

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of JNK India Private Limited

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of JNK India Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Expense), the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement Of Changes in Equity, for the year then ended, a summary of the 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 standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India; of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2023, its Profit, total comprehensive expense, its cash flow and changes in equity 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 Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act 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.

Responsibility of Management for the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including total comprehensive expense, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including "Ind AS", the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. 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 process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in 'Annexure A'. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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

 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Expense), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with "Ind AS" Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;

 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of



the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) The matters specified in Section 143(3)(i) regarding adequacy and operating effectiveness of Internal Financials Controls over Financials Reporting have been specifically commented in 'Annexure C'.

(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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in the standalone financials statements.
- ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kinds of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether



recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

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

v. the dividend declared or paid during the year by the Company is in compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.



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

For CVK & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No.: 101745W



CA K. P. Chaudhari

Partner

Membership No.: 031661

Place: Mumbai

Date: 17th May, 2023

UDIN: 23031661BGYWHJ5492



Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report
Auditor's Responsibilities For Audit Of Financial Statements

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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. 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.

5. 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.

For CVK & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No.: 101745W



CA K. P. Chaudhari

Partner

Membership No: 031661

Place: Mumbai

Date: 17th May, 2023

UDIN: 23031661BGYWHJ5492



Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report

Report under Companies Auditor's Report Order, 2020 (The Order)

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements'
section of our report of even date to the Members of **JNK India Private Limited**)

We report that:

- (i) (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals and 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 favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements, are held in the name of the company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami



Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(b) The company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and the quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the company.

(iii)

(a) The Company has made investments in, and granted loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year, in respect of which:

The Company has made investment and provided loans during the year details of which are given below:

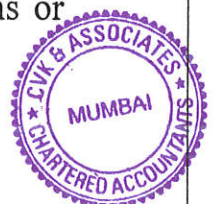
Particulars	Loans (in Million)	Investment (in Million)
A. Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year:		
Subsidiary	Rs. 21.77	Rs. 1.00
Employees	Rs. 0.06	-



B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases:		
Subsidiary	Rs. 12.01	Rs. 1.00
Employees	Rs. 0.28	-

The Company has not provided any guarantee or security to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties.

- (b) in our opinion, the investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans, during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) in respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest have generally been regular as per stipulation.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, there is no amount overdue in respect of any Loans granted by the company;
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, there are no loans renewed during the year.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, the company has not granted any Loans repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.



- (iv) In respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security, the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public, so as to attract the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other provisions of The Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) Cost records as required under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act are made and maintained by the company.
- (vii)
- a) As per the records of the Company, the company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-Tax, Service-tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. As per the records of the Company, there were no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at the last day of the financial year concerned for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, following are the outstanding dues of Goods and Service tax, sales



tax, income tax, custom duty, wealth tax, excise duty, service tax, value added tax, or cess; on account of any dispute.

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs in Million)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	2.00	A.Y. 2013-14	Rectification pending before Assessing Officer	
MVAT and CST Acts	CST	10.53	F.Y. 2011-12	Tribunal	
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.28	A.Y. 2020-21	Rectification pending before Assessing Officer	

(viii) There are no such transactions which are not recorded in the books of account and have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).



- (ix)
- (a) As per the documents and records produced before us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
 - (b) The company is not declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
 - (c) The term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
 - (d) The funds raised on short term basis have not been utilized for long term purposes.
 - (e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
 - (f) The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- (x) In our opinion and according to the information and the explanations given to us,
- (a) The company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments)



- (b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year.
- (xi)
- (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the company has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) No whistle-blower complaints has been received during the year by the company.
- (xii) The company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence, reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, all the transactions with related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) The Company has an internal audit system which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.



- (a) The reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit were considered by the statutory auditor.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)
- (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (b) There is no core investment company within the group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and hence reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The company has not incurred any cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and immediately preceding financial year. Hence, reporting under clause (xvii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations provided to us, 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) There is no unspent amount under sub-section 5 of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Hence reporting under clause (xx)(a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xxi) There are no qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements.

For CVK & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No.: 101745W



CA K. P. Chaudhari

Partner

Membership No: 031661

Place: Mumbai

Date: 17th May, 2023

UDIN: 23031661BGYWHJ5492



Annexure C to the Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting under Clause

(i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

(Referred to in paragraph 2f under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date to the Members of **JNK India Private Limited**)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of JNK India Private Limited as of 31st March, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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



Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 were 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 judgement, 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company and
3. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For CVK & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 101745W



CA K. P. Chaudhari

Partner

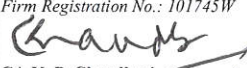





Membership No.: 031661

Place: Mumbai

Date: 17th May, 2023

UDIN: 23031661BGYWHJ5492



JNK India Private Limited			
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023			
<i>(INR in Millions)</i>			
Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	5(a)	54.39	54.26
(b) Right of Use Assets	5(a)	149.18	142.15
(c) Intangible Assets	5(b)	3.63	4.35
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	6	1.10	0.10
(ii) Other Financial Assets	8	88.85	80.96
(e) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	9	23.94	7.95
(f) Other Non-Current Assets	10	3.18	1.97
Total Non-Current Assets	a	324.27	291.74
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	11	820.53	624.37
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	6	-	110.59
(ii) Trade Receivables	12	1,143.50	1,100.10
(iii) Cash & Cash Equivalents	13	151.53	221.09
(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above	13	311.94	31.90
(v) Loans	7	13.81	2.35
(vi) Other Financial Assets	8	119.13	47.88
(c) Other Current Assets	10	489.57	243.38
Total Current Assets	b	3,050.01	2,381.66
Total Assets	(a+b)	3,374.28	2,673.40
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	14	96.00	96.00
(b) Other Equity	15	1,128.04	625.42
Total Equity	c	1,224.04	721.42
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	32.39	26.92
(ii) Lease Liabilities	17	80.50	75.15
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	18	9.09	4.02
(b) Other Non-Current Liabilities	19	149.97	11.11
(c) Provisions	20	15.48	-
Total Non-Current liabilities	d	287.43	117.20
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	305.24	32.98
(ii) Lease Liabilities	17	22.59	14.70
(iii) Trade Payables	21		
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises;		45.74	122.76
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.		360.38	332.60
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	18	158.63	185.74
(b) Other Current Liabilities	19	844.61	1,076.55
(c) Provisions	20	63.45	37.52
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	22	62.17	31.93
Total Current Liabilities	e	1,862.81	1,834.78
Total Equity and Liabilities	(c+d+e)	3,374.28	2,673.40
Summary of Significant accounting policies			
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements			
As per Our Audit Report Of Even Date			
For CVK & Associates			
Chartered Accountants			
Firm Registration No.: 101745W			
			
CA K. P. Chaudhari			
Partner			
Membership No: 031661			
			
Place: Mumbai			
Date: 17th May, 2023			
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of JNK India Private Limited			
			
Arvind Kamath		Goutam Rampelli	
Wholetime Director		Wholetime Director	
DIN: 00656181		DIN: 07262728	
			
Dipak Bharuka			
CEO			
PAN: AFQP6782D			
			
Ashish Soni			
Company Secretary			
M. No.: A26538			
			
Place: Thane			
Date: 17th May, 2023			

JNK India Private Limited				
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023				
<i>(INR in Millions except earnings per equity share)</i>				
	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
I	Revenue from Operations	23	4,053.42	2,891.19
II	Other Income	24	42.61	7.23
III	Total Income	(a)	4,096.03	2,898.42
IV	Expenses			
	Purchase of Stock- in- Trade		1,583.08	1,502.98
	Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Stock-in-Trade and Work-in-Progress	25	(196.16)	(572.61)
	Project Expenses	26	1,127.19	655.80
	Employee Benefit Expenses	27	529.61	414.38
	Finance Costs	28	50.30	37.84
	Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	29	63.10	27.32
	Other Expenses	30	308.12	354.79
	Total Expenses	(b)	3,465.24	2,420.50
V	Profit / (Loss) before tax (III - IV)	c=(a-b)	630.79	477.92
VI	Tax Expense :			
	Current Tax Expense	31	180.44	128.41
	Deferred Tax Expense / (Income)		(15.99)	(9.98)
			164.45	118.43
VII	Profit / (Loss) For The Year (V -VI)		466.34	359.49
VIII	Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss):			
	Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss:			
	-Remeasurement gains / (loss) of Defined benefit plans		(0.04)	-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year		(0.04)	-
IX	Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII+VIII)		466.30	359.49
X	Earning Per Equity Share	32		
	(1) Basic		48.58	99.83
	(2) Diluted		47.62	99.83

Summary of Significant accounting policies 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per Our Audit Report Of Even Date

For CVK & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 101745W



CA K. P. Chaudhari

Partner

Membership No: 031661



Place: Mumbai

Date: 17th May, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
JNK India Private Limited



Arvind Kamath

Wholetime Director

DIN : 00656181



Goutam Rampelli

Wholetime Director

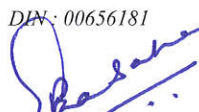
DIN : 07262728



Dipak Bharuka

CEO

PAN:AFQPB6782D



Pravin Sathe

Chief Financial Officer

PAN: AKXPS6529H



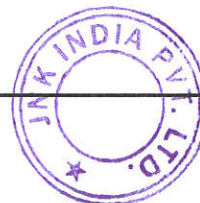
Ashish Soni





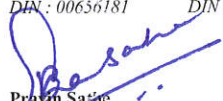

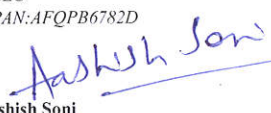

Company Secretary

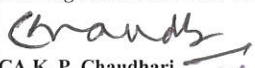

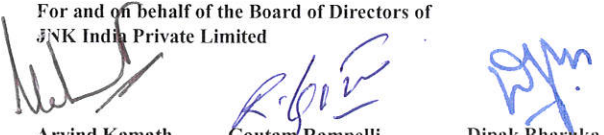



M. No.: A26538

Place: Thane

Date: 17th May, 2023



JNK India Private Limited		
Statement of Standalone Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March, 2023		
(INR in Millions)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Profit before income tax	630.79	477.92
Adjustments for Non Cash Items:		
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	63.10	27.33
Bad Debts Written Off	0.03	0.82
Bad Debts Provision	2.22	16.32
Notional Interest	(0.11)	(0.11)
Notional Expenses	0.11	0.20
Fixed Assets Written Off	2.77	-
Employee Benefit Expenses (ESOP)	50.72	-
Adjustments for Non Operating Items:		
Finance Charges Incurred	25.96	16.26
Interest Income	(7.75)	(5.95)
Foreign Exchange Rate Fluctuation (Gain) / Loss	1.38	21.56
Changes in Working Capital:		
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables	(45.65)	(597.24)
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	(196.16)	(572.61)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Non-Current assets	(1.32)	2.99
(Increase) / Decrease in Current assets	(328.79)	2.77
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	(49.24)	211.74
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(115.12)	872.70
Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	41.37	26.22
Increase / (Decrease) in Borrowings	272.26	(54.00)
Cash Generated From Operations:	346.57	446.92
Income Taxes (Paid) / Refund	(150.20)	(118.51)
Net Cash From Operating Activities	196.37	328.41
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Sale / (Purchase) of Property, Plant and Equipment	(69.63)	(188.19)
Sale / (Purchase) of Intangible Assets	(2.68)	(5.28)
Interest on Deposits	7.75	5.95
Fixed Deposits (Added) / Matured	(287.93)	51.40
Sale / (Purchase) of Investments	110.59	(110.59)
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	(241.90)	(246.71)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Addition / (Repayment) of Long Term Borrowings	5.47	24.39
Investment in Subsidiary	(1.00)	(0.10)
Finance Charges Incurred	(27.34)	(16.26)
Increase in Lease Liabilities	13.24	57.35
Dividend Paid	(14.40)	(6.00)
Net Cash From Financing Activities	(24.03)	59.38
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(69.56)	141.08
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Year	221.09	80.01
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Year	151.53	221.09
As per Our Audit Report Of Even Date		
For CVK & Associates		
Chartered Accountants		
Firm Registration No.: 101745W		
		
