net)</b>									
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	14,806.35	87,690.23	60,075.08	3,311.19	7,053.06	362.40	1,005.89	1,281.75	1,75,585.95
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	14,806.35	85,910.73	79,960.01	4,014.79	5,179.79	317.93	1,345.64	1,102.87	1,92,638.09

Note 1: Refer note 51 for details of assets pledged as security

Note 2: The Company has entered into lease agreement for Land with Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB) for a period of 99 years commencing from 16th December, 2013. As per the directives from Government of Karnataka to KIADB dated 1 January 2022, the CoK has accorded approval to the change in KIADB's existing policy of executing land deeds for a period of ninety nine years to approve allotment of land on a 10 years lease-cum-sale basis. The Order does not extend only to new agreement but also gives power to KIADB to suitably modify existing lease-cum-sale agreements and existing leases of KIADB. Accordingly, no amortisation of the leasehold land is done as the same will be reverted to the Company's name on completion of the time period and if the Company has performed all the conditions contained in the agreement and committed no breach thereof.



Aero Treatments Private Limited  
 CIN : U74900KA2013PTC072124  
 Notes to Financials Statements  
 (all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

5 Intangible Assets

The changes in the carrying value of Intangible Assets for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024

Particulars	Computer software	Total
<b>Gross Block</b>		
Balance as at 01 April 2022	1,354.58	1,354.58
Additions	473.91	473.91
Disposals	-	-
<b>Balance as at 01 April 2023</b>	<b>1,828.49</b>	<b>1,828.49</b>
<b>Balance as at 01 April 2023</b>	<b>1,828.49</b>	<b>1,828.49</b>
Additions	41.08	41.08
Disposals	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>1,869.57</b>	<b>1,869.57</b>
<b>Accumulated Amortisation</b>		
Balance as at 01 April 2022	429.40	429.40
Amortisation charge during the year	250.31	250.31
Disposals	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>679.71</b>	<b>679.71</b>
<b>Balance as at 01 April 2023</b>	<b>679.71</b>	<b>679.71</b>
Amortisation charge during the year	269.43	269.43
Disposals	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>949.14</b>	<b>949.14</b>
<b>Carry Amount (Net)</b>		
Balance as at 31 March 2023	1,148.78	1,148.78
Balance as at 31 March 2024	920.43	920.43



Aero Treatments Private Limited  
 CIN : U74900KA2013PTC072124  
 Notes to Financials Statements  
 (all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

4 Capital Work in Progress

Reconciliation of carrying amount for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024

Particulars	Work in Progress	Total
<b>Balance as at 01 April 2022</b>	<b>38,456.54</b>	<b>38,456.54</b>
Additions	20,824.08	20,824.08
Transferred to Property, Plant and Equipment	(45,664.00)	(45,664.00)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>13,616.62</b>	<b>13,616.62</b>
<b>Balance as at 01 April 2023</b>	<b>13,616.62</b>	<b>13,616.62</b>
Additions	51,199.29	51,199.29
Transferred to Property, Plant and Equipment	(24,684.54)	(24,684.54)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>40,131.37</b>	<b>40,131.37</b>
<b>Carry Amount (Net)</b>		
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>13,616.62</b>	<b>13,616.62</b>
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>40,131.37</b>	<b>40,131.37</b>

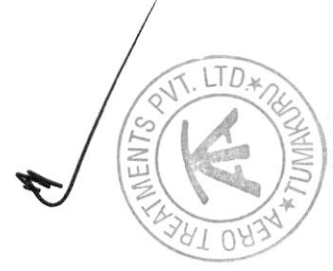
Capital work in progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2024

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
<b>Projects in progress</b>					
Plant and Machinery	26,150.03	-	-	-	26,150.03
Electrical Fittings	275.00	-	-	-	275.00
Building	13,706.34	-	-	-	13,706.34
<b>Projects temporarily suspended</b>					
	-	-	-	-	-

Capital work in progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2023

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
<b>Projects in progress</b>					
Plant and Machinery	13,616.62	-	-	-	13,616.62
Building	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Projects temporarily suspended</b>					
	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1: As at March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 there are no capital work in progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.



**6 Other financial assets**

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Unsecured, considered good</b>		
Security Deposits	2,064.17	1,164.64
Rental Deposits	120.00	60.00
	<b>2,184.17</b>	<b>1,224.64</b>

**7 Other non current assets**

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Capital Advances	1,218.14	5,018.14
	<b>1,218.14</b>	<b>5,018.14</b>

**8 Income tax assets**

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income Tax Assets (Net)	799.38	6,491.75
	<b>799.38</b>	<b>6,491.75</b>

**9 Inventories**

The Inventories have been carried at cost or NRV whichever is lower

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Consumables and materials		
Stock in Hand	17,413.13	18,031.01
	<b>17,413.13</b>	<b>18,031.01</b>

**10 Trade receivables**

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Unsecured, considered good		
- from related parties (refer note 42)	1,30,781.33	24,186.35
- from others	42,535.64	32,966.74
Unsecured, credit impaired	-	-
	<b>1,73,316.97</b>	<b>57,153.09</b>
Less: Allowance for credit losses	-	-
	<b>1,73,316.97</b>	<b>57,153.09</b>



10 Trade receivables (continued)

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	Trade receivables – considered good	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Current but not due	61,387.03	41,610.16
<b>Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment</b>		
Less than 6 months	1,11,570.16	14,922.16
6 months-1 Year	290.75	609.78
1-2 Years	69.03	10.99
2-3 Years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,73,316.97</b>	<b>57,153.09</b>

There are no undisputed trade receivables which are considered doubtful and disputed trade receivables as at 31 March 2024 and as at 31 March 2023

11 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balances with banks		
- Current account	230.73	230.89
- EEFC account	-	1,251.32
Cash on hand	148.04	18.61
	<b>378.77</b>	<b>1,500.82</b>

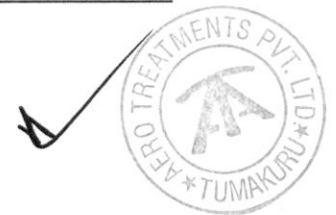
Refer note 50 for details of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

12 Other bank balances

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other Bank Balances		
extent held as margin money or security against borrowings	375.75	391.74
	<b>375.75</b>	<b>391.74</b>

13 Loans

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Unsecured, considered good</b>		
Loans and advances to employees	235.00	-
	<b>235.00</b>	<b>-</b>



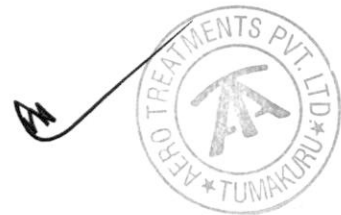
**14 Other financial assets**

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits	1.63	11.43
	<b>1.63</b>	<b>11.43</b>

**15 Other current assets**

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Unsecured, considered good</b>		
Prepaid Expenses	1,836.36	872.95
Balances with government authorities	23,307.18	3,824.07
Advance to Suppliers	569.36	423.08
Others		
(i) Deposit made against appeal	359.59	359.59
	<b>26,072.49</b>	<b>5,479.69</b>

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16 Share capital

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Authorised capital</b>		
10,00,000 equity shares (31 March 2023 - 10,00,000 ) of ₹ 10 each	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
<b>Issued, subscribed and paid-up</b>		
2,55,000 equity shares (31 March 2023 - 2,55,000) of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up	2,550.00	2,550.00
	<b>2,550.00</b>	<b>2,550.00</b>

Notes:

(a) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,550.00	2,55,000	2,550.00	2,55,000
Number of equity shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	<b>2,550.00</b>	<b>2,55,000</b>	<b>2,550.00</b>	<b>2,55,000</b>

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares :

(i) The Company has one class of Equity shares with voting rights

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Equity Shares with voting rights:

- The Authorised Share capital of the above class of shares consists of ₹ 1,00,00,000 consists of 10,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each having voting rights.
- The Paid up share capital of the above class of shares consists of 2,55,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up
- Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.
- Dividends are to be approved in the General Meetings based on and not exceeding the recommendation of the Board of Directors.
- In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to their shareholding.
- Each Share holder has a right to inspect the statutory registers of the company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
- Each and every share holder has a right to participate in the share holders's meetings as and when called by the company subject to provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) The Company has not reserved any shares for issue under options and contracts/ commitments.

