

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members of SEMAC CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **SEMAC CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED** ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone (separate) financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "standalone financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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



Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report including annexures to Director's Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

The Director's Report including annexures to Director's Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of issue of this audit report.

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

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

When we read the Director's Report including annexures to Director's Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Management's Responsibility 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 other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and accounting principles generally accepted in India.



This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i)



of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure – A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
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 purpose 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, Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder;
 - e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure – B" to this report;
 - g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

As per the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, no managerial remuneration has been paid or provided as specified by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.



- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i) the Company has disclosed the pending litigation which would impact its financial position. Refer Note 28 to the standalone financial statements;
 - ii) there has been no material foreseeable losses on long term contracts including derivative contracts, therefore the Company has not made any provision as required under the applicable law or Indian Accounting Standards;
 - iii) there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
 - iv)
 - a) On the basis of the representation from the management no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - b) On the basis of the representation from the management no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - 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



S S KOTHARI MEHTA
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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Rule 11 (e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

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

For **S S Kothari Mehta & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000756N



Neeraj Bansal
Partner

Membership No. 095960

Place: Delhi

Date: 24.05.2022

UDIN: 22095960AJNCMR3716

"ANNEXURE – A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SEMAC CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Referred to in paragraph 1 of report on other legal and regulatory requirement's paragraph of our report on the financial statement of even date,

- (i) (a)(A) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.
- (b) The Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management according to a phased manner program over a period of three years, in our opinion, which is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) Based on records, information and explanations given to us, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) Based on records, information and explanations given to us, the company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (e) On the basis of information and explanation given to us by management there are currently no proceedings that 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) Based on records, information and explanations given to us, the Company does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits during the year from Banks on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requisite quarterly statements filed by the Company with Banks are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.
- (iii) During the year the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. The Company has granted unsecured loan. In respect to this,



(a) The Company has provided unsecured loan of Rs. 267.82 lakhs to Simpark Infrastructure Private Limited during the year. The aggregate amount during the year and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to the loans constitutes for Rs. 267.82 lakhs.

(b) On the basis of information and explanation provided, in respect of the loan provided the terms and conditions of the grant of loan are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) In respect of loan, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated;

(d) In respect of loan granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount.

(e) The loan granted has not fallen due during the year.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3(iii)(f) is not applicable to the Company.

- (iv) Based on records and according to the information and explanation given to us, provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act, as applicable, in respect loans to Directors, including entities in which they are interested and in respect of loans and advances given, investments made and guarantees given, have been complied with by the Company.
- (v) Based on the records and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or deemed deposit from the public within the meaning of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, as per the requirement under section 148(1) of Companies Act, 2013 the Central government has not prescribed for maintenance of cost records for the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs,



value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. Further, there were no undisputed amounts outstanding at year end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues as mentioned in sub-clause (a) above, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute *except for the following:*

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Finance Act, 1994*	Demand of service tax	48.50	F.Y. 2004-2005	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT), Karnataka
The Finance Act, 1994*	Demand of service tax	10.49	F.Y. 2007-2008	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT), Karnataka

* Service tax

(viii) As per the information and explanation given to us and as per the records examined by us, there are no such transactions which previously not recorded in the books of accounts, now has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessment under Income Tax Act, 1961.

(ix) (a) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken loans or other borrowings during the year.

(b) As per the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.



(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not raised funds on short term basis. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary. And there are no associate and joint ventures of the Company.

(f) The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary. And there are no associate and joint ventures of the Company.

(x) (a) As per the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer or term loan during the financial year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and overall examination of the books of account, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully / partly / optionally convertible debentures during the year and hence reporting under paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no cases of fraud noticed or reported by the Company or fraud on the Company during the year.

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

(c) Establishment of vigil mechanism is not applicable to the Company. Therefore paragraph 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xii) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, therefore paragraph 3(xii)(a)(b)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (xiii) As per the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the company has transacted with the related parties which are in compliance with section 177 and section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the Indian Accounting Standard -24 Related Party Disclosures - Refer note no. 36 to the standalone financial statements.
- (xiv) On the basis of information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013.
- (xv) Based on records and on the basis of information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of the Act.
- (xvi) (a) Based on records and information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (b) Based on records and information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, as it is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (c) Based on records and information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulation made by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (d) Based on records and information and explanations given to us, the Group is not having Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulation made by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (xvii) In our opinion and on the basis of information and explanations given to us, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediate preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditor of the Company during the year.



S S KOTHARI MEHTA
& COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) Section 135 of the Act is not applicable to the Company, therefore paragraph 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For S S Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000756N



Neeraj Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 095960

Place: Delhi
Date: 24.05.2022
UDIN: 22095960AJNCMR3716

"ANNEXURE – B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SEMAC CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED

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").

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Semac Consultants Private Limited** ("the Company") as at March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Board of Directors 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over



financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with Reference to these Financial Statements

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

- a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- b) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of standalone 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
- c) 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 standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with Reference to these Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, 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 with reference to these financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements 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, based on records the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and the internal controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements are generally operating effectively as at March 31, 2022 based on the "internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India".

For S S Kothari Mehta & Company

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 000756N



Neeraj Bansal

Partner

Membership No. 095960

Place: Delhi

Date: 24.05.2022

UDIN: 22095960AJNCMR3716

SEMAC CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

₹ in 'Lac

	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
(1) Non - current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	127.36	88.81
Other intangible assets	3	29.79	46.86
Right of use assets	3.1	76.72	113.35
(i) Investments	4.1	6.63	6.63
(iii) Other financial assets	4.2	323.71	64.57
Non current tax assets (net)	5	276.58	60.84
Deffered tax asset	6	775.92	677.48
Other non current assets	7	-	-
		1,616.71	1,058.53
(2) Current assets			
Financial assets	8		
(i) Investments	8.1	1,525.23	205.19
(ii) Trade receivables	8.2	566.97	1,838.94
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	8.3	1,032.68	157.98
(iv) Bank balances	8.4	1,962.20	996.14
(v) Loans	8.5	279.43	1,660.84
(vi) Other financial assets	8.6	1,126.42	1,071.16
Current tax assets (net)	9	97.77	214.67
Other current assets	10	1,289.01	737.31
		7,879.72	6,882.23
Total assets		9,496.43	7,940.76
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	11	182.09	182.09
Other equity	12	4,836.31	4,702.00
		5,018.40	4,884.09
LIABILITIES			
(1) Non - current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	3.1	-	35.87
(ii) Other financial liability	13	286.05	293.87
Provisions	14	119.13	148.23
		405.18	477.97
(2) Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	15		
(i) Borrowings	15.1	-	488.35
(ii) Lease liabilities	15.2	71.12	74.59
(iii) Trade payables	15.3		
- Dues of Small Enterprises and Micro Enterprises		29.87	61.03
- Dues of Creditors Other than Small Enterprises and Micro Enterprises		952.49	792.54
(iv) Other financial liabilities	15.4	103.96	178.59
Provisions	16	149.67	149.99
Other current liabilities	17	2,765.74	833.61
		4,072.85	2,578.70
Total Equity & Liabilities		9,496.43	7,940.76

Significant Accounting Policies

1 & 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements
As per our report of even date

For S.S. Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 000756N

Neeraj Bansal
Partner
Membership No: 095960



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Semac Consultants Private Limited

Abhishek Dalmia
DIN : 00011958

Deepali Dalmia
DIN : 00017415

Place : Coimbatore
Date: May 24, 2022

Place : Delhi
Date: May 24, 2022



SEMAC CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Standalone statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
₹ in 'Lac			
I Revenue from operations	18	5,704.64	2,459.87
II Other income	19	368.55	1,208.57
III Total income (I + II)		<u>6,073.19</u>	<u>3,668.44</u>
IV Expenses			
Cost of services	20	2,960.02	897.24
Employee benefits expenses	21	1,529.80	1,387.33
Finance costs	22	93.53	71.11
Depreciation and amortization expenses	23	122.55	114.54
Other expenses	24	1,370.14	1,145.69
Total expenses		<u>6,076.04</u>	<u>3,615.91</u>
V Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax (I - III)		(2.85)	52.53
VI Exceptional items		-	-
VII Profit / (loss) before tax (V + VI)		<u>(2.85)</u>	<u>52.53</u>
VIII Tax expense			
(1) Current tax	25	-	7.53
(2) MAT Credit entitlement		-	(7.53)
(3) Deferred tax	25	(98.23)	(68.04)
Total Tax Expense		<u>(98.23)</u>	<u>(68.04)</u>
IX Profit / (loss) from continuing operations (VII - VIII)		95.38	120.58
X Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations (VII - VIII)		-	-
XI Tax expense of discontinued operations		-	-
XII Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations (after tax) (X - XI)		-	-
XIII Profit/(loss) for the period (IX+XII)		<u>95.38</u>	<u>120.58</u>
XIV Other comprehensive income	26		
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(11.24)	(9.41)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.21	19.43
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	6.29
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total		<u>(11.03)</u>	<u>16.31</u>
XV Total comprehensive income for the period (XIII + XIV)		<u>84.35</u>	<u>136.89</u>
XVI Earnings per equity share (basic & diluted) (in ₹)	27		
For continuing operations			
(Face value of ₹ 10 each)		5.24	6.62
For discontinued operations			
(Face value of ₹ 10 each)		0.00	0.00
For continued & discontinued operations			
(Face value of ₹ 10 each)		5.24	6.62