CA K. P. Chaudhari Partner Membership No: 031661	Arvind Kamath Wholetime Director DIN : 00656181	Goutam Rampelli Wholetime Director DIN : 07262728
		
	Pravin Sathie Chief Financial Officer PAN: AKXPS6529H	Dipak Bharuka CEO PAN:AFQPB6782D
Place: Mumbai Date: 17th May, 2023	Place: Thane Date: 17th May, 2023	
		Ashish Soni Company Secretary M. No.: A26538
		

JNK India Private Limited				
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2023				
<i>(INR in Millions)</i>				
A) Equity Share capital				
1. April, 2022 to March, 2023				
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
96.00	-	96.00	-	96.00
2. April, 2021 to March, 2022				
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
6.00	-	6.00	90.00	96.00
B) Other Equity				
1. April, 2022 to March, 2023				
Reserves and Surplus				
Particulars	ESOP Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total	
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	625.42	625.42	
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	625.42	625.42	
Additions during the year	50.72	466.34	517.06	
Dividends	-	(14.40)	(14.40)	
Bonus Issue	-	-	-	
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	(0.04)	(0.04)	
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	
Any Other Changes	-	-	-	
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	50.72	1,077.32	1,128.04	
2. April, 2021 to March, 2022				
Reserves and Surplus				
Particulars	ESOP Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total	
Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	-	361.93	361.93	
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	
Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	-	361.93	361.93	
Additions during the year	-	359.49	359.49	
Dividends	-	(6.00)	(6.00)	
Bonus Issue	-	(90.00)	(90.00)	
Total Comprehensive Income for the previous year	-	-	-	
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	
Any Other Change	-	-	-	
Balance at the end of the previous reporting period	-	625.42	625.42	
As per Our Audit Report Of Even Date				
For CVK & Associates				
Chartered Accountants				
Firm Registration No.: 101745W				
				
CA K. P. Chaudhari				
Partner				
Membership No: 031661				
				
Place: Mumbai				
Date: 17th May, 2023				
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of JNK India Private Limited				
				
Arvind Kamath				
Wholetime Director				
DIN : 00656181				
Goutam Rampelli				
Wholetime Director				
DIN : 07262728				
Dipak Bharuka				
CEO				
PAN: AFQPB6782D				
				
Pravin Sathe				
Chief Financial Officer				
PAN: AKXPS6529H				
				
Ashish Soni				
Company Secretary				
M. No.: A26538				
				
Place: Thane				
Date: 17th May, 2023				

JNK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

NOTE 1: CORPORATE INFORMATION

JNK India Private Limited (“the Company”) was incorporated in 2010. The Company is in the business of EPC Contracts. The Company’s main activity consists of Designing, Engineering, Manufacture, Fabrication, Procurement, Erection and Commissioning of fired heaters and related products.

JNK Heaters Co. Ltd., which is one of the leading EPC contractors in Korea, holds 26% of the shareholding in the Company.

The Company’s registered office is at Unit No. 203 to 206, Opp. TMC Office, Centrum IT Park, Near Satkar Hotel, Thane (West) – 4000604, Maharashtra.

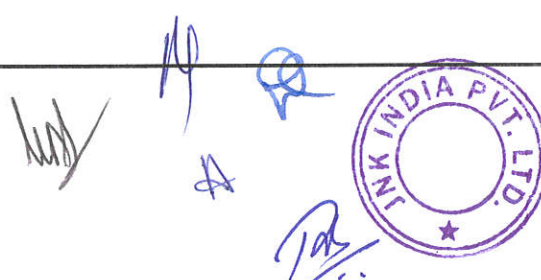
The CIN of the company is U29268MH2010PTC204223.

Impact of Covid 19 Pandemic:

The company has taken into account the possible impact of Covid 19 while preparing these financial statements.

NOTE 2: BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (‘the Act’), other provisions of the Act (to the extent notified) read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules,

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2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis under historical cost convention except for derivative financial instruments and defined benefit plans for employees, which are measured at fair values.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between the market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.


Preparation of the standalone financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions. It also requires the management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the standalone financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees in millions, the national currency of India which the Company has selected as its functional currency.

NOTE 3: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

i. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flow statement is prepared segregating the cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is



reported using indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS) -7 “Statement of Cash Flows”.

Under the indirect method, the net profit is adjusted for the effects of:

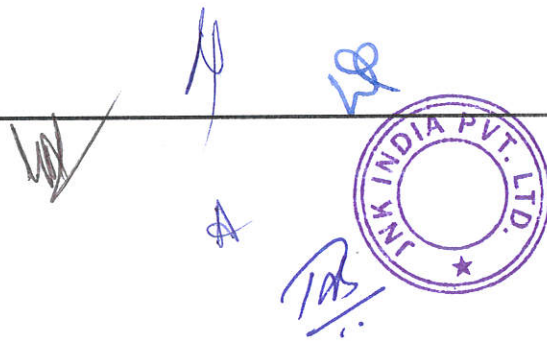
- a. transactions of a non-cash nature
- b. any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and
- c. items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and demand deposits with banks and are reflected as such in the cash flow statement. 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.

ii. Property, Plant & Equipment

Property, plant and equipment, other than freehold land, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalized until the property, plant equipment are ready for use, as intended by the Management. Freehold land is carried at cost and is not depreciated.

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment, other than leasehold improvements, over their estimated useful lives using the written down value method. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the tenure of Lease Term. The useful lives of material assets are estimated as follows:-



Particulars	Years
Plant and Equipment	10
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Office Equipment	5
<u>Others</u>	
Temporary Office	5
Temporary Construction	5
Assets at Project site	Project Period
Computer software	3
Computers	3

If significant parts of an item of Property, Plant & Equipment have different useful lives then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of Property, plant & Equipment.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date are classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the costs of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized while computing net profit, in the Statement of Profit and Loss, when incurred. The cost and its corresponding accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Assets to be disposed off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of tangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

iii. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets having finite lives are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives , from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditure required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year end.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

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iv. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and investments in subsidiary companies are reviewed for impairment at the end of each financial year and also whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. 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.

v. Current / Non Current Classification

Ind AS requires that an entity shall present current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities, as separate classifications in its balance sheet.

Any asset or liability is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

- a. it is expected to be realized or settled or is intended for sale or consumption in the Company's normal operating cycle which is ascertained by the company as 12 months;
- b. it is expected to be realized or settled within twelve months from the reporting date;
- c. in the case of an asset,
 - it is held primarily for the purpose of providing services; or

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- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date;
- d. in the case of a liability, the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of liability for at least twelve months from the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

vi. Financial Instruments

A. Financial Assets

Financial assets include investments in equity and debt securities, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.

All financial assets, except Trade Receivables are recognized initially at fair value.


Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets are measured as described below:

a. Investments:

i. Financial instruments measured at amortized cost:

Debt instruments that meet the following criteria are measured at amortized cost (except for debt instruments that are designated at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) on initial recognition):

- (a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and



(b) The contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

ii. Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

Debt instruments that meet the following criteria are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) (except for debt instruments that are designated at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) on initial recognition)

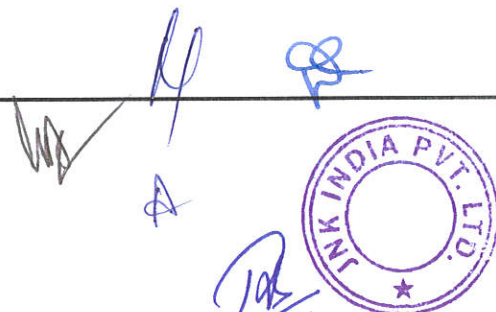
(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial asset; and

(b) The contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognized in statement of profit and loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. Other changes in fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in reserves is transferred to statement of profit and loss.

iii. Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Instruments that do not meet the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in statement of profit and loss.



The gain or loss on disposal is recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Interest income is recognized in statement of profit and loss for FVTPL debt instruments. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established.

b. Trade Receivables

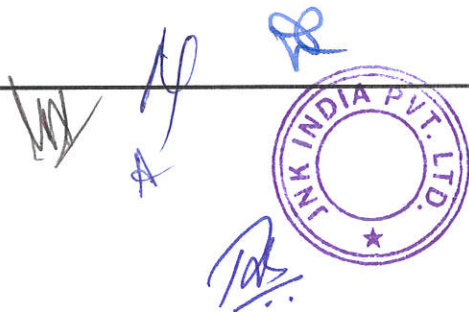
Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are initially recognized at transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost less any impairment losses. Due to their short term maturity, the carrying amount approximate fair value. Expected credit losses are estimated by adopting the simplified approach using a provision matrix reflecting current condition and forecast of future economic condition.

c. Other Financial Assets

Other financial assets, cash and cash equivalents and other assets. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. These are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. For most of these assets the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to their short term maturity.

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 and credit risk exposure on the financial assets that are debt instruments

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measured at amortized costs e.g. loans, deposits, trade receivables, contractual receivables and bank balances. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment allowance. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment allowance based on 12-month. The Company considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries of the customer and the countries where it operates. ECL impairment allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the Statement of profit and loss under the head 'other expenses'. 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.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expires or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognizes a borrowing for the proceeds received.