(c) Equity shareholders with voting rights holding more than 5 percent shares in the Company:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
CIM Tools Private Limited	2,11,701	83.0%	2,11,701	83.0%
Jafervali Chaman	20,400	8.0%	20,400	8.0%
Vithal Savukar	22,899	9.0%	22,899	9.0%
	<b>2,55,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,55,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(d) Shares reserved for issue under options & contracts/commitments for sale of shares /disinvestment, including the terms & amounts - NIL

(e) For period of 5 years immediately preceding the balance sheet date.

- Alloted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares - NIL
- Bought back - NIL
- For consideration other than cash - NIL

(f) Securities convertible into equity /preference shares issued - NIL

(g) No Calls Unpaid

(h) Issue of securities made for a specific purpose at the balance sheet date - NIL



Aero Treatments Private Limited

CIN : U74900KA2013PTC072124

Notes to Financials Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 (continued)

(all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

16 Share capital (continued)

(i) Details of shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Name of the Promoter	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
CIM Tools Private Limited	2,11,701	83.0%	2,11,701	83.0%
Jafervali Chaman	20,400	8.0%	20,400	8.0%
Vithal Savukar	22,899	9.0%	22,899	9.0%
	<b>2,55,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,55,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

17 Other equity

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Reserves and surplus</b>		
Retained earnings	3,76,901.56	2,46,782.74
	<b>3,76,901.56</b>	<b>2,46,782.74</b>

**Accumulated Surplus/(Loss) in Statement of Profit and Loss**

This includes the accumulated profits/ (losses) of the business arising from Statement from Profit and Loss

**Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):**

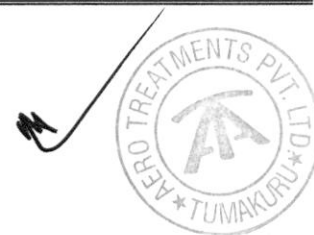
**Re-measurement of defined employee benefit plans**

Difference between the interest income on plan assets and the return actually achieved, any changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in actuarial assumptions or experience adjustments with in the plans, are recognised in other comprehensive income and subsequently not reclassified into statement of profit and loss.

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Retained earnings</b>		
Opening balance	2,46,782.74	1,57,975.18
Profit for the year	1,30,544.22	88,832.37
Item of OCI recognised directly in retained earnings		
- Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations, net of taxes	(425.40)	(24.81)
	<b>3,76,901.56</b>	<b>2,46,782.74</b>

18 Long term borrowings

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Secured</b>		
Term Loans		
Indian rupee loan from banks	24,218.58	-
Loan under Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme from banks	-	2,500.00
	<b>24,218.58</b>	<b>2,500.00</b>



Aero Treatments Private Limited

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Notes to Financials Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 (continued)

(all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

## 18 Long term borrowings (continued)

**Note - 1 : Details of securities, repayments and interest of secured term loans from Banks:**

### A. USD Loan from HDFC Bank (including current maturities) : March 31, 2024 - USD Nil

March 31, 2023 USD 44.87 thousands equivalent ₹ 3,687.55 thousands

Rate of Interest: Six months libor rate plus 5.50%

Primary Security: Exclusive Charge by way hypothecation on all plant and machinery located at Tumkur Factory. Personal Guarantee of all the Directors. Exclusive charge by way of EM on the property located at one acre of land at Plot No.25, Vasanth Narasapura industrial Area Phase -1, Kora Hobli, Nagenahalli Village, Tumkur, Karnataka. Exclusive charge by way of EM on the property located at half acre land located at Plot no 24 B Vasanth Narasapura Industrial Area, Phase -1, Kora Hobli, Nagenahalli Village, Tumkur, Karnataka. Exclusive charge by way of Hypothecation on all plant and machinery located at Tumkur

Total Repayment Term: USD 22.43 thousands per quarter in 16 quarterly payments

#### Principal and Installment

(a) EMI: USD 22,427 per quarter

(b) No. of Installment remaining as at March 31, 2024 :0 installements, March 31, 2023 : 2 installements

(c) Principal amount due

- Long Term: March 31, 2024 - Nil balance (March 31, 2023 - USD Nil)

- Current Maturity: March 31, 2024 - Nil balance ( March 31, 2023 - USD 44.87 thousands equivalent ₹ 3,687.55 thousands )

(d) Interest Accrued and due : Nil

(e) Interest Accrued but not due : ₹ Nil

### B. Rupee Loan from HDFC Bank (including current maturities) : March 31, 2024 - ₹ 2,500 thousands; March 31, 2023 - ₹ 5,000 thousands;

Loan No.: HDFC Bank 004LN65210830001

The Company has availed a Loan from HDFC to augment working capital requirement to enable business unit to meet operating liabilities & restart or increase operations arrangement with the Bank with a 48 months including moratorium of 12 months from the date of disbursement

Rate of Interest: 8.25% p.a

Primary Security: Extention of second ranking charge over existing primary & collateral securities including mortgages created in favour of the bank and Govt National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited.

Total Repayment Term: 48 months including moratorium of 12 months from the date of disbursement per month ₹ 2,08,333

#### Principal and Installment

- No. of Installment remaining as at March 31, 2024 : 12 installements (March 31, 2023: 24 Installements)

- Principal amount due

- Long Term: March 31, 2024 - ₹ Nil ( March 31, 2023 - ₹ 5,000.00 thousands )

- Current Maturity: March 31, 2024 - ₹ 2,500.00 thousands (March 31, 2023 - ₹ 2,500.00)

- Interest Accrued and due : Nil

- Interest Accrued but not due : ₹ 19.64 thousands

### C. Rupee Loan from HDFC Bank (including current maturities) : March 31, 2024 - ₹ 27,678.37 thousands; March 31, 2023 - Nil

Amount yet to be drawn : ₹ 52,321.63 thousands

Loan No.: HDFC Bank Loan No. 009LN06232550001/ 009LN06240640002/009LN06233320002 ( including current maturities)

The Company has availed a Term Loan from HDFC for its expansion , construction of Building and purchase of Machineries.

Rate of Interest: 8.13% p.a

**Primary Security:** Exclusive charge on existing Plant and Machinery and new assets purchased out of current term loan.

**Secodary Security:** Current Assets: Exclusive charge on company entire current asset both present and future. Exclusive charge by way of EM on the property located at one acre of land at Plot No.25, Vasanth Narasapura industrial Area Phase -1, Kora Hobli, Nagenahalli Village, Tumkur, Karnataka. Exclusive charge by way of EM on the property located at half acre land located at Plot no 24 B Vasanth Narasapura Industrial Area, Phase -1, Kora Hobli, Nagenahalli Village, Tumkur, Karnataka.