Significant accounting policies

1 & 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements
As per our report of even date

For S.S. Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 000756N

Neeraj Bansal
Partner
Membership No: 095960



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Semac Consultants Private Limited

Abhishek Dalmia
DIN : 00011958

Deepali Dalmia
DIN : 00017415

Place : Delhi
Date : May 24, 2022

Place : Coimbatore
Date : May 24, 2022



SEMAC CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Standalone statement of cash flows for the year ended March, 2022

	₹ in 'Lac	
Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit before tax	(2.85)	52.53
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization	122.55	114.54
Sundry balances written off	4.55	2.62
Provision for ECL	514.90	302.19
Bad debts/ advances written off	29.66	192.97
Finance cost	93.53	71.11
Interest income	(250.19)	(275.05)
Sundry balances/provision no longer required written back	(45.24)	(506.76)
Loss on reclassification of FCTR	49.95	6.29
Foreign exchange -Gain	(17.44)	
Profit on sale of investment	(31.62)	(11.15)
Loss on sale of investment	8.19	-
(Profit)/loss on sale of tangible assets	(0.31)	7.00
Operating profit before working capital changes	475.67	(43.70)
Adjustments for working capital changes :		
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	167.47	1,362.63
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	742.21	(395.96)
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets	(749.37)	(318.94)
(Increase)/ decrease in loans and other current assets	(551.70)	(1,451.98)
(Increase)/ decrease in short term borrowings	-	
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions	(40.66)	(642.25)
Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities	(82.46)	
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	1,934.46	148.97
Cash Generated from Operations	1,895.63	(1,341.24)
Direct taxes (paid)/refundable (net)	(98.84)	527.95
Net Cash from Operating activities	1,796.79	(813.29)
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of tangible & intangible assets	(68.36)	(38.01)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets	0.36	0.42
Fixed deposits made	(1,244.87)	(138.23)
Fixed deposits redeemed	278.81	
Purchase of investments	(1,700.63)	(300.00)
Proceeds from sale of investments	380.58	408.06
Loan given to other parties	(121.46)	
Proceeds from loans to other parties	1,650.00	
Dividend received	405.01	
Profit on sale of investment	23.43	1.49
Interest Received	128.71	233.89
Net Cash (used in)/generated from Investing Activities	(268.41)	167.61
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Repayment of Short term Borrowings	(41.09)	869.09
Repayment of borrowings to related party	(447.26)	(383.00)
Repayment of principal on lease liability	(76.45)	(61.80)
Payment of Interest on lease liabilities	(10.21)	(18.04)
Repayment of Long term Borrowings	-	(0.24)
Finance Cost	(78.57)	(42.15)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	(653.68)	363.85
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	874.70	(281.83)
Cash and cash equivalents (Opening Balance)	157.98	439.21
Cash and cash equivalents (Closing Balance)	1,032.69	157.99



SEMAM CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Standalone statement of cash flows for the year ended March, 2022

₹ in 'Lac

Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents	2021-22	2020-21
Balances with banks		
- in Current Accounts	1,032.68	157.01
- On cash credit accounts		
- Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months		
Cash on hand	0.00	0.97
Cheques in hand		
Net Cash & Cash Equivalents	1,032.68	157.98

Note:


- 1) Cash & cash equivalents components are as per note 8.3
- 2) The statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) - 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".
- 3) Change in the liability arising from financing activities during the year

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	Cash flows	Others	As at 31st March 2022
Lease Liability	110.46	(86.66)	25.28	71.12
Borrowings	488.35	(488.35)		-
Other financing liability	-	(78.67)	78.67	-
	598.81	(653.68)	103.95	71.12

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	Cash flows	Others	As at 31st March 2021
Lease Liability	173.73	(79.85)	16.58	110.46
Borrowings	-	486.09	2.27	488.35
Other financing liability	-	(42.39)	42.39	-
	173.73	363.85	61.24	598.81

As per our report of even date

For S.S. Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 000756N



Neeraj Bansal
Partner
Membership No: 095960



Place : Delhi
Date: May 24, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Semac Consultants Private Limited



Abhishek Dalmia
DIN : 00011958



Deepali Dalmia
DIN : 00017415

Place : Coimbatore
Date: May 24, 2022



SEMAM CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Standalone Statement of Changes In Equity For The Year Ended March 31, 2022
A. Equity Share Capital

₹ in 'Lac

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	Changes during the year	As at March 31, 2021	Changes during the Period	As at March 31, 2022
18,20,892 (previous year 18,20,892) equity shares of ₹10/- each	182.09	-	182.09	-	182.09

Also refer Note No. 12

B. Other Equity

₹ in 'Lac

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Items of Other Comprehensive Income		Total
	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign Currency Translation	Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	
As at March 31, 2020	1,641.27	2,862.01	(56.23)	118.08	4,565.13
Additions during the year	-	120.57	6.29	10.02	136.89
As at March 31, 2021	1,641.27	2,982.58	(49.95)	128.11	4,702.02
Additions/deletions during the period	-	95.38	49.95	(11.03)	134.29
As at March 31, 2022	1,641.27	3,077.96	0.00	117.07	4,836.31

Also refer Note No. 13

0

Nature & purpose of reserves
i) General reserves :

General reserve represents the statutory reserve, this is in accordance with Indian Corporate Law wherein a portion of profit is apportioned to general reserve. Under Companies Act, 1956 it was mandatory to transfer the amount before a company can declare dividend. However under Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"), transfer of any amount to general reserve is at the discretion of the Company.

ii) Retained earnings :

Retained earnings represents undistributed profits of the Company which can be distributed to its equity shareholders in accordance with the requirement of the Act.

iii) Other comprehensive income (OCI) reserves :

Other comprehensive income (OCI) reserve represent the balance in equity for items to be accounted in OCI. OCI is classified into (i) items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss, and (ii) items that will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

iv) Foreign currency translation reserve :

Exchange differences relating to the translation of results and net assets of the Company's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Company's presentation currency (i.e. Rupees) are recognised directly in the other comprehensive income and accumulated in foreign translation reserve. Exchange difference previously accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve are reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the foreign operation.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.S. Kothari Mehta & Company

Chartered Accountants

FRN - 000756N



Neeraj Bansal
Partner

Membership No: 095960



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Semam Consultants Private Limited