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B. Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities include long and short-term loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, trade payables, eligible current and non-current liabilities.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value.

Subsequent to initial recognition financial liabilities are measured as described below:

a. Trade and other Payables

Trade and other payables, which consist of Trade Creditors and Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For Trade and other payables, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

vii. Cash & Cash Equivalents

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

viii. Inventories

Inventories are assets held for sale in the ordinary course of business or in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services.

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Inventories held as on the reporting date are valued at the lower of cost and estimated net realizable value. In some cases, manufacturing work-in-progress is valued at lower of specifically identifiable cost and proportionate overheads or net realisable value. The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The cost of inventories is assigned by using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) formula. When inventories are sold or consumed in rendering services, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognized as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognized.

ix. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs include Interest and other incidental costs.

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

In case of general borrowings, the borrowing costs are capitalised as per the Indian Accounting Standard 23.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended during extended periods in which active development is interrupted and is ceased when substantially all

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the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

Borrowing costs which are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction production or development of a qualifying asset are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

x. Government Grants

Government grants are assistance by government in the form of transfers of resources to an entity in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the operating activities of the entity. They exclude those forms of government assistance which cannot reasonably have a value placed upon them and transactions with government which cannot be distinguished from the normal trading transactions of the entity.

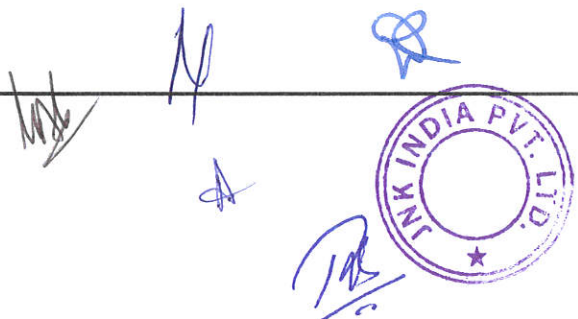
Government grants shall be recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

A government grant may take the form of a transfer of a non-monetary asset, such as land or other resources, for the use of the entity. In these circumstances the fair value of the non-monetary asset is assessed and both grant and asset are accounted for at that fair value.

xi. Employee Benefits

A. Short Term Employee Benefits:

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits and they are

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recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

B. Post-employment benefits:

a. Provident Fund scheme and Employee State Insurance Scheme:

Eligible employees receive benefits of a state run provident fund and insurance scheme. These are defined contribution plans. Both the eligible employee and the Company make monthly contributions to provident fund plan and the insurance scheme equal to a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the relevant fund/scheme.

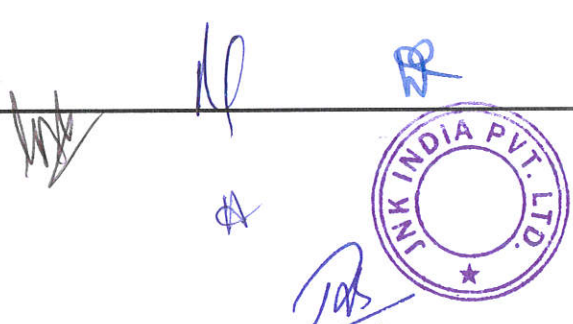
b. Gratuity scheme

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The Gratuity plan provides a lump sum payment to the vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employees' salary and tenure with the Company. Liabilities with regard to Gratuity are determined in accordance with the actuarial valuation.

The company has opted for a scheme and a fund run by LIC for gratuity.

C. Share-based payment

Equity share-based payment (ESOP) are governed by ESOP scheme of the company. The fair value of ESOP granted to employees is recognised as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity.



xii. Revenue Recognition

The company recognizes revenue in accordance with Accounting Standard Ind AS 115, as per which revenue should be recognized when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Performance obligation is a promise in a contract with customer to transfer to customer either:

- A good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) which is distinct or
- A series of goods or services that are substantially the same and that have same pattern of transfer to the customer.

The company needs to identify the transaction price. Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods and services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Such a transaction price needs to be allocated to performance obligations in a contract.

An entity transfers control of a good or service over time and therefore satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time if any of the following criteria is met:

- (a) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the entity's performance as the entity performs, or
- (b) The entity creates and enhances an asset which is controlled by customer as it is created or enhanced, or
- (c) The entity's performance does not create an asset with alternative use to the entity and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

In any other case, revenue is recognized at a point of time.

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A. General Policy

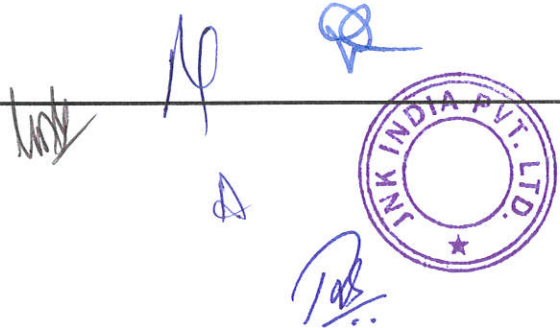
Revenue is recognized when it has approval and commitment from both parties, the rights of the parties and payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable. The company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers when it satisfies performance obligation by transferring promised goods or services to a customer. The revenue is recognized to the extent of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligation satisfied.

B. EPC Contracts

Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contracts are contracts specifically negotiated for the construction of plants and systems, involving design, engineering, fabrication, supply, erection and commissioning thereof.

The company recognizes revenue over time as it performs because EPC contracts involve continuous transfer of control to the customer.

The Company identifies performance obligations regarding distinct goods or services, if any, within the context of EPC contracts most of which involve products or services that do not have an alternative use and the customer controls the work in process. The contracts contain clauses such as customer's ownership over goods and drawings, customer's right to termination of contract and in that event, the rights of the Company to payment towards performance obligations within the overall EPC Contract already fulfilled, including some profit corresponding thereto.



The Company uses cost-based measure of progress (or input method) for indivisible works contracts containing a single performance obligation, wherein the extent of progress towards completion is measured based on the ratio of costs incurred to date to the total estimated costs at completion of the performance obligation. Revenues, including estimated profits, are recorded proportionally as costs are incurred.

C. Sale of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when the control of the same is transferred to the customer and it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it is entitled for the exchanged goods.

D. Service Contracts

Revenue from rendering of services is recognized over time as the customer receives the benefit of the Company's performance and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for services transferred.

Unbilled revenue represents value of services performed in accordance with the contract terms but not billed.

E. Contract Balances:

(i) Contract Assets:

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration and are transferred to Trade receivables on completion of milestones and its related invoicing. Contract assets

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are recorded in balance sheet as unbilled revenue and Retention Money Receivable from Customers.

(ii) Trade Receivables:

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

(iii) Contract Liabilities:

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration 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. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company satisfies the performance obligation. Contract liabilities are recorded in balance sheet as Advance from Customers and Retention Money Payable to Vendors.

xiii. Expenditure

Expenses are accounted on accrual basis.

xiv. Taxes on Income

Tax expense for the year comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Current Tax is determined as the amount of tax payable in respect of the taxable income for the period in accordance with Income Tax Act, 1961.

Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income.

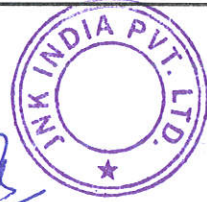
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Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

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xv. Provision

Provision involving substantial degree of reliable estimation in measurement is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that is reasonably estimable, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

xvi. 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 the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

xvii. Foreign Currency Transactions

Since functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee (INR) which is also the presentation currency, all other currencies are accounted for as foreign currency.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies entered into by the Company are initially recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at the year-end are restated at the closing rates. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

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Any income or expenditure, either on settlement or on translation, on account of difference in exchange rate as on the reporting date and the exchange rate as on the date of recognition of the item, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

xviii. Earnings per share

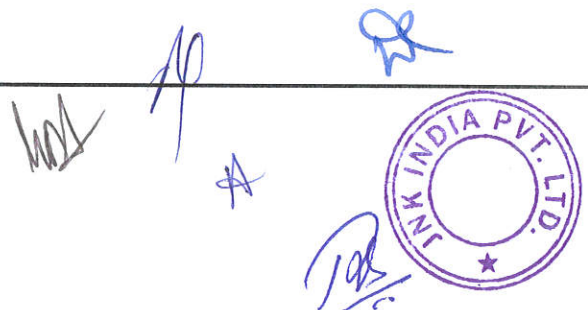
Basic earnings per equity share are computed by dividing the net profit or loss (excluding other comprehensive income) for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a right issue, share split and reserve share splits (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares.

Diluted earnings per equity share are computed by dividing the net profit or loss (excluding other comprehensive income) for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

xix. Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments are those which create rights and obligations that have the effect of transferring between the parties to the instrument one or more of the financial risks inherent in an underlying primary financial instrument.

Derivative financial instruments are recognized and measured at fair value. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as cost.

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Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

a. Cash flow hedges

Changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instruments designated as a cash flow hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income and held in cash flow hedging reserve, net of taxes, a component of equity, to the extent that the hedge is effective. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net within results from operating activities. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the statement of profit and loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, such cumulative balance is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

b. Other Derivative Instruments

Changes in fair value of foreign currency derivative instruments not designated as cash flow hedges are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains, net within results from operating activities.

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Changes in fair value and gains/(losses) on settlement of foreign currency derivative instruments relating to borrowings, which have not been designated as hedges are recorded in finance expense.

xx. Leases

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

- (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low-value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

xxi. Valuation of interest in subsidiary

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses in the company's balance sheet. On disposal of such investments, the difference bet disposal proceed and the carrying amounts of the investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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xxii. Dividends

Dividend to equity shareholders is recognized as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the equity shareholders. Interim dividends that are declared by the Board of Directors without the need for equity shareholders' approvals are recognized as a liability and deducted from shareholders' equity in the year in which the dividends are declared by the Board of directors.