**Total Repayment Term:** 16 quarterly instalment Rs. 1,729.89 thousand each after moratorium period of 12 months

#### Principal and Installment

- No. of Installment remaining as at March 31, 2024 : 16 quarter instalments (March 31, 2023: Nil Installements)

- Principal amount due

- Long Term: March 31, 2024 - ₹ 24,218.58 thousands (March 31, 2023 -Nil)

- Current Maturity: March 31, 2024 - ₹ 3,459.80 thousands (March 31, 2023 - Nil)

- Interest Accrued and due : Nil

- Interest Accrued but not due : ₹ 185.57 thousands



**Aero Treatments Private Limited**

CIN : U74900KA2013PTC072124

**Notes to Financials Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 (continued)**

(all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

**19 Employee benefits obligation**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Provision for employee benefits		
(i) Provision for gratuity Non Current	4,893.16	3,397.11
	<b>4,893.16</b>	<b>3,397.11</b>

On 10 January 2024, the Karnataka Government published the Karnataka Compulsory Gratuity Insurance Rules, 2024 ('Rules') (No: LD 397 LET 2023) to prescribe the requirement for employers to obtain a valid insurance policy for the employer's liability towards payment of gratuity to eligible employees as per the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972 ('Gratuity Act'). It has been made mandatory for an existing establishment operating within the state to obtain a valid insurance policy within sixty days of commencement of the specified rules. As on March 31, 2024 management is taking the necessary steps to be in compliance with rules prescribed.

**20 Deferred tax liability**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax liability	7,973.95	10,089.36
	<b>7,973.95</b>	<b>10,089.36</b>

**21 Short term borrowings**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
<b>Secured</b>		
Working capital loans - from banks (refer note below)		
Cash credit	4,546.20	5,286.09
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 18)	5,959.80	6,187.54
	<b>10,506.00</b>	<b>11,473.64</b>

**Note - 1: Details of securities, repayments and interest of other loans (Short Term)****A. Bank Name: HDFC Bank**

Rate of Interest: 11% linked to one year MLCR Rate

Primary Security: Primarily Secured against hypothecation of raw materials, work in progress, finished goods and bills in addition to personal guarantee of the directors.

**Principal and Installment**

(a) Total Outstanding as at March 31, 2024 - INR 4,546.20 thousands (March 31, 2023 - INR 5,286.09 thousands)

(b) Sanctioned Amounts : INR 7,500 thousands

(c) Interest Accrued: INR Nil

**22 Trade payables**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises (refer note below)	11,520.52	-
Total outstanding dues to other than micro and small enterprises	5,346.99	1,695.58
	<b>16,867.51</b>	<b>1,695.58</b>
Payable to related parties	3,379.25	-
Others	13,488.26	1,695.58
	<b>16,867.51</b>	<b>1,695.58</b>



**Aero Treatments Private Limited**

CIN : U74900KA2013PTC072124

**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 (continued)**

(all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

**22 Trade payables (continued)****Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum in accordance with the 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006' ('the MSMED Act'). Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at 31 March 2024 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. The Company has principal dues to micro and small as at 31 March 2024 which has been detailed below:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	11,520.52	-
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end*	-	-
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-

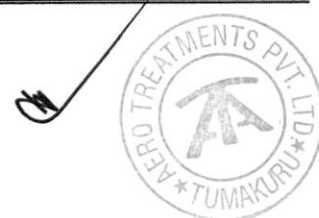
\*In accordance with the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), we are required to identify and disclose the amount of interest due to MSME vendors for delayed payments. On the dues relating to MSME vendors outstanding as on 31st March 2024, interest on delay in payment is not material and hence not provided for, the company will account for the same as and when the demand arises. Further, based on confirmation of balances circulated, there are no outstanding interest claims for delayed payments as of the balance sheet date. The Company continues to comply with the disclosure requirements of the MSMED Act, 2006. Any unpaid principal and interest amount as demanded by supplier, if any, will be disclosed separately in the financial statements.

**Trade Payable ageing schedule**

Particulars	Trade payables dues of micro and small enterprises		Trade payables dues of creditors other micro and small enterprises	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Current but not due	11,520.52	-	4,142.93	1,695.58
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 6 months	-	-	1,204.06	-
6 months-1 Year	-	-	-	-
1-2 Years	-	-	-	-
2-3 Years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,520.52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,346.99</b>	<b>1,695.58</b>

**23 Other financial liabilities**

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	205.21	67.31
Payable towards purchase for Property, Plant and Equipment	6,827.34	1,228.46
Other Payables		
Provision for expenses	2,802.01	6.00
	<b>9,834.55</b>	<b>1,301.77</b>



Aero Treatments Private Limited

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Notes to Financials Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 (continued)

(all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

**24 Employee benefits obligation**

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provision for employee benefits		
(i) Provision for gratuity (net)	177.00	102.84
	<b>177.00</b>	<b>102.84</b>

**25 Other current liabilities**

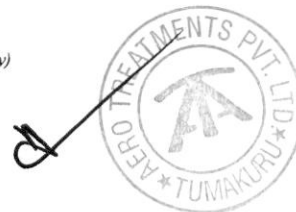
Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Advance from customers	301.15	5,353.21
Statutory Liabilities	523.26	407.41
	<b>824.41</b>	<b>5,760.62</b>

**26 Current tax liability**

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provision for tax (Net)	886.70	-
	<b>886.70</b>	<b>-</b>



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**Aero Treatments Private Limited**

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**Notes to Financials Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 (continued)**

(all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

**27 Total Revenue from Operations**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<b>(a) Revenue from Operations</b>		
Sale of products		
- from Trading	778.52	-
Sale of services	4,15,620.05	2,82,071.77
<b>Total gross sales</b>	<b>4,16,398.57</b>	<b>2,82,071.77</b>
<b>(b) Other operating revenues</b>		
Scrap Sales	395.80	350.03
	<b>395.80</b>	<b>350.03</b>
	<b>4,16,794.37</b>	<b>2,82,421.80</b>

**28 Other Income**

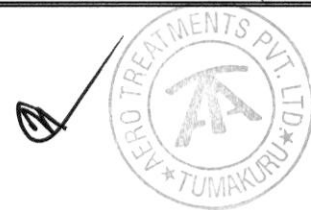
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest Income		
- on Term Deposits	24.40	25.96
- on Income Tax refund	186.76	-
- on other balances	-	7.28
Gain on account of foreign exchange fluctuations (Net)	211.36	716.97
Other non-operating income	2.02	0.38
	<b>424.54</b>	<b>750.59</b>

**29 Cost of Materials and Consumables Consumed**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Consumables and Materials		
Opening Stock	17,109.81	9,286.63
Add: Purchase of consumables and materials	72,723.72	50,048.42
	<b>89,833.53</b>	<b>59,335.05</b>
Less: Closing Stock	(17,413.13)	(17,109.81)
	<b>72,420.40</b>	<b>42,225.24</b>

**30 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Work in Progress	921.21	396.34
	<b>921.21</b>	<b>396.34</b>
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Work in Progress	-	(921.21)
	<b>-</b>	<b>(921.21)</b>
	<b>921.21</b>	<b>(524.87)</b>