Abhishek Dalmia
DIN : 00011958



Deepali Dalmia
DIN : 00017415



Place : Delhi

Date: May 24, 2022

Place : Coimbatore

Date: May 24, 2022

SEM MAC CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

NOTE - 3
Property, Plant & Equipment

Particulars	Tangible Assets										Total Tangible Asset	Intangible Assets Computer Software	Total Assets
	Lease hold Improvements	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Electrical Installation	Computers (End-user Devices)	Computers (Servers & Networks)	General Furniture & Fittings	Office equipments	Motor Vehicle - Cars				
GROSS BLOCK													
as at March 31, 2020	45.83	77.23	66.24	18.00	461.32	12.58	188.53	144.49	17.89	1,032.10	496.38	1,528.48	
Addition	-	-	-	-	1.92	-	1.93	1.09	-	4.93	33.08	38.01	
Disposals / Adjustments	(4.98)	-	-	-	(3.82)	-	(9.60)	(6.34)	(14.81)	(39.55)	(0.37)	(39.92)	
as at March 31, 2021	40.85	77.23	66.24	18.00	459.42	12.58	180.85	139.24	3.08	997.48	529.08	1,526.57	
Addition	0.00	-	-	-	18.18	-	8.82	3.21	38.15	68.36	-	68.36	
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(0.85)	-	-	-	(1.50)	(2.36)	-	(2.36)	
as at March 31, 2022	40.85	77.23	66.24	18.00	476.74	12.58	189.68	142.45	39.72	1,063.49	529.08	1,592.57	
DEPRECIATION													
as at March 31, 2020	36.87	44.06	54.94	17.38	453.56	10.71	150.38	130.67	9.94	908.52	473.19	1,381.71	
Charge for the year	4.98	1.90	3.20	0.11	3.32	0.86	12.19	4.54	1.15	32.24	9.43	41.67	
Disposals	(4.99)	-	-	-	-	-	(12.80)	(6.21)	(8.10)	(32.10)	(0.39)	(32.50)	
as at March 31, 2021	36.86	45.96	58.14	17.49	456.87	11.56	149.78	129.00	2.99	908.65	482.22	1,390.88	
Charge for the year	1.66	1.79	2.21	0.08	6.21	0.45	9.08	3.01	5.44	29.92	17.07	47.00	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.97)	-	(1.47)	(2.44)	-	(2.44)	
as at March 31, 2022	38.51	47.75	60.34	17.57	463.08	12.01	157.89	132.01	6.96	936.13	499.30	1,435.43	
NET BLOCK													
as at March 31, 2021	3.99	31.27	8.11	0.51	2.55	1.01	31.08	10.24	0.08	88.81	46.86	135.67	
as at March 31, 2022	2.33	29.48	5.90	0.43	13.66	0.57	31.79	10.43	32.77	127.36	29.79	157.14	



SEMAC CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

₹ in 'Lac

NOTE - 3.1

Right of use assets

Particulars	Category of ROU
	Lease hold Premise
Balance as at 1 April, 2021	252.08
Addition	39.07
Disposal	-
Balance as at March 31st, 2022	291.15

Provision for depreciation

Particulars	Category of ROU
	Lease hold Premise
Balance as at 1 April, 2021	138.73
Addition	75.69
Disposal	-
Balance as at March 31st, 2022	214.42
Net Carrying Value as at March 31st, 2022	76.72

Company has taken office & residential premises on lease. These are accounted as per IND AS 116 & the management has considered all relevant facts and circumstances to classify some of the leases into short term. As a result company elects not to apply the requirements of INDAS 116 and recognise the lease payments associated with those leases on straight-line basis over the lease term.

Interest charge for the year ended 31st March 2022 on lease liabilities 10.21

Total cash outflow (payment) for leases

Leases for which Right of use assets is recognised 86.66
Leases considered as short term 71.12

Movement in Lease liabilities for the year ended 31st March 2022 :-

Particular	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Balance as at 1 April, 2021	110.46	173.73
Addition	37.11	7.23
Finance cost accrued during the period	10.21	18.04
Deletion	-	-
Payment of lease liability	86.66	88.54
Balance at the end as at March 31st, 2022	71.12	110.46

Classification of Lease Liabilities

Non Current Lease Liabilities - 35.87
Current Lease Liabilities 71.12 74.59



4 Financial Asset : Non Current

4.1 Investment	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unquoted investments		
(i) Investments in Subsidiaries (At Cost)		
1,63,150 (FY17-18: 1,63,150) equity shares of Omani Riyal 1/- each, fully paid-up in Semag Oman - LLC, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman	6.63	6.63
Total	6.63	6.63
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	6.63	6.63
Please refer note no.38		

4.2 Other financial asset

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Security deposits		
Unsecured, considered good		
- Rent deposit	66.47	64.32
- Deposits with statutory authorities	10.25	0.25
Retention money receivable	234.43	
Other receivable	12.57	
Total	323.71	64.57
Please refer note no.38		

5 Non current tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Advance payment of taxes (net)	276.58	60.84
	276.58	60.84

6 Deferred Tax Assets

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Deferred tax asset (Net)	275.92	677.48
	275.92	677.48

(ii) Movement in deferred tax items

FY 2021-22	As at March 31, 2021	Recognised in Profit & Loss Account	Recognised in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2022
Deferred tax (liability) / asset in relation to :				
Expenses allowable on payment basis and others	197.83	21.88	-	219.71
Carry forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	227.28	(45.36)	-	181.91
Right of use assets net off Lease Liabilities	0.80	0.61	-	1.41
Security Deposit Rent	9.78	6.95	-	16.73
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan	2.62	-	0.21	2.83
Difference between Written Down Value as per books and as per Income Tax Act, 1961	46.39	(6.98)	-	39.41
Provision for doubtful debt	88.70	121.13	-	209.84
MAT Credit Entitlement	104.09	-	-	104.09
Net Deferred tax (liability) / asset	677.48	98.23	0.21	775.92
FY 2020-21	As at March 31, 2020	Recognised in Profit & Loss Account	Recognised in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2021
Deferred tax (liability) / asset in relation to :				
Expenses allowable on payment basis and others	135.54	62.29	-	197.83
Carry forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	305.74	(78.46)	-	227.28
Right of use assets net off Lease Liabilities	1.46	(0.66)	-	0.80
Security Deposit Rent	8.86	0.92	-	9.78
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan	(16.82)	-	19.43	2.62
Difference between Written Down Value as per books and as per Income Tax Act, 1961	44.79	1.60	-	46.39
Provision for doubtful debt	6.34	82.36	-	88.70
MAT Credit Entitlement	96.55	7.53	-	104.09
Net Deferred tax (liability) / asset	582.47	75.58	19.43	677.48



7 Other non current asset

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Advance lease rent	-	-
Total	-	-

8 Financial Asset : Current

8.1 Investment

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i) Quoted Investments	-	-
9250 equity shares of Zee Entertainment Enterprises of Rs 268.66 each	26.67	-
967 equity shares of India Mart Intermesh Limited of Rs 4390.54 each	41.80	-
Unquoted Investments		
Investments in Mutual Funds	1,456.76	205.19
Total	1,525.23	205.19

Please refer note no. 38

8.2 Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Trade receivable considered good-secured	-	-
Trade receivable considered good-unsecured	566.97	1,838.94
Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivable-credit impaired	833.74	318.84
Less provision for ECL	(833.74)	(318.84)
	566.97	1,838.94

Please refer note no.38

Ageing of trade receivables

	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Undisputed trade receivable - considered good		
current but not due	304.89	1,124.76
less than 6 months past due	37.34	22.63
6 months to one year past due	224.73	691.56
Total	566.97	1,838.94

Disputed trade receivable - credit impaired		
current but not due	-	-
less than 6 months past due	-	-
6 months to one year past due	833.74	318.84
Total	833.74	318.84

8.3 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balances with banks		
- in Current accounts	1,032.68	157.01
Cash on hand	0.00	0.97
Total	1,032.68	157.98

Please refer note no. 15.1 and 38

8.4 Bank balance

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balances with banks		
- In Fixed deposit with maturity of upto 3-12 months (under lien)	1,962.20	996.14
	1,962.20	996.14

Please refer note no. 38



8.5 Loans

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Loans to other parties (refer note i)	267.82	1,650.00
Loans to employees	11.62	10.84
Total	279.43	1,660.84

Please refer note no.38

I Note

- Loan of Rs 16.50 Crore was given to Third Lake Advisors LLP, a limited liability partnership on 18th November, 2020 (Rs. 15.00 Crore) & on 2nd January 2021 (1.50 Crore) for general corporate purposes for a period of six months at interest rate of 10% per annum and has been repaid on 03rd January 2022 (Rs 2.5 Cr) and during March-22 (Rs 14 Cr)
- Loan of Rs 267.82 lacs was given to Simpark Infrastructure Private limited during the year. This loan carries rate of interest of 13% per annum and is due for repayment in December, 2022.