NOTE 4: ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

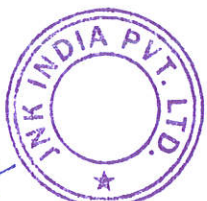
i. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates, judgments 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. Accounting estimates could change from period to period and actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the Management becomes aware of the changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are separately disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

ii. Significant Estimates

In particular, information about major areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is given in the following notes:

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a. Stage Of Completion

EPC Contracting is a complex business involving many activities and is a team effort the success of which depends of effectiveness many sub-vendors and service providers. Assessing the stage of completion for the purpose of revenue recognition, valuation of work in progress and inventory; is subject to substantial judgement and subjective opinions which vary considerably. Since EPC contracts are high value contracts, slight difference in opinion and judgement leads to considerable difference in financial results.

b. Warrantees

The business of the company requires giving performance guaranties and maintenance during warranty period. The circumstances which may involve expenditure on this account are completely unpredictable and considerable degree of estimation is involved in ascertaining the same. This impacts the provision for warrantees.

c. Taxes

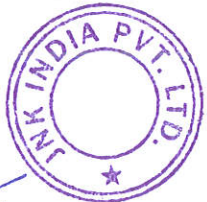
The major tax jurisdiction for the Company is India. Significant judgments are involved in determining the tax liabilities including judgment on whether tax positions adopted by the company are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods through a lengthy litigation process, at the end of which even if the company wins, huge expenditure gets incurred in litigation which has an impact on the financial results.

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d. Impairment

Testing for impairment, of assets in general and intangible assets in particular is a very difficult task because there is no objective way of doing the same. It involves use of significant estimates and assumptions regarding economic conditions, growth rates and market conditions. Slight error or inaccuracy in such estimates or assumptions can have a material impact on the financial results of the company.

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NOTE 6 : INVESTMENTS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non Current:		
Investments in Equity Instruments		
Unquoted		
(i) Subsidiaries (Measured at Cost, Refer Note No. 39)		
a) JNK India Private FZE	0.10	0.10
5,55,360 (Previous Year : 5,55,360) Equity Shares of Face Value Naira 10 Each (Previous Year: Naira 10 Each)		
(Refer Note No.33)		
b) JNK Renewable Energy Pvt Ltd *	1.00	-
1,00,000 (Previous Year : Nil) Equity Shares of Face Value INR 10 Each (Previous Year: INR Nil Each)		
(Refer Note No.33)		
Total Non-Current Investments	1.10	0.10
Aggregate Carrying Value of Unquoted Investment	1.10	0.10
Current:		
Investment in Mutual Funds		
Investment at Fair Value through Profit & Loss:		
Units of Mutual Funds (Unquoted)	-	110.59
Total Current Investments	-	110.59
Aggregate Carrying Value of Unquoted Investment	-	110.59

* JNK Renewable Energy Pvt Ltd is incorporated as a wholly owned subsidiary of the company on 17th June, 2022.

NOTE 7 : LOANS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Current:		
Loan to Related Parties (Unsecured, considered good) (Refer Note No. 33)	11.99	-
Loans and Advances to Employees (Unsecured, considered good)	1.82	2.35
Total Current Loans	13.81	2.35

Note: Disclosures required by Section 186 (4) of Companies Act, 2013:

A. Amount of loans / advances in the nature of loans outstanding repayable as per below terms:

Name, Purpose for which the loan is proposed to be utilised by the recipient & Interest Rate	As at 31st March, 2023			As at 31st March, 2022			
	Outstanding Amount	% to the total loans and advances	Maximum amount outstanding during the year	Outstanding Amount	% to the total loans and advances	Maximum amount outstanding during the year	amount outstanding during the year
Current:							
a) JNK Renewable Energy Pvt Ltd (Unsecured, considered good)	11.99	100.00%	21.77	-	-	-	-
Purpose: For Working Capital							
Interest Rate: 8% p.a.							
b) Mascot Dynamic Pvt Ltd (Unsecured, considered good)	-	0.00%	5.00	-	-	-	-
Purpose: For Working Capital							
Interest Rate: 11.5% p.a.							

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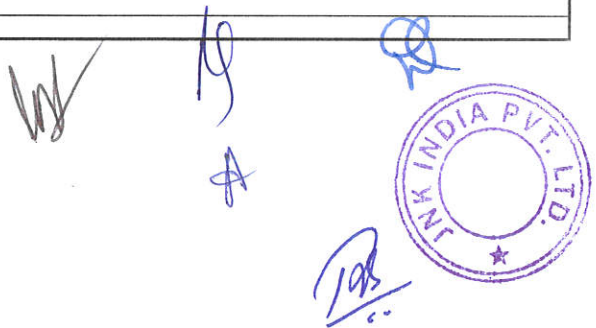
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NOTE 8 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non Current:		
Security Deposits (Unsecured, considered good)	4.58	4.29
Deposits with Banks (Maturity more than 12 months)	-	21.71
Contract Assets		
Retention Money Receivable from Customers	84.27	54.96
Total Non-Current Other Financial Assets	88.85	80.96
Current:		
Security Deposits (Unsecured, considered good)	(a) 5.08	3.06
Contract Assets		
Retention Money Receivable from Customers	98.34	46.82
Expected credit loss allowance	(3.56)	(2.00)
	(b) 94.78	44.82
Amount Due from Customers (Unbilled Revenue)	(c) 19.27	-
Total Current Other Financial Assets	(a+b+c) 119.13	47.88
(i) Movement in Expected Credit Loss Allowance:		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Opening Expected Credit Loss Allowance	2.00	0.65
Add: Additional provision made	1.88	1.88
Less: Reversal of provision	0.32	0.53
Closing Expected Credit Loss Allowance	3.56	2.00
NOTE 9 : DEFERRED TAX ASSET (NET)		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Opening Balance	7.95	(2.03)
Property, Plant & Equipment: Impact of difference between WDV as per Company Law & Taxation Law	9.71	1.99
Gratuity: Impact of difference between expenses as per Company Law & Taxation Law	0.33	0.23
Depreciation & Finance charges (ROU asset): Impact of difference between amounts as per Company Law & Taxation Law	4.60	5.19
Provision for Bad & Doubtful debts: Impact of difference between amounts as per Company Law & Taxation Law	6.62	6.07
Total Deferred Tax Assets	29.21	11.45
Deferred Tax Liability		
Lease Expense: Impact of difference between amounts as per Company Law & Taxation Law	(5.27)	(3.50)
Net Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	23.94	7.95
The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off income tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.		
NOTE 10: OTHER ASSETS		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non Current:		
Capital Advances (Unsecured, considered good)	0.60	-
Balance with Government Authorities	1.25	0.71
Other*	1.33	1.26
Total Non-Current Other Assets	3.18	1.97
Current:		
Advance to Vendors (Unsecured, considered good)	252.65	176.39
Advance to Related Parties (Unsecured, considered good) (Refer Note No. 33)	0.80	0.75
Prepaid Expenses	22.39	14.51
Other**	213.73	51.73
Total Non-Current Other Assets	489.57	243.38
* It includes VAT and Income Tax Refund Receivable		
** It includes GST Input Tax Credit		



NOTE 11: INVENTORIES	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Raw Materials (Valued at FIFO)	445.64	624.37
Work-in-Progress	374.89	-
	820.53	624.37

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year is disclosed in Note No. 25

NOTE 12: TRADE RECEIVABLES	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
From related parties- Unsecured (Refer Note No. 33)	574.15	997.65
From others- Unsecured	592.11	124.55
	1,166.26	1,122.20
Expected credit loss allowance	(22.76)	(22.10)
	1,143.50	1,100.10

(i) General payment terms include mobilisation advance, monthly progress payments with a credit period ranging from 7 to 120 days and certain retention money to be released at the end of the project as per the relevant contract terms. In certain contracts, short term advances are received before the performance obligation is satisfied. In some cases, retentions are substituted with bank guarantees.

(ii) Ageing Analysis:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023					
	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	1,062.24	42.05	21.21	12.83	21.70	1,160.03
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	-	-	0.22	1.30	3.27	4.79
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables—considered good	-	-	0.35	-	1.09	1.44
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	1,062.24	42.05	21.78	14.13	26.06	1,166.26
Expected credit loss allowance						(22.76)
Total Trade Receivable						1,143.50

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022					
	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	976.74	76.97	43.26	13.96	11.27	1,122.20
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables—considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	976.74	76.97	43.26	13.96	11.27	1,122.20
Expected credit loss allowance						(22.10)
Total Trade Receivable						1,100.10

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(iii) Movement in Expected Credit Loss		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Opening Expected Credit Loss Allowance	22.10	7.13
Add: Additional provision made	2.69	20.85
Less: Reversal of provision	2.03	5.88
Closing Expected Credit Loss Allowance	22.76	22.10

NOTE 13 : CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Cash & Cash Equivalents:		
Cash on Hand	0.63	0.70
Balances with Banks:		
In current accounts	15.82	130.26
In cash credit accounts (debit balance)	129.77	0.01
In deposit accounts (Refer Note A below)	315.95	92.70
Funds in Transit	-	50.00
Sub-Total	462.17	273.67
Less: Fixed deposits having maturity more than 3 months and less than 12 months shown under other bank balances	310.64	30.87
Less: Fixed deposits having maturity more than 12 months shown under other financial assets (Refer Note No. 8)	-	21.71
Total	151.53	221.09
Other Bank Balances		
In deposit accounts (Maturity more than 3 months and less than 12 months)	310.64	30.87
Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits	1.30	1.03
	311.94	31.90

Note:

A. The details of Fixed deposits pledged with banks as given below.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Fixed deposits pledged with banks as security against credit facilities	315.94	52.58
Fixed deposits pledged with bank as security against overdraft facility for subsidiary company	-	-
Fixed deposits pledged with clients as security	-	-
Total	315.94	52.58

NOTE 14 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
AUTHORISED		
2,00,00,000 (Previous Year 1,00,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	200.00	100.00
	200.00	100.00
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL		
96,00,000 (Previous Year 96,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid	96.00	96.00
	96.00	96.00

a. Reconciliation of Shares outstanding as at the beginning and at the end of the year.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Number	INR	Number	INR
At the beginning of the year	96,00,000	96.00	6,00,000	6.00
Add: Shares Issued during the year	-	-	90,00,000	90.00
At the end of the year	96,00,000	96.00	96,00,000	96.00

b. Terms and Rights attached to each class of shares:

The company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the company's residual assets on winding up.

The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to his/its share of the paid-up equity share capital of the company.

Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable has not been paid.

Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to their forfeiture.

On winding up of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the company, remaining after meeting all liabilities, in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

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c. Details of Shareholders holding more than 5 % of Shares				
Name of the Shareholders	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Number	%	Number	%
Mascot Capital & Marketing Pvt Ltd	45,12,000	47%	45,12,000	47%
JNK Heaters Co Ltd (Korea)	24,96,000	26%	24,96,000	26%
Goutam Rampelli	11,52,000	12%	11,52,000	12%
Dipak Bharuka	9,60,000	10%	9,60,000	10%
	91,20,000	95%	91,20,000	95%

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

d. Shares held by promoters at the end of the year				
Promoter name	% Change during the year		0%	
	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Number	%	Number	%
Mascot Capital & Marketing Pvt Ltd	45,12,000	47%	45,12,000	47%
JNK Heaters Co Ltd (Korea)	24,96,000	26%	24,96,000	26%
Goutam Rampelli	11,52,000	12%	11,52,000	12%
	81,60,000	85%	81,60,000	85%

Current Year - Nil (Previous Year, the Company has issued 90,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each by way of Bonus Shares to all the existing shareholders in the ratio of 15:1 i.e. 15 bonus shares for every 1 share held.)