**31 Employee Benefit Expense**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries & Wages	55,491.92	52,981.89
Contribution to provident and other funds	1,856.56	1,611.75
Staff Welfare Expenses	6,243.39	3,433.46
Gratuity	1,163.73	792.45
Other Benefits	1,170.41	3,161.09
	<b>65,926.01</b>	<b>61,980.64</b>

**32 Finance Costs**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest Expenses		
- term loans from banks	1,086.04	662.32
- loans repayable on demand	125.27	413.28
Interest on lease liabilities	157.02	-
Others		
- interest on delayed/deferred payment of income tax	272.82	-
	<b>1,641.15</b>	<b>1,075.60</b>

**33 Other Expenses**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Audit fees		
- Statutory Audit	625.00	410.00
- Tax Audit	125.00	90.00
Power and fuel	16,216.53	12,641.99
Rental Expense	156.50	156.00
Repairs and Maintenance - Building	171.24	2,088.38
Repairs and Maintenance - Machinery	1,468.18	1,519.93
Repairs and Maintenance - Others	4,326.26	3,197.28
Insurance	189.77	217.73
Rates and Taxes	753.25	492.07
Professional Charges	27,454.89	4,364.22
Packaging Material	1,854.24	1,499.17
Supply of Manpower Charges	22,017.97	13,862.53
Security Charges	1,113.74	1,050.63
Testing and Calibration Charges	1,500.82	919.77
Freight and forwarding Outward	269.72	220.59
Travelling Expenses	1,658.52	501.12
CSR Expenditure	1,162.59	-
Software Maintenance	1,883.34	1,562.70
Miscellaneous Expenses	2,710.04	1,780.76
	<b>85,657.60</b>	<b>46,574.87</b>





34 Income tax

A. Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Current income tax:</b>		
Current income tax charged	43,864.59	29,716.06
Adjustments for current tax of prior years	116.03	-
<b>Total current tax expense</b>	<b>43,980.62</b>	<b>29,716.06</b>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Decrease/ (increase) in deferred tax assets (net)	-	-
(Decrease) / increase in deferred tax liabilities	(1,972.32)	(858.41)
<b>Total deferred tax expense / (credit)</b>	<b>(1,972.32)</b>	<b>(858.41)</b>
<b>Income tax (credit) / expense reported in the statement of profit or loss</b>	<b>42,008.30</b>	<b>28,857.65</b>

B. Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Net (gain)/loss on remeasurement of defined benefit liability/ (assets)	143.09	9.56
<b>Income tax charged to OCI</b>	<b>143.09</b>	<b>9.56</b>

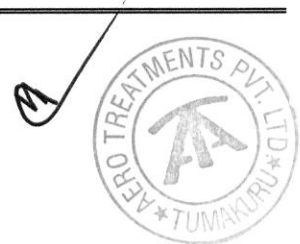
C. Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Profit before income tax	1,72,552.52	1,17,690.02
Domestic tax rate *	25.17%	25.17%
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	43,428.02	29,620.22
Impact on account of depreciation on property, plant and equipment	(180.25)	(576.43)
Impact on account of expenses allowed on payment basis	165.22	82.59
Impact on account of Income Disclosure and Computation Standards (ICDS)	151.82	(262.98)
Impact of non-deductible expenses for tax purposes (Net)	115.20	0.35
Adjustments for current tax of prior years	116.03	-
Others	(1,787.73)	(6.10)
<b>Income tax expense recognised in Profit and Loss Statement</b>	<b>42,008.30</b>	<b>28,857.65</b>
<b>Effective Tax Rate</b>	<b>24.35%</b>	<b>24.52%</b>

D. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax relates to the following:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Deferred tax liability</b>		
Property, Plant and Equipment (Including ROU assets)	(11,037.14)	(10,969.62)
<b>Deferred tax asset</b>		
Employee benefits expenses	1,276.06	880.87
Lease liabilities	1,765.00	(0.60)
Others	22.13	-
<b>Deferred tax Asset / (Deferred tax Liability) Reflected in Balance Sheet</b>	<b>(7,973.95)</b>	<b>(10,089.36)</b>



**35 Contingent liabilities and commitments**

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
Service Tax Payable (refer note below)	3,870.60	3,870.60
Bank Guarantee (are secured by Fixed deposits as secured guarantee)	240.50	240.50
Capital commitments	32,475.52	37,481.86
	<b>36,586.62</b>	<b>41,592.96</b>

The Service tax department vide show cause notice dated 16.06.2020 has alleged that the Company has contravened provisions of Service Tax Act, 1994 resulting in evasion of service tax of INR 35,20,851 and customs duty of INR 7,09,335. The Company has deposited an amount of INR 3,59,585 as at 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023 : 3,09,155) with the Service tax department and filed an appeal which is lying with Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal against the demand raised by the Service tax authorities

**36 Auditors' remuneration excluding tax**

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
As auditor		
- for Statutory audit	625.00	410.00
- for Income tax audit	125.00	90.00
In other capacity		
Other services (certification fees)	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	<b>750.00</b>	<b>500.00</b>

**37 Earnings per share**

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The Company has no potentially dilutive instruments.

**(i) Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earnings per share:**

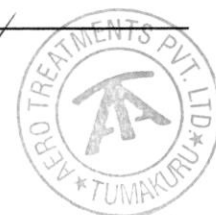
Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
From continuing operations:		
Total Profit (Loss) for the period attributable to Equity shareholders	1,30,544.22	88,832.37
<b>Net profit/(loss) for basic and diluted earnings</b>	<b>1,30,544.22</b>	<b>88,832.37</b>

**(ii) Reconciliation of basic and diluted shares used in computing earnings per share –**

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	2,55,000	2,55,000
Add: Weighted average number of equity shares issued during the year	-	-
<b>Number of weighted average equity shares considered for calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share</b>	<b>2,55,000</b>	<b>2,55,000</b>

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
Net Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders	1,30,544.22	88,832.37
Weighted average number of equity shares of INR 10 each used for calculation of basic earnings per share (adjusted for partly paid shares)	2,55,000	2,55,000
<b>Earnings per share, basic and diluted*</b>	<b>511.94</b>	<b>348.36</b>

\*The Company has no potentially dilutive equity shares



**38 Expenditure on corporate social responsibility activities**

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief and rural development projects. The funds were primarily allocated to a trust and utilized through out the year on the activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
Where the company covered under section 135 of the companies act, the following shall be disclosed with regard to CSR activities:-		
(a) Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	1,163	-
(b) Amount of expenditure incurred,	1,163	-
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	-
(c) (Excess)/shortfall at the end of the year,	-0.00	-
(d) Total of previous years shortfall,	-	-
(e) Reason for shortfall,	-	-
(f) Nature of CSR activities	1. Eradicating hunger, Poverty, and malnutrition 2. Health care promotion 3. Promotion of sanitation	
(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,	CSR Contribution given to Swarn Lata Motherson Trust	NA
(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 should be shown separately. *	NA	NA

**39 Segment Reporting**

**Operating Segment**

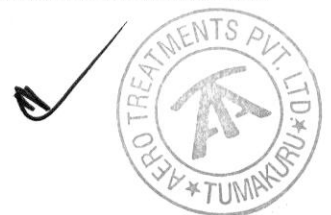
Company is primarily engaged in the business of carrying out processes like anodizing, plating, painting and other protective treatments for metallic and non-metallic parts, sub-assemblies to aircraft manufacturees and other allied services.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the Chief Operating Decision Maker "CODM" of the Company. The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. The Company has monthly review and forecasting procedure in place and CODM reviews the operations of the Company as a whole, hence there are no reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments"