8.6 Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Security deposit		
Earnest money deposit	17.49	27.49
Others	5.81	6.33
Imprest given to employees	5.64	19.55
Interest accrued on loan to others	214.78	97.59
Unbilled revenue	882.70	375.48
- Others	-	146.36
Dividend Receivable	(0.00)	398.37
Total	1,126.42	1,071.16

Please refer note no. 38

9 Current tax asset (net)

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Advance payment of taxes (net)	97.77	214.67
Total	97.77	214.67

10 Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Advance to suppliers	841.80	432.78
Other Advances	46.51	48.67
Prepaid expenses	45.86	45.70
Balance with statutory authorities	354.84	210.15
Total	1,289.01	737.31



11. Equity Share Capital

₹ in 'Lac

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Authorised:		
20,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	200.00	200.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up :		
18,20,892 (previous year 18,20,892) equity shares of Rs.10/- each	182.09	182.09
Total	182.09	182.09

(i) Reconciliation of number and amount of equity shares outstanding:

	No. of shares	₹ in 'Lac
As at March 31, 2021	18,20,892	182.09
Movement during the period	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	18,20,892	182.09

(ii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
Revathi Equipment Ltd. (the Holding Company)	17,37,897	95.44%	14,42,774	79.23%
B. S. Aswathnarayan	-	-	97,390	5.35%
T. S. Gururaj	-	-	95,851	5.26%
	17,37,897	95.44%	16,36,015	89.85%

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 both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

(iii) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

- The Company has one class of equity shares having par value of Rs 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the company, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the company in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders, after distribution of all preferential amounts.
- During the year ended March 31, 2022 the amount of dividend per share recognised as distribution to equity shareholder was Rs. NIL (FY2020-21 Rs. NIL)
- The Company has not issued any shares for consideration other than cash including bonus shares.

Details of shares held by promoters:

Name of Promoter
Revathi Equipment Ltd
Semac Construction Technologies India LLP
Avalokiteshwar Valinw Limited

As at 31st March 2022		
No. of Shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
1745527	95.86%	0.42%
50	0.0027%	0.00%
50	0.0027%	0.00%
1745627	95.87%	

Name of Promoter
Revathi Equipment Ltd
Semac Construction Technologies India LLP
Avalokiteshwar Valinw Limited

As at 31st March 2021		
No. of Shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
1737897	95.44%	16.21%
50	0.0027%	0.00%
50	0.0027%	0.00%
1737997	95.45%	



	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
A. RESERVES & SURPLUS		
General reserve		
Opening balance	1,641.27	1,641.27
Changes during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	<u>1,641.27</u>	<u>1,641.27</u>
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	2,982.58	2,862.00
Add : (Loss)/Profit for the year	95.38	120.57
Balance at the end of the year	<u>3,077.96</u>	<u>2,982.57</u>
B. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR)		
Opening balance	(49.95)	(56.23)
Additions during the period	0.00	6.29
Transfer to statement of profit and loss account	49.95	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>0.00</u>	<u>-49.95</u>
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan		
Opening balance	117.07	118.08
Additions during the period	0.00	10.02
Balance at the end of the year	<u>117.07</u>	<u>128.11</u>
Total	<u>4,836.31</u>	<u>4,702.00</u>

Nature & purpose of reserves**i) General reserve :**

General reserve represents the statutory reserve, this is in accordance with Indian Corporate Law wherein a portion of profit is apportioned to general reserve. Under Companies Act, 1956 it was mandatory to transfer the amount before a company can declare dividend. However under Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"), transfer of any amount to general reserve is at the discretion of the Company.

ii) Retained earnings :

Retained earnings represents undistributed profits of the Company which can be distributed to its equity shareholders in accordance with the requirement of the Act.

iii) Other comprehensive income (OCI) reserves :

Other comprehensive income (OCI) reserve represent the balance in equity for items to be accounted in OCI. OCI is classified into (i) items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss, and (ii) items that will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

iv) Foreign currency translation reserve :

Exchange differences relating to the translation of results and net assets of the Company's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Company's presentation currency (i.e. Rupees) are recognised directly in the other comprehensive income and accumulated in foreign translation reserve. Exchange difference previously accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve are reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the foreign operation.

13 Other financial liability

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Retention money payable	286.05	293.87
Total	<u>286.05</u>	<u>293.87</u>

Please refer note no.38

14 Non current provision

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 35)	107.30	135.67
Provision for leave salary (Refer note 35)	11.83	12.56
	<u>119.13</u>	<u>148.23</u>



15 Financial Liability : Current

15.1 Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Secured - at amortised cost		
- Cash credit / WCDL *	0.00	41.09
Unsecured - at amortised cost		
- From body corporate	-	-
- From related party (refer note (ii))	0.00	447.26
Total	0.00	488.35

Note

- (i) Outstanding loan from holding company of Rs 447.26 lacs (including interest of Rs 2.26 lacs) carrying interest of Rs 9.50% p.a which was repayable on demand has been repaid during the FY 2021-22.
- * The Working Capital Limits (Overdraft of ₹ 50 lakhs and Non Fund based of ₹ 2,950 lakhs) were sanctioned from ICICI Bank Ltd and (Overdraft of ₹ 50 lakhs and Non Fund based of ₹ 1,950 lakhs) were sanctioned from HDFC Bank Ltd.

Security

1. Pannpassu charge on the entire current asset of the company both present and future;
2. Pannpassu charge on FDR amounting to ₹ 1,676.98 lakhs in case of ICICI Bank and ₹ 12.50 Lakhs (50% of ₹ 25 Lakhs) in case of HDFC Bank;
3. Corporate guarantee given by the Holding Company (Revathi Equipment Limited)

Terms of repayment of loan, repayment of loan and rate of interest thereon

Working Capital loan from ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank is repayable on demand and it carries interest rate of 8.85% (Repo rate 4% plus Spread 4.85%) and 7.50% (Repo rate 4% plus Spread 3.50%) respectively.

There is no default in payment of interest during the year. Since, as at March 31, 2022 the overdraft accounts have debit balances therefore classified under cash & cash equivalents.

Please refer note no. 8.3 and 38

15.2 Lease Liability

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Lease liabilities	71.12	74.59
Total	71.12	74.59

Please refer note no. 38

15.3 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
a) Dues of Small Enterprises and Micro Enterprises (Refer Note no. 31)	29.87	61.03
b) Dues of Creditors Other than Small Enterprises and Micro Enterprises	952.49	792.54
Total	982.36	853.57

Please refer note no. 38

Ageing for trade payables

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	MSME*	Other than MSME	MSME*	Other than MSME
less than 1 year	12.15	829.10	40.34	674.41
1-2 years	9.12	7.37	14.66	3.07
2-3 years	1.45	3.20	5.78	11.12
more than 3 years	7.15	112.81	0.25	103.94
Total	29.87	952.49	61.03	792.54

*MSME as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

15.4 Other Financial Liability

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Expenses payable	103.96	178.59
Total	103.96	178.59

Please refer note no.38

16 Current Provision

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 35)	19.55	22.13
Provision for leave salary (Refer note 35)	6.12	3.86
Provision for contingency *	124.00	124.00
Total	149.67	149.99

*Claim made by a client, which is under dispute.

17 Other current liability

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Advance from customers	1,879.11	6.47
Contract Liability	173.35	435.43
Statutory liabilities	534.88	219.89
Employee related dues	178.40	171.82
Total	2,765.74	833.61



18	Revenue from operations		₹ in 'Lac
	<u>Revenue from contracts with customers</u>	<u>Year ended</u> <u>March 31st 2022</u>	<u>Year ended</u> <u>March 31st 2021</u>

(i) Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

	Segment		
(a)	<u>Type of goods or services:</u>		
(i)	<u>Sale of services</u>		
	Engineering consultancy and project management charges	1,653.06	1,254.13
	Work contract services	4,051.58	1,205.74
	Total revenue from contracts with customers	5,704.64	2,459.87
(b)	<u>Location:</u>		
	India	5,704.64	2,335.16
	Outside India	0.00	124.71
	Total revenue from contracts with customers	5,705.00	2,460.00
(c)	<u>Timing of revenue recognition:</u>		
	Services provided at a point in time	1,653.06	1,254.13
	Services provided over the period of time	4,051.58	1,205.74
		5,704.64	2,459.87

(ii) Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers:

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>March 31st 2022</u>	<u>Year ended</u> <u>March 31st 2021</u>
Trade receivables	566.97	1,838.94
Contract liabilities:		
Advance from customers	1,879.11	6.47

(iii) Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>March 31st 2022</u>	<u>Year ended</u> <u>March 31st 2021</u>
Revenue as per contracted price	5,704.64	2,459.87
Revenue from contracts with customers	5,704.64	2,459.87