NOTE 15 : OTHER EQUITY			As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
ESOP Reserve				
At the Beginning of the Year			-	-
Employee Benefit Expenses (ESOP)			50.72	-
At the End of the Year	(a)		50.72	-
Retained Earnings				
At the Beginning of the Year			625.42	361.93
Additions During the Year			466.34	359.49
Bonus Issue			-	(90.00)
Dividend Paid			(14.40)	(6.00)
Remeasurement Benefits of Defined Benefit Plans			(0.04)	-
At the End of the Year	(b)		1,077.32	625.42
	(a+b)		1,128.04	625.42

NOTE 16: BORROWINGS			As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non-Current:				
Secured				
Term Loan			36.22	28.53
Less: Current Maturities of long term borrowings			3.83	1.61
Total Non-Current Borrowings			32.39	26.92
Current:				
Secured				
Current maturities of Non-current Borrowings			3.83	1.61
Working Capital Loan From Bank			301.41	31.37
Total Current Borrowings			305.24	32.98

Nature of Borrowing	Terms of Repayment	Interest Rate	Nature of Security
Non-Current Borrowing			
Term Loan for Vehicle, GECL	Repayable in 24-60 equated monthly installments	7.40% - 9.50%	Assets acquired under term loan. Book Debts. Inventories
Current Borrowing			
Working Capital Loan	Repayable in 12 months	8.65%	Refer below note a.








Note:

- a. Working Capital Loans are secured against Inventory, Book Debts, Plant and Machinery, Land and Fixed Deposits held in the name of company
b. All the above credit facilities are guaranteed by Mr. Arvind Kamath, Mr. Goutam Rampelli, Mr. Dipak Bharuka, Mrs Priya Bharuka, Mascot Capital & Marketing Pvt Ltd and Mascot Business Solution Pvt Ltd.
c. Funds raised on short term basis have not been utilised for long term purposes .
d. Borrowed funds were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
e. Bank returns / stock statements filed by the Company with its bankers or financial institutions are in agreement with books of account.
f. The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
g. The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction, which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

NOTE 17 : LEASE LIABILITIES	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non-Current:		
Office Leases	103.09	89.85
Less: Considered under current liabilities	22.59	14.70
Total Non-Current Lease Liabilities	80.50	75.15
Current:		
Office Leases	22.59	14.70
Total Current Lease Liabilities	22.59	14.70

NOTE 18 : OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non-Current:		
Contract Liabilities		
Retention money payable to vendors	9.09	4.02
Total Non-Current Other Financial Liabilities	9.09	4.02
Current:		
Contract Liabilities		
Retention money payable to vendors	47.83	74.34
Employee Dues	51.21	57.18
Directors Dues (Refer Note No. 33)	59.59	54.22
Total Current Other Financial Liabilities	158.63	185.74

NOTE 19 : OTHER LIABILITIES	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Non-Current:		
Contract Liabilities		
Advance Received from Customers	149.97	11.11
Total Non-Current Other Liabilities	149.97	11.11
Current:		
Statutory Dues	177.48	80.13
Other Current Liabilities	0.14	1.25
Contract Liabilities		
Advance Received from Customers	504.74	995.17
Due to Customers	162.25	-
Total Current Other Liabilities	844.61	1,076.55

NOTE 20: PROVISIONS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022			
Non-Current:					
Provision for Warranty	15.48	-			
Total Non-Current Provisions	15.48	-			
Current:					
Provision for Employee Benefits					
Group Gratuity	1.34	1.00			
Bonus	3.00	2.50			
Other Provisions					
Provision for Warranty	6.56	12.93			
Provision for Expenses	52.55	21.09			
	63.45	37.52			
(i) Movement in Warranty Provision					
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022			
Balance at the beginning	12.93	5.78			
Add: Additional provision recognised	9.11	7.16			
Less: Unused amount reversed	-	-			
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-			
Balance at the end	22.04	12.93			
NOTE 21: TRADE PAYABLES					
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022			
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	45.74	122.76			
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises					
Due to Related Parties (Refer Note No. 33)	78.85	18.25			
Others	281.53	314.35			
	406.12	455.36			
(i) Ageing Analysis:					
	As At 31st March, 2023				
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed - Micro and Small Enterprises	44.46	0.04	-	1.24	45.74
(ii) Undisputed - Others	345.21	7.61	3.90	3.66	360.38
(iii) Disputed - Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	389.67	7.65	3.90	4.90	406.12
	As At 31st March, 2022				
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed - Micro and Small Enterprises	120.18	1.34	-	1.24	122.76
(ii) Undisputed - Others	312.89	16.19	1.36	2.16	332.60
(iii) Disputed - Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	433.07	17.53	1.36	3.40	455.36
NOTE 22 : CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES			As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	
Provision for Tax Payable (Net of Advance Tax, TDS & TCS)			62.17	31.93	
			62.17	31.93	

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NOTE 5(a): PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

The changes in the carrying value of the property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Plant and Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Building	Land Development	Others			Total
						Computers	Temporary Constructions	Right of Use	
Gross Carrying Value as on 1st April, 2022	36.86	3.05	10.50	3.99	12.86	12.51	1.90	164.95	246.62
Additions during the year:									
a. Other additions	15.07	0.81	3.18	11.20	9.88	4.53	0.26	25.31	70.24
Deductions during the year:									
a. Other deductions	4.71	0.08	0.03	-	1.64	5.50	0.21	-	12.17
Gross Carrying Value as on 31st March, 2023	47.22	3.78	13.65	15.19	21.10	11.54	1.95	190.26	304.69
Accumulated Depreciation as on 1st April, 2022	11.98	1.67	2.72	0.91	0.66	8.63	0.84	22.80	50.21
Depreciation for the current year:									
a. Other assets	9.67	0.92	3.12	6.38	16.90	4.03	0.74	18.28	60.04
b. Accumulated Depreciation on Deletions	2.92	0.04	0.01	-	0.72	5.25	0.19	-	9.13
Accumulated Depreciation as on 31st March, 2023	18.73	2.55	5.83	7.29	16.84	7.41	1.39	41.08	101.12
Carrying Value as on 31st March, 2023	28.49	1.23	7.82	7.90	4.26	4.13	0.56	149.18	203.57

The changes in the carrying value of the property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Plant and Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Building	Land Development	Others			Total
						Computers	Temporary Constructions	Right of Use	
Gross Carrying Value as on 1st April, 2021	13.24	1.24	1.43	-	-	8.12	0.21	34.18	58.42
Additions during the year:									
a. Other additions	23.62	1.81	9.07	3.99	12.86	4.39	1.69	130.77	188.20
Deductions during the year:									
a. Other deductions									
Gross Carrying Value as on 31st March, 2022	36.86	3.05	10.50	3.99	12.86	12.51	1.90	164.95	246.62
Accumulated Depreciation as on 1st April, 2021	7.24	1.04	1.24	-	-	6.63	0.19	8.52	24.86
Depreciation for the current year:									
a. Other assets	4.74	0.63	1.48	0.91	0.66	2.00	0.65	14.28	25.35
Accumulated Depreciation as on 31st March, 2022	11.98	1.67	2.72	0.91	0.66	8.63	0.84	22.80	50.21
Carrying Value as on 31st March, 2022	24.88	1.38	7.78	3.08	12.20	3.88	1.06	142.15	196.41

Notes:

- Refer to Note 16 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.
- For Capital Commitments, Refer Note 52(ii).
- The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.

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NOTE 5(b): INTANGIBLE ASSETS**The changes in the carrying value of intangible assets for the year ended 31st March, 2023**

Particulars	Software
Gross Carrying Amount as on 1st April, 2022	13.46
Additions during the year	2.68
Deductions during the year	6.36
Gross Carrying amount as on 31st March, 2023	9.78
Accumulated Amortization as on 1st April, 2022	9.11
Amortization charged during the year	3.06
Accumulated Amortization on Deletions	6.02
Accumulated amortization as on 31st March, 2023	6.15
Carrying Value as on 31st March, 2023	3.63

Intangible Assets under development Outsourced	-
Intangible Assets under development Inhouse	-

The changes in the carrying value of intangible assets for the year ended 31st March, 2022

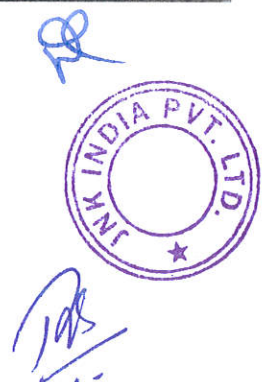
Particulars	Software
Gross Carrying Value as on 1st April, 2021	8.18
Additions during the year	5.28
Deductions during the year	-
Gross Carrying Value as on 31st March, 2022	13.46
Accumulated Depreciation as on 1st April, 2021	7.13
Amortization charged during the year	1.98
Accumulated Depreciation as on 31st March, 2022	9.11
Carrying Value as on 31st March, 2022	4.35

Intangible Assets under development Outsourced	-
Intangible Assets under development Inhouse	-

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NOTE 23 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
a) Sale of Products		
Domestic Goods	952.11	484.87
Export	1,305.50	1,143.29
b) Sale of Services		
Domestic Supply	293.34	245.04
Export	1,494.96	1,014.81
(i)	4,045.91	2,888.01
Disaggregate revenue information		
Supply of Goods	2,257.61	1,628.16
Engineering Service	65.31	291.13
Erection & Commissioning Charges	682.07	395.68
Works Contract Charges	268.71	181.91
Freight, Insurance & Inspection Charges	772.21	391.13
	4,045.91	2,888.01
c) Other Operating Revenues		
Duty Drawback Received	4.84	3.02
Duty Credit Scrip Sold	2.67	0.16
(ii)	7.51	3.18
(i+ii)	4,053.42	2,891.19
NOTE 24 : OTHER INCOME	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
a) Interest Income:		
Interest on Fixed Deposits	7.75	5.95
Interest on Loan Received	0.25	-
b) Other Non-Operating Income:		
Bad Debts Recovered	29.43	0.07
Profit on Mutual Fund Redemption	0.82	0.59
Expenses Provision Write Back	-	0.38
Sale of Scrap	3.95	-
Notional Interest Income	0.11	0.11
Notice Pay Recovery	0.30	0.09
Miscellaneous Income	-	0.04
	42.61	7.23