**Disaggregated revenue information**

**Product and service information**

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
Type of goods or Services		
Sale of products from trading	778.52	-
Sale of services - job work	4,15,620.05	2,82,071.77
Scrap Sales	395.80	350.03
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	4,16,794.37	2,82,421.80
Over a period of time	-	-
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>4,16,794.37</b>	<b>2,82,421.80</b>



39 Segment Reporting (continued)

Geographical Information

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
<b>Revenue from external customers</b>		
India	4,16,145.60	2,89,974.82
Outside India (based on location of customer)	648.77	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,16,794.37</b>	<b>2,89,974.82</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
India	2,35,874.06	1,91,575.99
Outside India (based on location of customer)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,35,874.06</b>	<b>1,91,575.99</b>

Revenues from transactions with a single external customer amounting to 10 per cent or more of the Company's revenues is as follows

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
Customer 1	2,57,448.62	1,81,268.09
Customer 2	34,963.40	37,380.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,92,412.02</b>	<b>2,18,648.49</b>



**40 Capitalisation of Exchange differences as per para D13AA of Ind AS 101 "First Time Adoption"**

The Company had exercised the option to capitalise the exchange differences as per para 46A of Accounting Standard 11, (iGAAP). As per the said para, the exchange differences arising on reporting of longterm foreign currency monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, or reported in previous financial statements, in so far as they relate to the acquisition of a depreciable capital asset, can be added to or deducted from the cost of the asset and shall be depreciated over the balance life of the asset, and in other cases, can be accumulated in a "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" in the enterprise's financial statements and amortized over the balance period of such long term asset or liability, by recognition as income or expense in each of such periods

On transition to Ind AS, para D13AA of Ind AS 101 permits a first time adopter to continue the accounting policy adopted under previous GAAP for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period as per the previous GAAP.

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
Exchange differences arising from Long Term Foreign Currency Monetary Items	-	545.12
<b>From Above:</b>		
Exchange differences capitalised to Depreciable Assets *	-	478.83
Exchange differences pertaining to Capital Advances provided for depreciable assets	-	-
Exchange differences not pertaining to any Long Term Asset and Long Term Liability	-	66.29
Exchange differences depreciated/amortised during the year	681.11	681.11
Exchange differences to be depreciated/amortised in subsequent years (cumulative)	5,759.11	6,440.22

\* The exchange difference on restatement of Foreign loans has not been capitalised to the depreciable assets as it is not material in nature during the financial year 202.

**41 Employee Benefit**

**A Defined contribution plan**

The Company makes contribution to Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance contributions for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognised the following expenditure in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
Provident Fund	1,772.09	1,495.03
Employee State Insurance Fund	84.47	116.71
	<b>1,856.56</b>	<b>1,611.74</b>

**B Defined benefit plan**

The Company offers the following employee benefit schemes to its employees:

i. Gratuity

The following table sets out the defined benefit schemes and the amount recognised in the financial statements:

**(a) Reconciliation of the projected benefit obligations**

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
<b>Change in projected benefit obligation:</b>		
Obligations at beginning of the year	3,499.94	2,753.68
Service cost	907.31	670.05
Transfer In/Out	-	-71.76
Interest on defined benefit obligation	256.42	194.15
Past Service cost	-	-
Benefits settled	-162.00	-80.55
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	568.49	34.37
<b>Obligations at the end of year</b>	<b>5,070.16</b>	<b>3,499.94</b>



41 Employee Benefit (continued)

(b) Reconciliation of present value of the obligation and the fair value of the plan assets:

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
Closing obligations	5,070.16	3,499.94
Closing fair value of plan assets	-	-
<b>Liability recognized in the balance sheet</b>	<b>5,070.16</b>	<b>3,499.94</b>
<b>Net liability:</b>		
Non-current	4893.15	3,397.11
Current	177.01	102.84

(c) Change in plan assets:

The Company does not have any plan assets

(d) Expense recognized in statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
Service cost	907.31	670.05
Transfer In/Out	-	-71.76
Interest cost	256.42	194.15
Actuarial Gain/loss	568.49	34.37
<b>Net gratuity cost</b>	<b>1,732.22</b>	<b>826.82</b>

(e) Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date:

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
Discount rate	7.20%	7.50%
Salary increase	10.00%	10.00%
Attrition rate	5.00%	5.00%
Retirement age	60 Years	60 Years

(iii) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2024		Impact on defined benefit obligation	
	Increase ( % )	Decrease ( % )	Increase (INR)	Decrease (INR)
Discount rate (100 basis points movement)	8.20%	6.20%	4,457.74	5,821.29
Future salary growth (100 basis points movement)	11.00%	9.00%	5,740.70	4,507.88
Withdrawal Rate (100 basis points movement)	6.00%	4.00%	4,921.78	5,245.18

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2023		Impact on defined benefit obligation	
	Increase ( % )	Decrease ( % )	Increase (INR)	Decrease (INR)
Discount rate (100 basis points movement)	8.50%	6.50%	3,086.12	4,006.62
Future salary growth (100 basis points movement)	11.00%	9.00%	3,953.04	3,119.64
Withdrawal Rate (100 basis points movement)	6.00%	4.00%	3,409.22	3,606.98



**Aero Treatments Private Limited**

CIN : U74900KA2013PTC072124

**Notes to Financials Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024(continued)**

(all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

**42 Related Party Disclosures****A. Entities or Individuals having control or joint control over the Company**

Holding Company	CIM Tools Private Limited
Ultimate Holding Company	Samvardha Motherson International Limited (formerly Motherson Sumi Systems Limited)

**B. Subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries of Holding Companies**

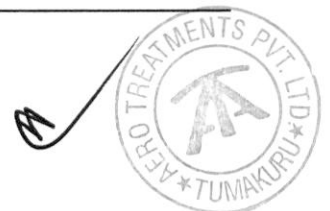
Entity in which Holding Company has Substantial Interest	Lauak CIM Areospace Private Limited
Entity in which Ultimate Holding Company has Substantial Interest	Anest Iwata Motherson Coating Equipment Private Limited
	Motherson Lease Solutions Limited
	Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited
	Samvardhana Motherson Global Carrier Ltd
	Samvardhana Motherson Global Management Services

**C. Key Management Personnel (KMPs) of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity**

<b>Directors of the Company and Holding Company</b>	Mr. Laksh Vaaman Sehgal	Director
	Mr. Kunal Bajaj	Director
	Mr. Kunal Malani	Director
	Mr. Rajesh Goel	Director
	Mr. Srikanth Garani Sheshadri	Director
	Mr. Vishwanath Prahlad Rao Deshpande	Director
	Mr. Anekere Shankaranarayana Umesh	Director
	Mr. Jafar Vali Chaman	Whole time Director