19 Other Income

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>March 31st 2022</u>	<u>Year ended</u> <u>March 31st 2021</u>
Interest Income from		
- Interest from FDs	57.73	61.78
- Income tax refund	8.73	61.55
- Loans & advances	183.68	151.72
Income from investments	31.62	11.15
Gain on foreign exchange fluctuation (Net)	25.83	0.00
Sundry balances/provision no longer required written back	45.24	506.76
Profit on sale of fixed assets (net)	0.31	0.00
Dividend income	0.00	398.37
Miscellaneous income	15.40	17.25
Total	368.55	1,208.57

20 Cost of services

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>March 31st 2022</u>	<u>Year ended</u> <u>March 31st 2021</u>
Works contract expenses	2,960.02	897.24
Total	2,960.02	897.24

Note:

Excluding project specific employee benefit expense and other overheads



SEMAM CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

₹ in 'Lac

21	Employee benefit expense	Year ended March 31st 2022	Year ended March 31st 2021
	i. Salaries, wages, allowances & commission	1,416.14	1,267.68
	ii. Contribution to gratuity, provident & other funds	106.05	112.02
	iii. Staff welfare expenses	7.61	7.63
	Total	1,529.80	1,387.33
	For Point No. ii, refer Note no.35		
22	Finance cost	Year ended March 31st 2022	Year ended March 31st 2021
	Interest expenses	29.27	2.45
	Interest on delay in payment of statutory dues	0.91	4.66
	Other Borrowing Cost	48.50	37.49
	Interest expenses - others	10.21	15.59
	Interest on delayed MSME payments	4.64	10.92
	Total	93.53	71.11
23	Depreciation and Amortization	Year ended March 31st 2022	Year ended March 31st 2021
	i. Tangible asset	41.75	35.77
	ii. Intangible asset	5.11	5.89
	iii. Right of use asset	75.69	72.87
	Total	122.55	114.54
	Also refer note 3 & 3.1		
24	Other Expense	Year ended March 31st 2022	Year ended March 31st 2021
	Power & fuel	13.91	20.78
	Rent	52.24	47.74
	Repairs on others	57.68	50.56
	Interest on delayed MSME payments	0.00	0.00
	Insurance	49.84	28.29
	Rates & taxes	58.10	13.75
	Bad debts written off	29.66	192.97
	Provision for expected credit loss	514.90	302.19
	Training & Seminar Expense	0.00	0.05
	Travel & conveyance	151.43	90.18
	Vehicle maintenance	0.09	0.46
	Bank charges	0.19	0.00
	Postage & telephone	18.39	18.48
	Loss on Investment	8.19	0.00
	Less: Impairment provision	0.00	0.00
	Printing & stationery	6.81	8.59
	Loss on foreign exchange fluctuation	0.00	14.47
	Corporate social responsibilities	8.00	0.00
	Audit fee & expenses	18.53	12.66
	Sundry balances written off	4.55	2.62
	Professional expense	285.64	280.68
	Loss on sale of fixed assets (Net)	0.00	7.00
	Loss on reclassification of FCTR- Refer Note	49.95	
	Miscellaneous expenses	42.04	54.12
	Total	1,370.14	1,145.69
	Note:		
	i) For audit fee & expenses refer note 30.		
	ii) Amount of FCTR has been reclassified to statement of profit and loss because of closure of operation at Dubai branch		
25	Tax Expense	Year ended March 31st 2022	Year ended March 31st 2021
	Current tax	-	7.53
	MAT Credit entitlement	-	(7.53)
	Deferred tax expense (Charge)	(98.23)	(68.04)
		(98.23)	(68.04)



		₹ in 'Lac	
Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income		Year ended March 31st 2022	Year ended March 31st 2021
<u>Deferred tax related to items recognised in other comprehensive income during the year:</u>			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations		0.21	19.43
Total income tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income		-	-
Total income tax expense recognised		-98.02	-48.61
26	Other Comprehensive Income		
Item that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
Foreign currency translation reserve		0.00	6.29
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		0.00	0.00
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Actuarial gain / (loss) on defined benefit obligation		(11.24)	(9.41)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.21	19.43
Total		(11.03)	16.31
26.1	Reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's tax rate:	27.82%	27.82%
Profit / (loss) before tax		(2.85)	52.53
Income tax expense calculated at 25.17% (including surcharge and education cess)		(0.72)	14.61
Effect of temporary differences		(103.17)	39.75
Effect of brought forward losses		5.66	(122.41)
Effect of earlier year taxes		0.00	0.00
		(98.23)	(68.04)
27	Earnings per share		
		Unit of measurement	Year ended 31st March 2022
			Year ended 31st March 2021
<u>Face value of equity Shares (in Rs.)</u>			
Total number of equity shares outstanding		Number	18,20,892
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS		Number	18,20,892
<u>Continued Operation</u>			
Net profit for calculation of basic and diluted EPS		Rs in 'Lac	95.38
EPS (Basic & Diluted)		In Rs.	5.24
120.58			6.62
<u>Discontinued Operation</u>			
Net profit for calculation of basic and diluted EPS		Rs in 'Lac	-
EPS (Basic & Diluted)		In Rs.	-
<u>Total Operations</u>			
Net profit for calculation of basic and diluted EPS		Rs in 'Lac	95.38
EPS (Basic & Diluted)		In Rs.	5.24
120.58			6.62



28 Contingent liabilities (not provided for) in respect of:

		₹ in 'Lac	
S.N.	Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
a)	Bank Guarantees	1,217.84	625.19
b)	Service tax demands	58.99	58.99
c)	TDS demands	4.78	13.44
	Total	1,281.61	697.63

29 Capital and other commitments:

		₹ in 'Lac	
S.N.	Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
a)	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	Nil	Nil
b)	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on other than capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	Nil	Nil

30 Remuneration paid to Auditors (excluding taxes):

		₹ in 'Lac	
Particulars	2021-22	2020-21	
Statutory auditor	10.65	9.28	
Tax audit	1.50	1.50	
Other services	4.50	0.00	
Reimbursement of expenses	1.88	1.88	
Total	18.53	12.66	

31 Dues of Small Enterprises and Micro Enterprises

The disclosure pursuant to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED Act) for dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is as under:

		₹ in 'Lac	
S.N.	Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
a)	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at end of each accounting year	29.87	61.03
b)	Amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
c)	the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	0.90	-
d)	the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	4.64	10.92
e)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of this Act.	-	-

32 Expenditure in foreign currency (accrual basis):

		₹ in 'Lac	
Particulars	2021-22	2020-21	
Travelling	-	2.47	
Rent	-	4.54	
Professional fee and other expenses	6.64	134.67	
TOTAL	6.64	141.59	

33 Earnings in foreign currency (accrual basis):

		₹ in 'Lac	
Particulars	2021-22	2020-21	
Engineering, consultancy, project management charges (including other income)	Nil	627.23	

34 Segment Information

(i) General Disclosure

The company operates mainly in one business segment viz. engineering, consultancy for commercial and industrial projects being primary segment and all other activities revolve around the main activity. The secondary segment is geographical, information related to which is given under.

The above reportable segments have been identified based on the significant components of the enterprise for which discrete financial information is available and are reviewed by the Chief operating decision maker (CODM) to assess the performance and allocate resources to the operating segments.



(ii) Entity wide disclosure required by IND AS 108 are made as follows:

a) Revenues (including other income) from sale of products/services to external customers

Particulars	₹ in 'Lac	
	Year ended March 31st 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021
India	6,073.19	2,289.25
Outside India	-	1,379.20

b) Segment Assets

Total of non-current assets other than financial instruments, investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate and deferred tax assets broken down by location of the assets, is shown below:

Segment Assets	₹ in 'Lac	
	Year ended March 31st 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021
India	157.14	135.67
Outside India	-	-

(iii) Information about major customers:

Out of total revenue the 95% of revenue earned from major four customers

35 Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans :

The Provident Fund is a defined contribution scheme whereby the company deposits an amount determined as a fixed percentage of basic pay with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

Contribution to defined contribution plans:					₹ in 'Lac
Particulars	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18
Provident fund	66.51	67.84	84.03	95.85	124.22

(ii) Defined benefit plans :

Gratuity (being partly funded) is computed as 15 days salary, for every recognized retirement/ termination / resignation. The Gratuity plan for the company is a defined benefit scheme where annual contributions as per actuarial valuation are charged to the Statement of profit and loss.

The Company also has a leave encashment scheme with defined benefits for its employees. The Company makes provision for such liability in the books of accounts on the basis of year end actuarial valuation. No fund has been created for this scheme.