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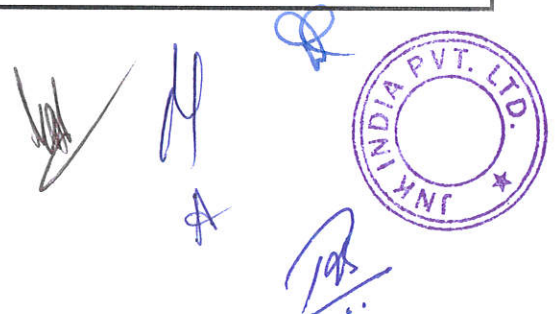


NOTE 25 :CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, STOCK-IN-TRADE AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Raw Material:		
Opening Stock	624.37	51.76
Less: Closing Stock	445.64	624.37
(i)	178.73	-572.61
Work-In-Progress:		
Opening Stock	-	-
Less: Closing Stock	374.89	-
(ii)	(374.89)	-
(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories (i+ii)	(196.16)	(572.61)
NOTE 26 : PROJECT EXPENSES	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Freight Charges	510.20	311.87
Erection & Commissioning Charges	123.87	61.52
Fabrication Charges	102.27	63.20
Transportation Charges	92.48	55.83
Manpower Cost	48.48	24.67
Technical Service Charges	44.85	9.12
Other Project Expenses	38.77	21.69
Inspection Testing Charges	28.31	15.55
Clearing & Forwarding Charges	26.16	17.95
Refractory Application Works	22.24	25.18
Crane Hire	20.33	12.04
Detailed Engineering, Design & Drafting Charges	16.52	5.30
Insurance	15.08	11.20
Diesel Consumption	14.50	8.61
Site Expenses	12.11	12.07
Project Consumables	11.02	-
	1,127.19	655.80

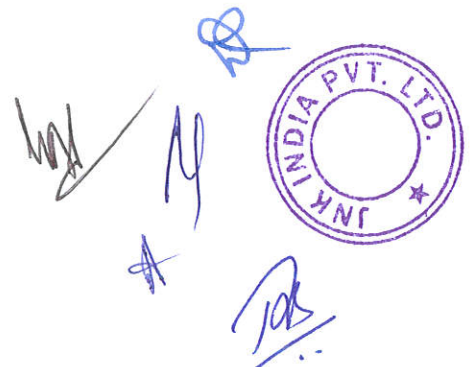





NOTE 27 : EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
(i) Salaries and Wages:		
Salaries	300.85	245.43
Director's Remuneration	153.40	151.60
(ii) Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds:		
Provident Fund	10.37	7.16
Gratuity Scheme	1.52	0.91
Employees State Insurance Fund	0.02	0.08
Employee Deposit Linked Insurance	0.12	-
Maharashtra Labour Welfare Fund	0.02	0.02
Profession Tax	0.01	-
(iii) Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOP)		
Employee Benefit Expenses (ESOP)	50.72	-
(iii) Staff Welfare Expenses		
Ex Gratia	4.24	3.98
Staff Welfare	4.67	2.70
Staff Insurance	3.67	2.50
	529.61	414.38
NOTE 28 : FINANCE COSTS	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
a) Interest		
Interest on Overdraft / Cash Credit Facility	6.68	1.70
Interest on Leases	6.63	6.33
Interest on Car Loan	0.36	0.34
Interest on Inter Corporate Deposit	0.04	0.19
b) Other Borrowing Costs		
Bank Guarantee Charges	24.34	6.01
Stamp Duty Charges	4.50	0.52
Loan Processing Fees	3.45	-
Bank Charges	2.05	0.71
Exchange Fluctuations Loss	1.38	21.56
Facility Fees	0.28	-
LC Amendment Charges	0.21	0.02
LC Issuance Charges	0.20	0.46
Credit Rating Fees	0.18	-
	50.30	37.84



NOTE 29 : DEPRECIATION & AMORTIZATION EXPENSES	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Depreciation of Tangible Assets	41.76	11.06
Amortization of Intangible Assets	3.06	1.98
Amortization of Leases	18.28	14.28
	63.10	27.32
NOTE 30 : OTHER EXPENSES		
	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Legal, Professional & Consultancy Charges	155.29	121.31
Traveling & Conveyance	39.41	26.87
Other Expenses	36.76	18.94
Rent	16.12	25.68
Rates & Taxes	12.30	6.93
Warranty Expenses	9.11	7.16
Commission Charges	8.39	116.69
Petrol & Fuel	7.42	5.54
Repairs & Maintenance	6.99	3.45
CSR Expenses	5.42	2.92
Business Promotion Expenses	3.13	1.54
Assets Written Off	2.77	-
Provision for Bad Debts	2.22	16.32
Handling Charges	1.72	0.57
Statutory Audit Fees	0.90	0.75
Insurance	0.17	0.12
	308.12	354.79
NOTE 31 : CURRENT TAX EXPENSE		
	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
Current Year Tax	180.00	128.41
Prior Period Taxes	0.44	-
	180.44	128.41



 The image shows several handwritten signatures in blue ink. To the right, there is a circular purple stamp with the text "JNK INDIA PVT. LTD." around the perimeter and a star at the bottom.

(All amounts in INR in millions, except share data and where otherwise stated)

NOTE 32: EARNINGS PER SHARE

Particulars	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (Rs.)	466.34	359.49
Weighted Average number of Equity Share Outstanding during the year	96,00,000	96,00,000
Basic EPS (Rs.)	48.58	99.83
Diluted EPS (Rs.)*	47.62	99.83
Nominal value per share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00

* Diluted EPS is computed considering full dilution arising out of employees stock options.

NOTE 33: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

A. Related Party Relationships:

Related Party Name	Relationship	Ownership Interest (in %)	
		FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
Mascot Capital & Marketing Pvt Ltd	Investor Company	47%	47%
JNK Heaters Co Ltd (Korea)	Investor Company	26%	26%
Mascot Business Solutions Pvt Ltd	Entity with Joint or Common Control	-	-
JNK Heaters Co. Ltd (Project Office, India)	Entity with Joint or Common Control	-	-
Mascot Business Solutions Pvt Ltd	Entity with Joint or Common Control	-	-
Mascot Dynamics Pvt Ltd	Entity with Joint or Common Control	-	-
Mascot Flowtech Pvt Ltd	Entity with Joint or Common Control	-	-
Porvair Filtration India Pvt Ltd	Entity with Joint or Common Control	-	-
Kal Energy India Pvt Ltd	Entity with Joint or Common Control	-	-
JNK India Private FZE	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	100%	100%
JNK Renewable Energy Pvt Ltd	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	100%	NA
Dipak Bharuka	CEO (Key Management Personnel)	10%	10%
Arvind Kamath	Wholetime Director	-	-
Bang Hee Kim	Director	-	-
Goutam Rampelli	Wholetime Director	12%	12%
Priya Bharuka	Relative of KMP	-	-

B. Related Party Transactions:

Transactions with the related parties as defined in the Indian Accounting Standard 24 are given below:

i. Key Management Personnel Compensation:

Related Party Name	Relationship	Nature of transactions	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-22
Arvind Kamath	Wholetime Director	Director's Remuneration	93.48	92.40
Goutam Rampelli	Wholetime Director	Director's Remuneration	59.92	59.20
Bang Hee Kim	Director	Professional Services	59.92	23.20
Dipak Bharuka	CEO (KMP)	Remuneration	54.44	48.91
Total Compensation			267.76	223.71

ii. Transactions with Related Parties:

Related Party Name	Relationship	Nature of transactions	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
JNK Heaters Co Ltd (Korea)	Investor Company	Sale of Goods	1,282.41	1,034.33
		Dividend Paid	3.18	-
		Purchase of Goods	151.16	-
		Sale of Service	850.05	629.33
		Advances Received in Course of Business	298.63	1,409.66
		Technical Service Charges	34.25	-



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JNK Heaters Co. Ltd (Project Office, India)	Entity with Joint or Common Control	Sale of Goods	651.39	459.77
		Advances Received in Course of Business	566.04	207.46
		Sale of Engineering, Erection & Works Contract Services	9.80	65.54
		Reimbursement of Expenses	0.25	0.61
		Construction Charges Income	13.00	45.54
JNK India Private FZE	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Reimbursement of Expenses	2.33	5.44
		Erection Service Expenses	115.63	30.16
		Advances Given in course of Business	11.66	0.37
		Investment in Subsidiary	-	0.10
Mascot Dynamics Pvt. Ltd	Entity with Joint or Common Control	Loan Taken	35.00	20.00
		Interest on Loan Taken	0.04	0.19
		Duty Credit Scrips Sold	1.26	-
		Loan Given	5.00	-
		Interest on Loan Receivable	0.01	-
		Loan Repaid	35.00	-
		Loan Given Received Back	5.00	-
Arvind Kamath	Wholetime Director	Director's Remuneration	93.48	92.40
		Reimbursement of Expenses	1.83	0.02
Goutam Rampelli	Wholetime Director	Director's Remuneration	59.92	59.20
		Reimbursement of Expenses	0.26	0.10
		Dividend Payment	1.73	-
		Sale of Car	0.61	-
Bang Hee Kim	Director	Director's Remuneration	59.92	23.20
Dipak Bharuka	CEO	Remuneration including Bonus & Incentives	54.44	48.91
		Reimbursement of Expenses	1.63	0.24
		Rent Paid	1.35	1.01
		Business Advance	2.12	0.60
		Dividend Paid	1.44	-
JNK Renewable Energy Pvt Ltd	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Investment in Subsidiary	1.00	-
		Loan Given	21.77	-
		Interest on Loan (Income)	0.24	-
Mascot Capital & Marketing Pvt Ltd	Investor Company	Dividend Paid	6.77	-
		Professional Fees Expenses	-	0.11
Priya Bharuka	Relative of Key Person	Professional Fees Expenses	4.32	4.25
		Rent Paid	1.35	1.01
Mascot Business Solutions Pvt Ltd	Entity with Joint or Common Control	Professional Fees Expenses	0.33	0.52
Mascot Flowtech Pvt Ltd	Entity with Joint or Common Control	Technical Service Expenses	1.11	-
Total			4,386.71	4,140.07



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C. Related Party Balances:

Following are the related party outstanding balances:

Related Party Name	Relationship	Nature of balances	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
JNK Heaters Co Ltd (Korea)	Investor Company	Trade Payable	31.16	1.36
		Trade Receivable	188.00	760.91
		Advance Received in Course of Business	8.19	748.80
JNK Heaters Co. Ltd (Project Office, India)	Entity with Joint or Common Control	Trade Receivable	386.15	236.75
		Advance Received in Course of Business	505.93	192.23
		Reimbursement of Expenses (Paid)	1.48	1.30
JNK India Private FZE	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Erection Service Charges –Trade Payable	9.66	7.53
		Staff Salary Payable	4.10	1.77
		Advance Given in Course of Business	-	0.37
		Investment in Subsidiary	0.10	0.10
Arvind Kamath	Wholetime Director	Director's Remuneration & Incentives	38.98	33.49
		Reimbursement of Expenses (Paid)	0.32	-
Goutam Rampelli	Wholetime Director	Director's Remuneration & Incentives	20.61	20.73
		Reimbursement of Expenses (Paid)	-	0.26
		Advance Given in Course of Business	0.11	-
Bang Hee Kim	Director	Professional Fees Payable	32.29	1.57
Dipak Bharuka	CEO	Remuneration & Incentives	-	12.78
		Remuneration	14.40	-
		Reimbursement of Expenses (Paid)	-	0.20
		Advance Given	0.69	0.38
JNK Renewable Energy Pvt Ltd	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Investment in Subsidiary	1.00	-
		Loan Given	11.98	-
Mascot Dynamics Pvt. Ltd	Entity with Joint or Common Control	Loan Receivable	-	-
Priya Bharuka	Relative of KMP	Professional Services	-	4.32
		Rent Paid	0.12	-
Mascot Business Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Entity with Joint or Common Control	Professional Services Payable	0.03	0.41
Total			1,255.30	2,025.26

D. Terms and Conditions:

a) Transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

b) All the credit facilities of INR 301.41 Million (P.Y. INR 31.37 Million) and are guaranteed by Mr Arvind Kamath, Mr Goutam Rampelli, Mr. Dipak Bharuka, Mrs. Priya Bharuka, Mascot Capital & Marketing Pvt Ltd and Mascot Business Solution Pvt Ltd. Term loan of INR 36.22 Million as on 31st March, 2023 (INR 28.53 Million as on 31st March, 2022) comprises of car loans and GECL Loan which is part of the credit facilities availed.



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NOTE 34 : CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Claims Against the company not acknowledged as debts

Contingent Liabilities	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
Income Tax (AY 2020-21)	0.28	0.28
Income Tax (AY 2013-14)	2.00	2.00
CST (F.Y. 2011-12)	10.53	10.53

The Income Tax demands for AY 2020-21 has been raised on account of late payment of employee contribution to Provident Fund. The company has submitted online responses disagreeing with the Demand stating that the contribution has been paid to respective funds before the due date for filing return of income and the same should be allowed.

The Income Tax Demands for AY 2013-14 relate to disallowance of TDS Credit pertaining to income booked in the relevant Assessment Years but appearing in Form 26AS of the subsequent Assessment Years. The company has submitted online responses disagreeing with the Demands.

The CST Demand for FY 2011-12 is due to disallowance of Sales u/s 6(2) of the CST Act, 1956 by the Department during Assessment for which the company had filed an appeal with Deputy Commissioner Sales Tax (Appeals). The said Appeal was disposed by Deputy Commissioner of Sales tax (Appeals) against the company vide order dated 30.03.2017. The company in turn has filed an appeal with the Sales Tax Tribunal against the said order on 14.06.2017. The outcome of this matter is expected to come in a positive manner and these probable liability may get waive off in future.

NOTE 35: PAYMENTS MADE TO THE AUDITOR

Particulars	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
As Auditors	1.00	0.60
For Taxation Matters	0.40	0.15
For Company Law Matters	-	-
For Other Services	0.32	0.08
For Reimbursement of Expenses	-	-
Total	1.72	0.83

NOTE 36 : FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Particulars	FY 2022-2023					
	Carrying Amount	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Level of input used in		
				Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets						
Investments*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	13.81	13.81	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	1,143.50	1,143.50	-	-	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents and Other Bank Balances	463.47	463.47	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	207.98	207.98	-	-	-	-
	1,828.76	1,828.76	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	337.63	337.63	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability	103.09	103.09	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	406.12	406.12	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	167.72	167.72	-	-	-	-
	1,014.56	1,014.56	-	-	-	-



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Particulars	FY 2021-2022					
	Carrying Amount	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Level of input used in		
				Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets						
Investments*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	2.35	2.35	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	1,100.10	1,100.10	-	-	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents and Other Bank Balances	252.99	252.99	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	128.84	128.84	-	-	-	-
	1,484.28	1,484.28	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	59.90	59.90	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability	89.85	89.85	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	455.36	455.36	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	189.76	189.76	-	-	-	-
	794.87	794.87	-	-	-	-

*Exclude investment in subsidiaries amounting to INR 1.10 Million (Previous Year Rs. 0.10 Million) as it is carried at cost.

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, loans, advances, cash and other bank balances are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short term nature. The carrying amounts of long term loans given with fixed rate of interest are considered at fair value.

The carrying amount of trade and other payables are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short term nature. The carrying amounts of borrowings with floating rate of interest are considered to be close to fair value.

NOTE 37 : CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of capital management of the Company is to maximise Shareholder value. The Company monitors capital using Debt-Equity ratio which is total debt divided by total equity. For the purposes of capital management, the Company considers the following components of its Balance Sheet to manage capital:

Total equity includes General reserve, Retained earnings, Share capital and Security premium.
Total debt includes current debt plus non-current debt.

The Debt-Equity ratio at the end of the reporting period are as under:

Particulars	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
Non-Current borrowing	112.89	102.07
Current Borrowing	327.83	47.68
Total Debt	440.72	149.75
Total Equity	1,224.06	721.43
Adjusted Net Debt to Adjusted Equity Ratio	0.36	0.21

NOTE 38 : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board oversee the management of these financial risks through its Risk Management Committee as per Company's existing policy.

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



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A. Credit risk

i. Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables), deposits with banks and other financial instruments. Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed upon. Details of the same have been discussed below.

ii. Exposure to Risk

a. Trade receivables

The Company extends credit to customers in the normal course of business. The Company considers factors such as financial conditions / market practices, credit track record in the market, analysis of historical bad debts and past dealings for extension of credit to customers. Individual credit limits are set accordingly. The Company monitors the payment track record of the customers and ageing of receivables. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company considers the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables including retention money as low.

b. Change in allowance for Bad and Doubtful Debts

Particulars	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
As at the beginning of the year	24.10	7.78
Add: Provisions during the year	4.57	22.73
Less: Utilised during the year	2.35	6.41
As at the end of the year	26.32	24.10

Provision Matrix used in case of Trade Receivables including Retention money

Categories	Historical Provision Rates (Representative)
Less than 6 months	0%
More than 6 months but less than 1 year	1%
More than 1 year but less than 2 years	1%
More than 2 years but less than 3 years	2%
More than 3 years	100%

c. Other Financial Instruments

The Company considers factors such as track record, size of the institution, market reputation, financial strength/rating and service standards to select the banks with which balances and deposits are maintained. Generally, the balances are maintained with the institutions from which the Company has also availed borrowings.

B. Liquidity Risk

i. Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. For the Company, liquidity risk arises from obligations on account of financial liabilities – borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of the financial assets and liabilities. It maintains adequate sources of financing including loans, debt and other borrowings.

ii. Exposure to Risk:

The company has sufficient Bank balance to discharge it's immediate cash flows.

As at 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Note No.	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 5 years	Exceeding 5 years	Total
Borrowings	16	337.63	305.24	32.39	-	337.63
Lease Liability	17	103.09	22.59	80.50	-	103.09
Trade Payables	21	406.12	406.12	-	-	406.12
Other Current Liabilities	19	994.58	844.61	149.97	-	994.58
Total		1,841.42	1,578.56	262.86	-	1,841.42



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As at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Note No.	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 5 years	Exceeding 5 years	Total
Borrowings	16	59.90	32.98	26.92	-	59.90
Lease Liability	17	89.85	14.70	75.15	-	89.85
Trade Payables	21	455.36	455.36	-	-	455.36
Other Current Liabilities	19	1,087.66	1,076.55	11.11	-	1,087.66
Total		1,692.77	1,579.59	113.18	-	1,692.77

C. Market Risk -

i. Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes.

ii. Exposure to Risk

a. Interest Rate Risk

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of change in interest rates. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of floating rate financial instruments to a reasonably possible change in interest rates. The risk estimates provided assume a parallel shift of 100 basis points interest rate across all yield curves. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

Sensitivity of Interest Rates:

Impact on Profit / (Loss) before tax

Loans Taken

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Increase in 100 basis points of interest rates	3.05	0.33
Decrease in 100 basis points of interest rates	(3.05)	(0.33)

Loan Given

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Increase in 100 basis points of interest rates	0.12	-
Decrease in 100 basis points of interest rates	(0.12)	-

B. Foreign Currency Risk

The Company has entered into contracts wherein the revenue is receivable in foreign currency. These are not hedged.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the Rupee against the relevant foreign currencies. 1% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. This is mainly attributable to the net exposure outstanding on receivables or payables in the Company at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 1% change in foreign currency rate.

Sensitivity of Foreign Exchange Rates

Impact on Profit / (Loss) before tax

Trade Receivables:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Increase in 1% USD/INR	3.75	7.97
Increase in 1% EURO/INR	-	0.04
Decrease in 1% USD/INR	(3.75)	(7.97)
Decrease in 1% EURO/INR	-	(0.04)

Trade Payables:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Increase in 1% USD/INR	(2.06)	(1.84)
Increase in 1% EURO/INR	-	-
Decrease in 1% USD/INR	2.06	1.84
Decrease in 1% EURO/INR	-	-



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C. Other Price Risk

The Company's investments are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investments. These securities are unquoted. The Company manages the price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity / mutual fund instruments. Company is not exposed to significant price risks.

NOTE 39 : TRADE PAYABLE – DETAILS RELATING TO MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

Particulars	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year under MSMED Act, 2006	45.74	122.76
The Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006 on the above amount and unpaid	-	1.71
The amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period (where the principal has been paid but interest under the MSMED Act, 2006 not paid)	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act 2006	-	-

NOTE 40 : REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS AS PER IND AS 115

i) Revenue by category of contracts:

Particulars	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
Over a period of time basis	1,788.30	1,259.85
At a point-in-time basis	2,257.61	1,628.16
Total revenue from contracts with customers	4,045.91	2,888.01

ii) Revenue by geographical market:

Particulars	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
Within India	1,245.45	729.91
Outside India	2,800.46	2,158.10
Total revenue from contracts with customers	4,045.91	2,888.01

iii) Contract Balances:

Particulars	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
Trade Receivables (Note 12)	1,143.50	1,100.10
Retention Money Receivable from Customers (Contract Asset) (Note 8)	179.05	99.78
Unbilled Revenue (Contract Asset) (Note 8)	19.27	-
Retention money payable to vendors (Contract Liability) (Note 18)	56.92	78.36
Customer Advances (Contract Liability) (Note 19)	654.71	1,006.28
Due to Customer (Contract Liability) (Note 19)	162.25	-

Contract assets primarily relate to the Company's rights to consideration for work completed at the reporting date from contracts. The Contract assets are transferred to Trade receivables on completion of milestones.