**D. Related party transactions during the year**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Expense:</b>		
<b>Remuneration to KMP</b>		
Mr. Jafar Vali Chaman	8,733.34	6,283.33
Mr. Vithal Sahukar	8,733.34	6,283.33
<b>Repair and Maintenance</b>		
Anest Iwata Motherson Coating Equipment Private Limited	-	2.60
<b>Interest on Lease Liabilities</b>		
Motherson Lease Solutions Limited	157.02	-
<b>Travelling Expenses</b>		
Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited- Domestic	201.80	-
<b>Freight Inward Charges</b>		
Samvardhana Motherson Global Carrier Ltd	250.50	-
<b>Professional Charges</b>		
CIM Tools Private Limited	15,313.85	12,940.92
Samvardhana Motherson Global Management Services	7,327.45	-
<b>Income :</b>		
<b>Services Provided (Job work)</b>		
CIM Tools Private Limited	2,57,213.69	1,73,364.91
Lauak CIM Areospace Private Limited	4,686.71	3,536.99
<b>Sale of traded Goods ( Paint)</b>		
CIM Tools Private Limited	230.83	-
<b>Interest Income on Loan Given</b>		
Lauak CIM Areospace Private Limited	-	7.28
<b>Capital expenditure:</b>		
<b>Purchase of Capital Asset</b>		
Anest Iwata Motherson Coating Equipment Private Limited	69.84	14.11
Anest Iwata Motherson Private Limited	1,732.15	-



**Aero Treatments Private Limited**

CIN : U74900KA2013PTC072124

Notes to Financials Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024(continued)

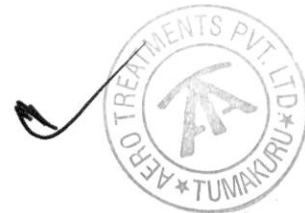
(all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

**42 Related Party Disclosures (to be continued)**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
<b>Loan repaid to related parties</b>		
Mr. Vishwanath Prahlad Rao Deshpande	-	2,700.00
<b>Assets:</b>		
<b>Repayment of loans given</b>		
Lauak CIM Areospace Private Limited	-	3,200.00
<b>Security Deposit Given</b>		
CIM Tools Private Limited	-	30,000.00
<b>Security Deposit returned</b>		
CIM Tools Private Limited	-	30,000.00

**E. Amount outstanding as at the balance sheet date**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Trade Payables:</b>		
Motherson Leasing Solutions Private Limited	1,204.06	-
Samvardhana Motherson Global Management Services	2,175.20	-
<b>Lease Liabilities:</b>		
Motherson Leasing Solutions Private Limited	7,012.88	-
<b>Trade Receivables</b>		
CIM Tools Private Limited	1,29,956.95	-
Lauak CIM Areospace Private Limited	824.38	2,296.07





Aero Treatments Private Limited

CIN : U74900KA2013PTC072124

Notes to Financials Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024(continued)

(all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

43 Fair Value Disclosure

(i) Financial instruments by category as at March 31, 2024

	Note No	Carrying value	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
<b>Financial Asset (Non-Current)</b>					
Other financial assets	6	2,184.17	-	-	2,184.17
<b>Financial Asset (Current)</b>					
Trade receivable	10	1,73,316.97	-	-	1,73,316.97
Loans	13	235.00	-	-	235.00
Cash and cash equivalents	11	378.77	-	-	378.77
Other bank balances	12	375.75	-	-	375.75
Other financial assets		1.63	-	-	1.63
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>		<b>1,76,492.29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,76,492.29</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities (Non-Current)</b>					
Borrowings	18	24,218.58	-	-	24,218.58
<b>Financial Liabilities (Current)</b>					
Borrowings	21	10,506.00	-	-	10,506.00
Trade payables	22	5,346.99	-	-	5,346.99
Other financial liabilities	23	9,834.55	-	-	9,834.55
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>		<b>49,906.12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49,906.12</b>
		<b>1,26,586.17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,26,586.17</b>

(i) Financial instruments by category as at March 31, 2023

	Note No	Carrying value	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
<b>Financial Asset (Non-Current)</b>					
Other financial assets	6	1,224.64	-	-	1,224.64
<b>Financial Asset (Current)</b>					
Trade receivable	10	57,153.09	-	-	57,153.09
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,500.82	-	-	1,500.82
Other bank balances	12	391.74	-	-	391.74
Other financial assets	14	11.43	-	-	11.43
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>		<b>60,281.72</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,281.72</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities (Non-Current)</b>					
Borrowings	18	2,500.00	-	-	2,500.00
<b>Financial Liabilities (Current)</b>					
Borrowings	21	11,473.64	-	-	11,473.64
Trade payables	22	1,695.58	-	-	1,695.58
Other financial liabilities	23	1,301.77	-	-	1,301.77
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>		<b>16,970.99</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,970.99</b>
		<b>43,310.73</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43,310.73</b>

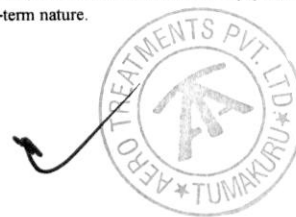


(ii) Fair value of non current financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
<b>Financial Asset (Non-Current) (Note 1)</b>				
Other financial assets	2,184.17	2,184.17	1,224.64	1,224.64
<b>Financial Asset (Current) (Note 2)</b>				
Trade receivable	1,73,316.97	1,73,316.97	57,153.09	57,153.09
Loans	235.00	235.00	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	378.77	378.77	1,500.82	1,500.82
Other bank balances	375.75	375.75	391.74	391.74
Other financial assets	1.63	1.63	11.43	11.43
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>1,76,492.29</b>	<b>1,76,492.29</b>	<b>60,281.71</b>	<b>60,281.71</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities (Non-Current) (Note 1)</b>				
Borrowings	24,218.58	24,218.58	2,500.00	2,500.00
<b>Financial Liabilities (Current) (Note 2)</b>				
Borrowings	10,506.00	10,506.00	11,473.64	11,473.64
Trade payables	5,346.99	5,346.99	1,695.58	1,695.58
Other financial liabilities	9,834.55	9,834.55	1,301.77	1,301.77
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>49,906.12</b>	<b>49,906.12</b>	<b>16,970.99</b>	<b>16,970.99</b>

**Note 1:** The fair value of non-current financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost is substantially same as their carrying amount.

**Note 2:** The carrying amounts of current financial assets and current financial liabilities i.e. trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, trade payables, short term borrowings and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.



**Notes to Financials Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024(continued)**

(all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

**44 Financial risk man:**

The Company in its capacity of providing job work services to its foreign holding company is exposed to various risks, which include -

- Market Risk
- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

**A Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cashflows of a financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market price/ rate. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risks. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and payables/ receivables in foreign currencies.

**1) Currency Risk**

The Company operates internationally and a major portion of the business is transacted in several currencies and consequently the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk to the extent that there is mismatch between the currencies in which its sales and services are in US Dollars, whereas purchases are largely made locally. Further, the Company's borrowings are Euro denominated. The exchange rate between the Rupee and foreign currencies has changed substantially in recent years and may fluctuate substantially in the future. However, given that income is in foreign currency and purchases are largely made domestically, the Company is not adversely effected on account of foreign exchange

**(a) Foreign Exchange Exposures outstanding at the year end**

Nature Of Instrument	Currency	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
		Amount in Foreign currency (thousands)	Amount in INR Payable/(Receivable)	Amount in Foreign currency (thousands)	Amount in INR Payable/(Receivable)
<b>Unhedged Foreign Exchange Exposures</b>					
Trade Receivables	USD	141.74	11,815.86	34.66	2,847.99
Trade Receivables	GBP	14.30	1,471.75	36.56	3,718.52
Current Borrowings	USD	-	-	(44.87)	(3,689.95)
Trade Receivables	Euro	4.40	462.77	-	-
Trade Payables	GBP	2.53	227.85	-	-
		<b>162.97</b>	<b>13,978.23</b>	<b>26.35</b>	<b>2,876.56</b>

**(c) Sensitivity Analysis**

A reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates by 2% would have increased/ (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables in particular interest rates remain constant

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
<b>Impact on Profit and Loss Statement (before tax)</b>		
Increase by 2%	279.56	57.53
Decrease by 2%	(279.56)	(57.53)
<b>Impact on Equity (Net of Tax)</b>		
Increase by 2%	206.88	42.57
Decrease by 2%	(206.88)	(42.57)

**2) Cash Flows and Interest rate Risk**

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates, in cases where the borrowings are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.