For summarizing the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the respective plans, the details are as under

A. Statement of profit and loss

Net employee benefit expense

Particulars	₹ in 'Lac			
	2021-22		2020-21	
	Gratuity (partly funded)	Leave encashment	Gratuity (partly funded)	Leave encashment
Current Service cost	21.32	2.22	18.32	5.18
Net Interest cost	11.51	1.18	10.43	1.30
Expected return on plan assets	-	-	-	-
Net actuarial (gain) / loss to be recognized	-	(1.87)	-	(9.79)
Past service cost (vested benefits)	-	-	-	-
Expenses Recognized in the statement of Profit & Loss	32.82	1.54	28.75	(3.31)

B. Balance Sheet

(i) Details of Plan assets/ (liabilities) for gratuity and Leave Encashment

Particulars	₹ in 'Lac			
	2021-22		2020-21	
	Gratuity (partly funded)	Leave encashment	Gratuity (partly funded)	Leave encashment
Defined benefit obligation	(156.36)	(17.95)	(185.71)	(16.41)
Fair value of plan assets	29.51	-	27.91	-
Net Asset/(Liability) recognized in the Balance Sheet	(126.85)	(17.95)	(157.80)	(16.41)



(ii) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
	Gratuity (partly funded)	Leave encashment	Gratuity (partly funded)	Leave encashment
Opening defined benefit obligation	185.71	16.41	179.54	19.72
Interest cost	13.34	1.18	11.84	1.30
Current service cost	21.32	2.22	18.32	5.18
Past service cost (vested benefits)	-	-	-	-
Change in financial assumptions	-	-	-	0.10
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligation	10.96	(1.87)	9.70	(9.89)
Benefit paid	(74.97)	-	(33.70)	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	156.36	17.95	185.70	16.41

(iii) Changes in the fair value of plan assets (gratuity) are as follows:

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
	2021-22		2020-21	
Opening fair value of plan assets	27.97	21.33		
Actual return on Plan Assets	1.95	-		
Investment income	-	1.46		
Contribution during the year	-	26.08		
Benefit paid	-	(21.21)		
Actuarial gain / (loss) on plan assets	(0.40)	0.29		
Closing fair value of plan assets	29.51	27.97		

(iv) The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
	2021-22		2020-21	
Discount rate (%)	6.88%	6.45%		
Expected salary increase (%)	5.00%	5.00%		
Demographic Assumptions				
Retirement Age (year)	60	60		
Attrition / Withdrawal rate (per annum)	10.00%	10.00%		
Mortality rate	100.00%	100.00%		

The estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by Actuary.

(v) Sensitivity analysis of the defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
	Gratuity (partly funded)	Leave encashment	Gratuity (partly funded)	Leave encashment
Impact of the change in discount rate				
Present value of obligation at the end of the period	156.36	17.95	185.71	16.41
Impact due to increase of 1%	147.57	17.40	174.26	15.76
Impact due to decrease of 1%	166.23	18.55	198.55	17.12
Impact of the change in attrition rate				
Present value of obligation at the end of the period	156.36	17.95	185.71	16.41
Impact due to increase of 1%	157.29	17.30	NA	NA
Impact due to decrease of 1%	155.30	18.65	NA	NA
Impact of the change in salary increase				
Present value of obligation at the end of the period	156.36	17.95	185.71	16.41
Impact due to increase of 1%	155.54	18.64	196.60	9.54
Impact due to decrease of 1%	147.06	17.30	175.80	8.72

Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are insignificant & hence ignored.

(vi) Other comprehensive income (OCI):

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
	Gratuity (partly funded)	Leave encashment	Gratuity (partly funded)	Leave encashment
Net cumulative unrecognized actuarial (gain)/loss	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss for the year on PBO	10.96	(1.87)	9.70	(9.79)
Actuarial (gain)/loss for the year on plan asset	0.29	-	(0.29)	-
Unrecognized actuarial (gain)/loss at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Total actuarial (gain)/loss at the end of the year	11.25	(1.87)	9.41	(9.79)



36 Related Party Transactions

a) List of Related Parties

i. Parent company

Name	Status
Revathi Equipment Limited	Parent Company
Renaissance Advanced Consultancy Ltd	Ultimate Parent Company

ii. Subsidiaries and Associates of the Company

Name	Status
Semac & Partners LLC	Subsidiary Company (Muscat)

iii. Key Management Personnel of the Company

Name	Status
Mr. Abhishek Dalmia	Director
Mrs. Deepali Dalmia	Director
Mr. Venkata Ramanan Bapoo	Director
Mr. Kishore Nanik Sidhwani	Resigned, w.e.f November 13, 2021
Mr. Venkatachalam Venkata Subramanian	Additional Director, w.e.f. August 8, 2019
Mr. Sudhir Iyer	Group CFO, w.e.f. August 1, 2020

iv. Enterprises where Key managerial personnel or their relatives have significant influence:

- Semac Construction Technologies India LLP (SCTILLP), formerly known as Renaissance Construction Technologies India LLP (RCTILLP) (Associate of Parent Company w.e.f. 31.03.2020)
- SWBI Design Informatics Private Limited
- Hilltop Metals Limited
- Radha Madhav Trust
- Livia Polymer Products Private Limited

v. Relatives of KMP

Name	Status
Mr. Harivansh Dalmia	Management trainee

b) The following transactions were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business:

Nature of Relationship	Name of Related Party	Nature of Transaction	For the year ended	
			2021-22	2020-21
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Sudhir Iyer	Salary	7.37	0.00
		Professional Fees	7.50	3.33
Relatives of KMP	Mr. Harivansh Dalmia	Salary	1.52	0.00
Enterprises where Key managerial personnel or their relatives have significant influence	Semac Construction Technologies India LLP (SCTILLP)	Professional fees / reimbursement of expenses (Income)	18.29	89.56
		Professional fees / reimbursement of expenses (Expense)	80.05	93.73
		Advances taken	198.87	248.00
		Advances repaid	198.87	248.00
	SWBI Design Informatics Private Limited	Office Rent, Maintenance, Power & Utility	73.17	65.06
	Livia Polymer Product Private Ltd.	Design Fees (Income)	15.00	0.00
	Hilltop Metals Limited	Professional fees (Expenses)	20.40	24.29
	Radha Madhav Trust	Office Rent, Maintenance, Power & Utility	52.35	56.38
Parent Company	Revathi Equipment Limited	Unsecured loans and advances taken	555.00	580.00
		Interest on unsecured loans and advances taken	29.27	2.45
		Unsecured loans and advances repaid	1,000.00	135.00
		Corporate guarantee for obtaining Non Fund Based credit facility from ICICI Bank.	3,000.00	0.00
		Corporate guarantee for obtaining Non Fund Based credit facility from HDFC Bank.	2,000.00	0.00
		Interest on unsecured loans and advances repaid	0.00	0.18
Ultimate Parent Company	Renaissance Advanced Consultancy, Ltd	Sale of Fixed Assets	0.02	0.00
Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture of the Company	Semac LLC	Interest Expense	0.00	9.80
		Other receivable	12.57	0.00
		Dividend received	405.01	0.00
		Professional charges/reimbursement of expenses claimed	0.00	17.11



c) Balances Outstanding at year ended March 31, 2022:

Nature of Relationship	Name of Related Party	Nature of Transaction	2021-22	2020-21
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Sudhir Iyer	Professional Fees	0.00	0.39
Enterprises where Key managerial personnel or their relatives have significant influence	Semac Construction Technologies India LLP	Trade Receivable	0.00	14.64
		Trade Payable	68.95	105.63
		Advances taken	0.00	0.00
	SWBI Design Informatics Private Limited	Office Rent, Maintenance, Power & Utility Payable (last year Debit balance)	0.00	0.41
	SWBI Design Informatics Private Limited	Security Deposit for rent & maintenance recoverable (Debit balance)	29.67	29.67
	Hilltop Metals Limited	Trade payable	1.84	38.98
	Radha Madhav Trust	Security Deposit for rent & maintenance recoverable	21.94	21.94
Parent Company	Revathi Equipment Limited	Corporate guarantee for obtaining Non Fund Based credit facility from DBS Bank.	1,500.00	1,500.00
		Corporate guarantee for obtaining Non Fund Based credit facility from ICICI Bank.	3,000.00	0.00
		Corporate guarantee for obtaining Non Fund Based credit facility from HDFC Bank.	2,000.00	0.00
		Unsecured loans and advances taken	0.00	445.00
		Interest on unsecured loans and advances taken	0.00	2.25
Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture of the Company	Semac LLC	Investment	6.63	6.63
		Other Receivable	12.57	0.00



37 Financial Risk Management

Financial Risk Factors

The Company's operational activities expose to various financial risks i.e. market risk, credit risk and risk of liquidity. The Company realizes that risks are inherent and integral aspect of any business. The primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks and devise appropriate risk management framework for the Company. The senior management provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives

A Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is exposed to the risk of movements in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates that affects its assets, liabilities and future transactions. The Company is exposed to following key market risks:

i. Interest Rate Risk :

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's current borrowings obligations in the nature of cash credit.