The contract liabilities relate to customer advances where performance obligations are yet to be fulfilled as per the contracts. The fulfilment of the performance obligations will extinguish these liabilities and revenue will be recognised, with no impact on the Company's cash positions on specific projects.

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iv) Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning of the year:

Particulars	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
Customer Advance	1,390.56	869.70

NOTE 41 : DISCLOSURE ON SEGMENT REPORTING AS PER IND AS 108

The company is engaged in Fired Heaters products. Considering the nature of company's business and operations as well as reviews of operating results by the Chief Operating Decision Makers, the company has identified Fired Heaters and related products as only responsible segment in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 108 operating segment.

The Board of Directors of the Company has identified Chief Executive Officer as the chief operating decision maker of the Company.

Since company operates in a single segment (business activity) of Fired Heaters and related products, disclosure regarding operating segments is not given.

Disclosure regarding Geographical Areas is as follows:

A. INFORMATION ON REVENUE

Particulars	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
REVENUE FROM COUNTRY OF DOMICILE - INDIA		
From Sale of Goods (a)	952.11	484.87
From Sale of Services (b)	293.34	245.04
REVENUE FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES		
From Sale of Goods in Following Countries (c)	1,305.50	1,143.29
South Korea	1,301.18	1,034.33
Nigeria	4.32	108.96
Sale of Services in Following Countries (d)	1,494.96	1,014.81
South Korea	868.32	629.33
Italy	32.17	-
Nigeria	594.47	385.48
Total Revenue from Operations (a+b+c+d)	4,045.91	2,888.01

B. INFORMATION ON NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Particulars	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
Non-Current Assets In Country Of Domicile**	300.23	283.69
Non-Current Assets In Foreign Countries**	0.10	0.10

** Excluding Deferred Tax Assets

NOTE 42 : DISCLOSURE ASSOCIATED WITH GRATUITY

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan and company is exposed to the Following Risks:

1. Investment risk:

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for the plan in India, it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities, and other debt instruments.

2. Interest risk:

A fall in the discount rate which is linked to the G.Sec. Rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision. A fall in the discount rate generally increases the mark to market value of the assets depending on the duration of asset.

3. Longevity risk:

Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.

4. Salary risk:

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members. As such, an increase in the salary of the members more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability.



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The following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at 31st March, 2023.

A. Change in Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning		
Current Service Cost	1.52	0.60
Past Service Cost	3.89	3.29
(Gain) / Loss on settlements	-	-
Interest Expense	-	-
Benefit Payments from Plan Assets	-	-
Benefit Payments from Employer	-	-
Settlement Payments from Plan Assets	-	-
Settlement Payments from Employer	-	-
Other (Employee Contribution, Taxes, Expenses)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Increase / (Decrease) due to effect of any business combination / divestiture / transfer)	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) due to Plan combination	-	-
Remeasurements - Due to Demographic Assumptions	-	-
Remeasurements - Due to Financial Assumptions	-	-
Remeasurements - Due to Experience Adjustments	0.05	0.05
Defined Benefit Obligation at the end	5.41	3.89

B. Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets

Particulars	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the beginning	2.89	2.25
Interest Income	0.29	0.18
Employer Contributions	1.27	0.50
Employer Direct Benefit Payments	-	-
Employer Direct Settlement Payments	-	-
Benefit Payments from Plan Assets	-	-
Benefit Payments from Employer	-	-
Settlement Payments from Plan Assets	-	-
Settlement Payments from Employer	-	-
Other (Employee Contribution, Taxes, Expenses)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Increase / (Decrease) due to effect of any business combination / divestiture / transfer)	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) due to Plan combination	-	-
Remeasurements - Return on Assets (Excluding Interest Income)	0.01	0.01
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end	4.41	2.89

Weighted Average Asset Allocations at end of current period

Particulars	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022
Banks	0%	0%
Bonds	0%	0%
Gilts	0%	0%
Insurance Policies	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%

Figures in above tables for FY 2022-23 have been estimated by the management in the absence of precise details regarding actuarial valuation. The difference, if any, is not expected to be material.

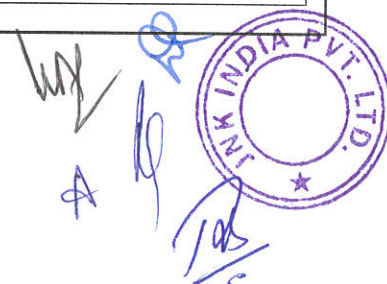
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NOTE 43 : RATIOS

Particulars	Items included	FY 2022-2023	FY 2021-2022	% Increase / (Decrease)	Remarks
Current Ratio (as a proportion)	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	1.64	1.32	24%	Current ratio has improved because current assets have increased more than current liabilities.
Debt – Equity Ratio (as a proportion)	Total Debt / Shareholder's Equity	0.36	0.21	71%	Debt Equity ratio has gone up due to additional loans taken to meet additional business requirements.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (as a times)	Earnings available for debt service / Debt Service	47.02	56.93	-17%	
Return on Equity Ratio (as a percentage)	[Net profit after taxes – Preference dividend] / Average Equity Shareholders Funds	47.94%	66.00%	-27%	Due to increase in share capital from bonus issue in FY 2021-2022.
Inventory turnover ratio (as a times)	Cost of Goods Sold or Sales / Average Inventory	5.60	8.54	-34%	Reduction due to additional inventory for additional business.
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (as a times)	Net Credit Sales / Average Accounts Receivable	3.61	3.53	2%	
Trade payables turnover ratio (as a times)	Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables	3.68	4.30	-15%	
Net capital turnover ratio (as a times)	Net Sales / Average Working Capital	3.41	4.92	-31%	Due to increase in working capital.
Net profit ratio (as a percentage)	Net profit / Sales	11.53%	12.45%	-7%	
Return on Capital employed (as a percentage)	Earnings before interest and taxes / Capital Employed	42.64%	59.07%	-28%	Due to increase in total equity and borrowings
Return on investment (as a percentage)	Earnings from Investment / Investments	1.49%	1.07%	39%	Due to change in rate of interest.

NOTE 44 : CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

a) Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	5.49
b) Amount of expenditure incurred	5.42
c) Shortfall at the end of the year	0.07
d) Total of previous years shortfall	-
e) Reason for shortfall	In FY 2020-2021, excess CSR amount was spent which is adjusted here.
f) Nature of CSR activities	1. Medical Camp held 2. Donations to patients 3. Free Scholarship 4. Medical Treatment
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	Not Applicable
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	Not Applicable



NOTE 45 : ESOP

During the Financial year ended March 31, 2022, the Management of the Company has approved the "JNK EMPLOYEES STOCK OPTION PLAN, 2022. According to the said plan, the selected employees have been granted 2,21,000 ESOPs. The salient features of this Plan are as follows:

I. Grant Details

Description	Grant Date	No of options
Total Options granted	31st March,2022	2,21,000
Less: Lapsed		25,000
Total Options effective		1,96,000

II. Vesting Details

Description	Grant Date	No of options
40% at the end of One year from Grant Date	31st March, 2023	78,400
30% at the end of Second year from Grant Date	31st March, 2024	58,800
30% at the end of Third year from Grant Date	31st March, 2025	58,800
Total		1,96,000

III. Exercise Details

Number of options	Last Date for Exercise	Exercise Price
Exercise of 78,400 Option	30th April, 2023	Rs. 10/- per option
Exercise of Next 58,800 Option	30th April, 2024	Rs. 10/- per option
Exercise of Balance 58,800 Option	30th April, 2025	Rs. 10/- per option

IV. Key assumptions used to estimate the fair value of options granted during the year ended 31 March 2023:

Scheme	FY 2022-2023
Risk Free Rate of Return	7.34%
Industry Beta	1.00
Equity Risk Premium	8.25%
Cost of Equity	15.59%
WACC	13.84%
Model Used	Discounted Cash Flow (DCF)

ESOP pricing is done at fair value of equity shares as computed by an approved Merchant Banker using Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method which is considered appropriate in view of exercise period being very short and expectation of early exercise.

NOTE 46 : CODE ON SOCIAL SECURITY

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') has been notified in the Official Gazette in September 2020 which could impact the contribution by the Company towards certain employment benefits. The effective date from which the changes and rules would become applicable is yet to be notified. Impact of the changes will be assessed and accounted in the relevant period of notification of relevant provisions.

NOTE 47 : EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD:

1. The company has passed a resolution on 16th March, 2023 for converting company from private limited to public limited.
2. The company has passed a resolution on 16th March, 2023 for division of shares from the face value of Rs. 10 to face value of Rs. 2.
3. 78,400 number of ESOPs stand vested on 31st March, 2023 and 78,400 number has been exercised by 12th April, 2023.

NOTE 48 : APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors at their meetings held on 17th May, 2023.

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NOTE 49 : STATUTORY INFORMATION / COMPLIANCE

- (i) The Company does not have any transaction with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for Property, Plant and Equipment (net of advances) is Nil (Previous Year Nil)
- (iii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.)
- (iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- (vi) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- (vii) The Company has not entered with any Scheme(s) of arrangement in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) 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.

NOTE 50: PRIOR PERIOD COMPARATIVE

Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with current year's classifications / disclosures.

Signatures to Notes 1 to 50

As per Our Audit Report of even date

For CVK & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No:101745W



CA K. P. Chaudhari

Partner

Membership No:031661



Place: Mumbai

Date: 17th May, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

JNK India Private Limited



Arvind Kamath

Wholetime Director

DIN : 00656181



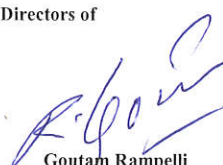
Pravin Sathe

Chief Financial Officer

PAN: AKXPS6529H

Place: Thane

Date: 17th May, 2023



Goutam Rampelli

Wholetime Director

DIN :0726272



Ashish Soni

Company Secretary

M. No.: A26538



Dipak Bharuka

Chief Executive Officer

PAN: AFQPB6782D