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**44 Financial risk management (continued)****(a) Exposure to Int**

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
<b>Fixed Rate Instruments</b>		
Financial Assets	375.75	391.74
Financial Liabilities	-	-
<b>Variable Rate Instruments</b>		
Financial Assets		
Financial Liabilities	34,724.58	13,973.64
	<b>(34,348.83)</b>	<b>(13,581.90)</b>

**(b) Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments**

The Company's fixed rate instruments are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor future cash flows will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
<b>Impact on Profit and Loss Statement (before tax)</b>		
Increase by 1%	(347.25)	(139.74)
Decrease by 1%	347.25	139.74
<b>Impact on Equity (Net of Tax)</b>		
Increase by 1%	(250.64)	(104.57)
Decrease by 1%	250.64	104.57

**B Liquidity Risk**

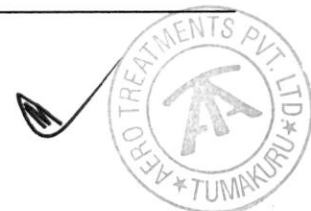
Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due.

The Company's finance monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities / overdraft facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

**Maturities of financial liabilities:**

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Contractual cash Flows				Total
	On demand	< 12 Months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	
<b>As at 31 March 2024</b>					
Borrowings (Incl Current Maturities)	-	5,959.80	24,218.58	-	30,178.38
Trade and other payables	-	16,867.51	-	-	16,867.51
Short Term Borrowings	4,546.20	-	-	-	4,546.20
Other Financial Liabilities	-	9,834.55	-	-	9,834.55
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>					
Borrowings (Incl Current Maturities)	-	6,187.54	2,500.00	-	8,687.54
Trade and other payables	-	1,695.58	-	-	1,695.58
Short Term Borrowings	-	5,286.09	-	-	5,286.09
Other Financial Liabilities	-	1,301.77	-	-	1,301.77



**44 Financial risk management (continued)****C Credit Risk**

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. The Company's exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the date of the balance sheet, as summarised in the table below. The Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of the counter party taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual customer limits are set accordingly.

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash and Cash Equivalents	378.77	1,500.82
Other Bank Balances	375.75	391.74
Loans	235.00	-
Trade Receivables	1,73,316.97	57,153.09
Short Term Financial Assets	1.63	11.43
Long Term Financial Assets	2,184.17	1,224.64
	<b>1,76,492.29</b>	<b>60,281.71</b>

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as generally invest in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. In the case of the Company, the trade receivables largely being its Holding Company who directly make sales to Aerospace original manufactureres (OEMs). The receivables are monitored on an on-going basis, thereby practically eliminating the risk of default and impairment.

**Ageing of Trade Re**

Particulars	0-180 Days	Above 180 Days	Total
As on 31 March, 2024	1,11,570.16	359.78	1,11,929.94
As on 31 March, 2023	14,922.16	620.77	15,542.92

**45 Capital Managemem****(a) Risk Management**

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

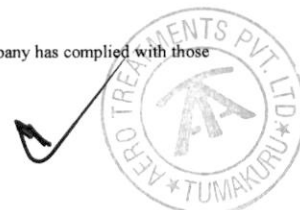
Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors Net Debt to EBITDA ratio i.e. Net debt (total borrowings (including lease liabilities) net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by EBITDA (Earnings before interest, depreciation and interest income)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Long Term Borrowings (incl Current Maturities)	30,178.38	8,687.54
Short Term Borrowings	4,546.20	5,286.09
Total Borrowings (A)	34,724.58	13,973.63
Cash and Cash Equivalents (B)	378.77	1,500.82
<b>Net Debt [A-B]</b>	<b>34,345.80</b>	<b>12,472.82</b>

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Net Debt	34,345.80	12,472.82
EBITDA	1,91,300.66	1,32,165.92
<b>Net Debt to EBITDA</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.09</b>

**(b) Loan covenants**

Under the terms of the major borrowing facilities, the Company is required to comply with certain financial covenants and the Company has complied with those covenants throughout the reporting period.



Notes to Financials Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024(continued)

(all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

46 Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers

The company carries out the job orders on the requirement of the purchase order received from the customer and the transaction price is charged to revenue under Statement of Profit and Loss Statement as and when performance obligations of the Company are completed which coincides with the time at which the goods (received for job work) are shipped.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Within one year	4,16,794.37	2,82,421.80
More than one year	-	-
	<b>4,16,794.37</b>	<b>2,82,421.80</b>

The table below represents summary of contract assets and liabilities relating to contracts with customers :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade Receivables (refer note 10)	1,73,316.97	57,153.09
Contract assets	-	-
Contract liabilities	-	-
	<b>1,73,316.97</b>	<b>57,153.09</b>

Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned from machining as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion and acceptance by the customer. Upon completion and acceptance by the customer, the amounts recognised as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables.

47 Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company assesses each lease contract and if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration, the Company recognised right to use assets and lease liabilities for those lease contracts except for short-term lease and lease of low-value assets. Such lease are with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of office equipment with low value.

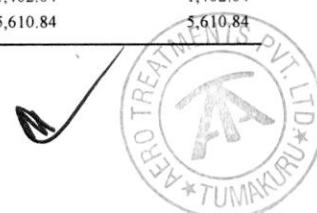
The Company has taken two assets which are in the nature of vehicles. The lease term for such vehicles if for 5 years.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period

Particulars	Motor Vehicles	Total
<b>Balance as at 01 April 2022</b>	-	-
Additions	-	-
Depreciation Expense	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	-	-
<b>Balance as at 01 April 2023</b>	-	-
Additions	7,669.41	7,669.41
Depreciation Expense	(710.43)	(710.43)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>6,958.98</b>	<b>6,958.98</b>

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

Particulars	Motor Vehicles	Total
<b>Balance as at 01 April 2022</b>	-	-
Additions	-	-
Accretion of Interest	-	-
Payments	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	-	-
<b>Balance as at 01 April 2023</b>	-	-
Additions	7,574.81	7,574.81
Accretion of Interest	157.02	157.02
Payments	(718.95)	(718.95)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>7,012.88</b>	<b>7,012.88</b>
Current	1,402.04	1,402.04
Non-current	5,610.84	5,610.84



Notes to Financials Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024(continued)

(all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

47 Leases (continued)

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2024 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Not later than one year	1,747.52	-
Later than one year but within three years	5,242.56	-
Later than three years but within five years	933.97	-
Later than five years	-	-
	7,924.05	-

future minimum lease payments under operating leases as per Ind AS 116

Amount Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss Statement

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Depreciation charge on Right-of-use assets	710.43	-
Interest on lease liabilities	157.02	-
Expenses relating to lease of short term assets charged off to Statement of Profit and loss account	214.77	156.00

48 Other Statutory Information

- (i) ( The Company has entered into lease agreements with KIADB for lease of Site No 25 in Vasanthanarasapura Industrial Industria Area, Tumkur. Apart from the aforementioned land the Company does not own any other immovable properties.
- (ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
  - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
  - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (vi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
  - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
  - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- (vii) The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (viii) The Company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institutions.
- (ix) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- (x) The Title deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.