Particulars	Fixed Rate Borrowing	Variable Rate Borrowing	₹ in 'Lac
			Total Borrowing
As at March 31, 2022	0.00	0.00	0.00
As at March 31, 2021	488.35	41.09	529.44

Sensitivity analysis - Since the company does not have any variable rate borrowings, the analysis is not required to be given.

Sensitivity on variable rate borrowings

	Impact on Profit & Loss	
	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Interest rate increase by 0.25%	-	(0.10)
Interest rate decrease by 0.25%	-	0.10

ii. Foreign Currency Risk :

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuates because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The details of foreign currency exposure is as follows:

Particulars	Trade Receivable		Trade Payables	
	In FC in 'Lac	Rs in 'Lac	In FC in 'Lac	Rs in 'Lac
<u>Unhedged foreign currency exposures</u>				
Foreign Exposure as at March 31, 2022				
US Dollars	8.10	613.98	1.04	79.07
Omani Rial	0.02	4.30	-	-
Euro	0.00	0.00	0.45	38.31
Foreign Exposure as at March 31, 2021				
US Dollars	8.10	593.22	1.04	76.40
Omani Rial	0.04	6.99	-	-
Euro	-	-	0.45	39.06



Rate Sensitivity

Sensitivity analysis is computed based on the changes in the income and expenses in foreign currency, due to exchange rate fluctuations between the previous reporting period and the current reporting period.

Particulars	Increase / Decrease in basis points	₹ in 'Lac	
		Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021
USD Sensitivity	+ 50 basis points	0.00	0.04
	- 50 basis points	-	(0.04)

* Holding all other variable constant

B Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities and from its financing activities, including deposits and other financial instruments

To manage this, Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings with the Company for extension of credit to customer. Company monitors the payment track record of the customers. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. An impairment analysis is performed at each quarter end on an individual basis for major customers. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets as discussed below. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, the trade receivables are located in several jurisdictions and operate in largely independent markets.

The ageing of trade receivables/contract assets is given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Upto 6 months	More than 6 months	Upto 6 months	More than 6 months
Gross carrying amount (A)	342.24	1,058.47	1,147.38	1,010.40
Expected Credit Losses (B)	0.00	(833.74)	0.00	(318.84)
Net Carrying Amount (A-B)	342.24	224.73	1,147.38	691.56

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved authorities. Credit limits of all authorities are reviewed by the management on regular basis. All balances with banks and financial institutions is subject to low credit risk due to good credit ratings assigned to the Company. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is the carrying amounts.

C Liquidity risk:

The risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's cash flow is a mix of cash flow from collections from customers or account of engineering services. The other main component in liquidity is timing to call loans/ funds and optimization of repayments of loans installment, interest payments.

Following are the maturities of financial liabilities of the Company for the year end.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Trade payable	804.25	178.11	-	982.36
Other financial liability (including lease liabilities)	39.38	135.71	286.05	461.13
Total	843.63	313.81	286.05	1,443.49

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Trade payable	361.47	492.10	0.00	853.57
Other financial liability (including lease liabilities)	196.39	56.79	329.74	582.92
Total	557.86	548.89	329.74	1,436.49



38 Financial Instrument - Disclosure

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

Financial Assets			₹ in 'Lac			
Sl. No	Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
			Carrying Amount *	Fair Value	Carrying Amount *	Fair Value
1	Financial asset at FVTPL					
	Current					
	Investments					
	Quoted	Level 1	68.47	68.47	0.00	0.00
	Unquoted	Level 3	1,456.76	1,456.76	205.19	205.19
2	Financial asset at FVTOCI					
	Non Current					
	Investments in Equity Shares	Level 3	6.63	6.63	6.63	6.63
3	Financial assets designated at amortised cost					
	Non Current					
	Other financial assets	Level 3	323.71	323.71	64.57	64.57
	Current					
a)	Trade receivables	Level 3	566.97	566.97	1,838.94	1,838.94
b)	Cash and cash equivalents	Level 3	1,032.68	1,032.68	157.98	157.98
c)	Bank balances	Level 3	1,962.20	1,962.20	996.14	996.14
d)	Loans	Level 3	279.43	279.43	1,660.84	1,660.84
e)	Other financial assets	Level 3	1,126.42	1,126.42	1,071.16	1,071.16
4	Investment in subsidiary companies (At Cost)		6.63	6.63	6.63	6.63
	Total		6,829.91	6,829.91	6,008.07	6,008.07

Financial Liabilities			₹ in 'Lac			
Sl. No	Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
			Carrying Amount *	Fair Value	Carrying Amount *	Fair Value
1	Financial liability designated at amortised cost					
	Non Current					
b)	Other Financial Liability (including lease liabilities)	Level 3	286.05	286.05	329.74	329.74
	Current					
a)	Borrowings	Level 3	0.00	0.00	488.35	488.35
b)	Trade payables	Level 3	982.36	982.36	853.57	853.57
c)	Other financial liabilities (including lease liabilities)	Level 3	175.08	175.08	178.59	178.59
	Total		1,442.89	1,443.49	1,850.26	1,850.26

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

* The carrying amounts are considered to be the same as their fair values due to short term nature.

Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).



39 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, equity includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders and net debt includes interest bearing loans and borrowings less current investments and cash and cash equivalents. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The funding requirement is met through a mixture of equity, internal accruals, non-current borrowings and current borrowings. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. However, there are no borrowing at the end of current financial year. However,

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 ₹ in 'Lac	As at March 31, 2021 ₹ in 'Lac
Debt (i)	0.00	488.35
Cash and cash equivalents (ii)	1,032.68	157.98
Net Debt	-1,032.68	330.36
Total Equity (iii)	5,018.40	4,884.19
Net debt to equity ratio (Gearing Ratio)	-0.21	0.07

(i) Debt is defined as short-term borrowings. Also refer note 15.1

(ii) Refer note 8.3

(iii) Refer note 11 & 12

- 40 The audited GST return for the year ended March 31, 2019 is filed by the company for few states & for few states it is pending for filing, for which the due date of filing was 31st December 2020.

The audited GST return for the year ended March 31, 2020 it is pending for filing for all registered states, for which the due date of filing was 31st March 2021.

The audited GST return for the year ended March 31, 2021 is filed for all the location except four location, for which the due date of filing was 28th February 2022

- 41 Information on details of loans under section 186 of the Act read with Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014

Particulars	Purpose of the loan given	Outstanding as at 31st March 2022	Maximum Amount Outstanding during 2021-22	Outstanding as at 31st March 2021	Maximum Amount Outstanding during 2020-21
Inter Corporate Loans (Including Interest)					
Daga World LLP	Working capital	-	-	-	301.51
Trans Metalite India Ltd.	Working capital	35.33	35.33	32.10	432.10
Third Lake Advisors LLP	Working capital	152.09	1,780.79	1,708.77	1,708.77
Third Alpha LLP	Working capital	-	4.80	4.80	1,539.37
Simpark Infrastructure Private Limited	Working capital	295.17	295.17	-	-

Note: Advances to employee as per company's policy are not considered.



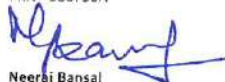
Disclosure of Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021	% Variance	Reason for Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.53	2.67	-27.51%	Advance received from Customers for ongoing Design Build Projects
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholders Equity	0.01	0.02	-37.33%	Borrowings repaid during the year.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning Available for Debt Service	Debt Service	0.50	0.21	131.86%	Borrowings repaid during the year.
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Average Shareholders Equity	0.52	0.66	-20.90%	
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Annual Sales	Average Accounts Receivables	4.74	1.15	312.60%	Substantial improvement in business revenue & collection post covid lockdown
Trade payables turnover ratio	Cost of services	Average Trade Payable	3.22	1.33	142.06%	Payment made in time and proportionate increase in on-going projects.
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Annual Sales	Working Capital	1.50	0.57	162.16%	Substantial improvement in business revenue post covid lockdown and decrease in Working capital during the year.
Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Net Annual Sales	0.02	0.05	-65.89%	Improvement in business revenue. However, substantial increase in total cost post covid lockdown.
Return on Capital employed	EBIT	Net Worth	0.02	0.02	-28.29%	Improvement in business revenue. However, substantial increase in total cost post covid lockdown.
Return on investment	(Final value of investment-Initial value of investment)	Initial value of investment	0.04	(0.49)	108.12%	Improvement on account of profits in subsidiary during the current year. However, Average Rate of Return on other Investments in current year is comparatively lower.