Notes to Financials Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024(continued)

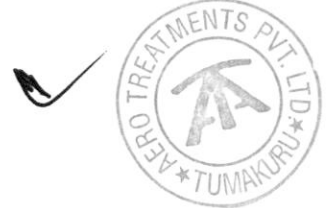
(all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

49 Additional Regulatory Information

(a) Ratio Analysis

For year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	% of Variance	Reason for Variance
<b>Current Ratio</b> [Current Assets/Current Liabilities]	5.38	4.06	32%	Due to increase in asset base, contributed by increase in trade receivables balance (due to increase in sales)
<b>Debt- Equity Ratio (in times)</b> [(Long term Borrowings including current maturities and Short Term Borrowings) / (Shareholders Equity )]	0.09	0.06	63%	Gross debt has decreased by INR 11,596 thousands due to repayment and no new loan during the period and equity has increase due to accumulated profits
<b>Debt Service Coverage Ratio</b> [(Earnings before interest, depreciation, interest income, loss on sale of fixed asset and exceptional items but after tax) / (Interest expense on short term and long term borrowings + scheduled principal repayment of long term borrowing during the year)]	18.46	10.21	81%	Contributed due to increase in profits from operating activities
<b>Return on Equity Ratio (%)</b> [Net Profits after taxes / Average Shareholder's Equity]	55.3%	43.3%	28%	Contributed by the fact the net profit has increased by INR 63,920 thousands
<b>Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)</b> [Cost Of Goods Sold / Average inventory]	4.14	3.01	38%	Increase in Cost of goods sold due to increased operating activities
<b>Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (in times)</b> [Revenue from contract with customers / Average trade receivables]	3.61	7.87	-54%	Contributed by increase in trade receivables balance (due to increase in sales). Higher sales made towards the end of the year.
<b>Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (in times)</b> [Purchase of goods / Average trade payable (only for stores and consumables)]	7.69	12.79	-40%	Contributed by increase in Cost of goods sold due to increased operating activities and less payables as at March 23 end
<b>Net capital Turnover Ratio (in times)</b> [Revenue from contract with customers / Average working capital]	4.70	8.78	-47%	Contributed by increase in revenue from the preceding year.
<b>Net Profit Ratio (%)</b> [Profit / (loss) for the period / Revenue from operations]	41.7%	31.5%	33%	Contributed by increase in revenue from the preceding year.
<b>Return on capital employed (%)</b> [Earnings before interest and taxes / Average capital employed]	41.9%	39.5%	6%	Contributed due to increase in profits from operating activities
<b>Return on Investment (%)</b> [Profit before Tax / Total Equity]	0.46	0.42	10%	Contributed by the fact the net profit has increased by INR 63,920 thousands





Aero Treatments Private Limited

CIN : U74900KA2013PTC072124

Notes to Financials Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024(continued)

(all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

49 Additional Regulatory Information (continued)

(a) Ratio Analysis

For year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	% of Variance	Reason for Variance
<b>Current Ratio</b> [Current Assets/Current Liabilities]	4.06	1.08	2.78	Due to increase in asset base, contributed by increase in trade receivables balance (due to increase in sales)
<b>Debt- Equity Ratio (in times)</b> [(Long term Borrowings including current maturities and Short Term Borrowings) / (Shareholders Equity )]	0.06	0.16	-0.65	Gross debt has decreased by INR 11,596 thousands due to repayment and no new loan during the period and equity has increase due to accumulated profits
<b>Debt Service Coverage Ratio</b> [(Earnings before interest, depreciation, interest income, loss on sale of fixed asset and exceptional items but after tax) / (Interest expense on short term and long term borrowings + scheduled principal repayment of long term borrowing during the year)]	10.21	6.55	0.56	Contributed due to increase in profits from operating activities
<b>Return on Equity Ratio (%)</b> [Net Profits after taxes / Average Shareholder's Equity]	0.43	0.21	1.04	Contributed by the fact the net profit has increased by INR 63,920 thousands
<b>Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)</b> [Cost Of Goods Sold / Average inventory]	3.01	2.50	0.20	Increase in Cost of goods sold due to increased operating activities
<b>Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (in times)</b> [Revenue from contract with customers / Average trade receivables]	7.87	11.69	-0.33	Contributed by increase in trade receivables balance (due to increase in sales). Higher sales made towards the end of the year.
<b>Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (in times)</b> [Purchase of goods / Average trade payable (only for stores and consumables)]	12.79	3.52	2.63	Contributed by increase in Cost of goods sold due to increased operating activities and less payables as at March 23 end
<b>Net capital Turnover Ratio (in times)</b> [Revenue from contract with customers / Average working capital]	8.78	27.05	-0.68	Contributed by increase in revenue from the preceding year.
<b>Net Profit Ratio (%)</b> [Profit / (loss) for the period / Revenue from operations]	0.31	0.20	0.58	Contributed by increase in revenue from the preceding year.
<b>Return on capital employed (%)</b> [Earnings before interest and taxes / Average capital employed]	0.40	0.24	0.62	Contributed due to increase in profits from operating activities
<b>Return on Investment (%)</b> [Profit before Tax / Total Equity]	0.42	0.28	0.48	Contributed by the fact the net profit has increased by INR 63,920 thousands



Aero Treatments Private Limited

CIN : U74900KA2013PTC072124

Notes to Financials Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024(continued)

(all amounts in INR thousand's unless otherwise stated)

50 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	Cash Flows	Non Cash		As at 31 March 2024
		Fair value changes	Other non cash items*	
Non current borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowing)	8,687.54	21,716.18	-	30,403.72
Current borrowings	5,286.09	(967.64)	-	4,318.44

Particulars	Cash Flows	Non Cash		As at 31 March 2023
		Fair value changes	Other non cash items*	
Non current borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowing)	17,822.54	(9,156.69)	21.69	8,687.54
Current borrowings	7,746.88	(2,460.79)	-	5,286.09

\*other non cash items includes, foreign exchange movements in borrowings

51 Assets pledged as a security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2024
<b>Current</b>		
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Inventories	17,413.13	18,031.01
Trade Receivables	1,73,316.97	57,153.09
<b>Total current assets pledged as security</b>	<b>1,90,730.10</b>	<b>75,184.10</b>
<b>Non Current:</b>		
Freehold Land	14,806.35	14,806.35
Buildings	14,806.35	85,910.73
Plant and Machinery	85,910.73	79,960.01
<b>Total non current assets pledged as security</b>	<b>1,15,523.42</b>	<b>1,80,677.08</b>
	<b>3,06,253.52</b>	<b>2,55,861.19</b>

52 Other Notes

Confirmations in respect of the receivables/sundry creditors have not been received and they are subject to confirmations/reconciliations or adjustments if any.

for NSVM & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 010072S



per D.N Sree Hari  
Partner  
Membership number: 027388  
Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 25, 2024



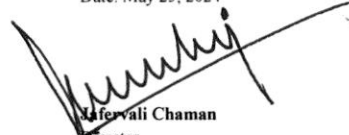
for and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Srikanth.G.S  
Director  
DIN : 00472617  
Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 25, 2024



Kunal Bajaj  
Director  
DIN:03545731  
Place: Noida  
Date: May 25, 2024



Jyoti Chaman  
Director  
DIN:07711350  
Place: Tumakuru  
Date: May 25, 2024