43 Scheme of arrangement

The Company is a part of composite Scheme of Arrangement amongst Renaissance Advanced Consultancy Limited ("RACL") and Renaissance Consultancy Services Limited ("RCSL") and Renaissance Stocks Limited ("RSL") and Revathi Equipment Limited ("REL") and Semac Consultants Private Limited ("SCPL") and Renaissance Corporate Consultants Limited ("RCCL").

Upon coming into effect of this Scheme, subject to the provisions of the Scheme, the entire business and whole of the undertaking of the Company (SCPL) including all their properties and assets (whether movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, real or corporeal, in possession or reversion, present or contingent, of whatsoever nature), land and building, leasehold assets, all the debts, liabilities, duties and obligations of SCPL, of every description and also including, without limitation, all the movable and immovable properties and assets of the SCPL comprising amongst others all plant and machinery, investments, business licenses, permits, authorizations, rights and benefits of all agreements and all other interests, rights and powers of every kind, nature and description whatsoever, privileges, liberties, easements, advantages, benefits, approvals, advance and other taxes paid to the authorities, brand names, trademarks, copy rights, lease, tenancy rights, statutory permissions, consents and registrations, approvals or powers of every kind and description, agreements shall, pursuant to the order of the NCLT, without any further act, instrument or deed, but subject to the charges affecting the same be transferred and/or deemed to be transferred to and vested in REL on a going concern basis so as to become the assets and liabilities of REL.


For S.S. Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 000756N


Neeraj Bansal
Partner

Membership No: 095960



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Semac Consultants Private Limited


Abhishek Dalmia
DIN : 00011958


Deepali Dalmia
DIN : 00017415

Place : Delhi
Date: May 24, 2022

Place : Coimbatore
Date: May 24, 2022



43 Information on details of loans under section 186 of the Act read with Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014

Particulars	Purpose of the loan given	Outstanding as at 31st March 2022	Maximum Amount Outstanding during 2021-22	Outstanding as at 31st March 2021	Maximum Amount Outstanding during 2020-21
Inter Corporate Loans (including Interest)					
Daga World LLP	Working capital	-	-	-	301.51
Trans Metalite India Ltd.	Working capital	35.33	35.33	32.10	432.10
Third Lake Advisors LLP	Working capital	152.09	1,780.79	1,708.77	1,708.77
Third Alpha LLP	Working capital	-	4.80	4.80	1,539.37
Simpark Infrastructure Private Limited	Working capital	295.17	295.17	-	-

Note: Advances to employee as per Holding Company's policy are not considered.

44 Disclosure of various ratios:

Disclosure of Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021	% Variance	Reason for Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.09	2.79	-25.01%	Advance received from Customers for ongoing projects
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholders' Equity	0.01	0.11	-88.57%	Good collection and Optimum utilisation of the funds in repayment of outstanding borrowings.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning Available for Debt Service	Debt Service	0.64	6.45	-90.03%	Good inflow of cash and sufficient net operating income to cover of annual debt payments
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Average Shareholders' Equity	1.03	(5.39)	119.07%	Improvement in business revenue. However, substantial increase in total cost post covid lockdown.
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Annual Sales	Average Accounts Receivables	3.58	1.55	130.74%	Substantial improvements in Business Revenue and collections post Covid Lockdown.
Trade payables turnover ratio	Cost of services	Average Trade Payable	3.19	1.33	139.51%	Payment made in time and proportionate increase in on-going projects.
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Annual Sales	Working Capital	1.64	0.91	79.13%	Substantial improvement in business revenue post covid lockdown
Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Net Annual Sales	0.02	(0.21)	111.38%	Substantial improvement in business revenue & Optimisation of cost post covid lockdown
Return on Capital employed	EBIT	Net Worth	0.03	(0.15)	121.84%	Substantial improvement in business revenue post covid lockdown.
Return on investment	(Final value of investment-Initial value of investment)	Initial value of investment	0.02	0.03	-39.91%	Average Rate of Return on Investment in current year is comparatively lower.

45 Scheme of arrangement

The Company is a part of composite Scheme of Arrangement amongst Renaissance Advanced Consultancy Limited ("RACL") and Renaissance Consultancy Services Limited ("RCSL") and Renaissance Stocks Limited ("RSL") and Revathi Equipment Limited ("REL") and Semac Consultants Private Limited ("SCPL") and Renaissance Corporate Consultants Limited ("RCCL").

Upon coming into effect of this Scheme, subject to the provisions of the Scheme, the entire business and whole of the undertaking of the Company (SCPL) including all their properties and assets (whether movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, real or corporeal, in possession or reversion, present or contingent, of whatsoever nature), land and building, leasehold assets, all the debts, liabilities, duties and obligations of SCPL, of every description and also including, without limitation, all the movable and immovable properties and assets of the SCPL comprising amongst others all plant and machinery, investments, business licenses, permits, authorizations, rights and benefits of all agreements and all other interests, rights and powers of every kind, nature and description whatsoever, privileges, liberties, easements, advantages, benefits, approvals, advance and other taxes paid to the authorities, brand names, trademarks, copy rights, lease, tenancy rights, statutory permissions, consents and registrations, approvals or powers of every kind and description, agreements shall, pursuant to the order of the NCLT, without any further act, instrument or deed, but subject to the charges affecting the same be transferred and/or deemed to be transferred to and vested in REL on a going concern basis so as to become the assets and liabilities of REL.

For S.S. Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 000756N

Neeraj Bansal
Partner
Membership No: 095960



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Semac Consultants Private Limited

Abhishek Dalmia
DIN : 00011958

Deepali Dalmia
DIN : 00017415



Place : Delhi
Date : May 24, 2022

Place : Coimbatore
Date : May 24, 2022

Basis of accounting and preparation of Financial Statements

1.1 Corporate overview

Semac Consultants Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated as a private company and registered on Jan 16, 1987 under the Companies Act 1956 (super ceded by Companies, Act 2013). The Company is a subsidiary of Revathi Equipment Limited which is currently listed on Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange. The Company is engaged in design engineering consulting, with the end-to-end capabilities across architecture, structural, electrical, public health engineering (PHE), fire protection, heating ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC), lead certifications and energy audit domains.

These financial statements were approved and adopted by board of directors of the Company in their meeting held on May 24, 2022.

1.2 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared as a going concern in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

1.3 Basis of preparation of accounts

These financial statements have been prepared complying in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 as amended from time to time. The financial statements comply with IND AS notified by Ministry of Company Affairs ("MCA"). The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies used in the preparation of financial statements of all the periods presented.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value
- Defined benefit plans as per actuarial valuation."

1.4 Operating cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for providing services and their realisation in Cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of services provided by the company, its normal operating cycle is not clearly identifiable, therefore it is assumed to be twelve months for the purpose of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities as specified in the Schedule-III to The Companies Act, 2013 (as amended).

1.5 Functional and presentation currency

The company had two functional currencies – (i) Indian rupees (₹), and (ii) United Arab Emirates Dirham (AED) during the previous financial year. However, during the current financial year the company has one functional currency i.e. Indian rupees (₹). The financial statements are



presented in Indian rupees (₹), which is functional currency of the company.

1.6 Use of judgement, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities and contingent assets at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon the Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known / materialized.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

a. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The useful life and residual value of plant, property equipment and intangible assets are determined based on technical evaluation made by the management of the expected usage of the asset, the physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence of the asset. Due to the judgements involved in such estimations, the useful life and residual value are sensitive to the actual usage in future period.

b. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations

The cost of the leave encashment, defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and attrition rate. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are periodically reviewed at each reporting date.

c. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on the quoted market price in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation technique. The input to these models is taken from the observable market where possible, but this is not feasible, a review of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Changes in assumption relating to these assumptions could affect the fair value of financial instrument.

d. Provision for litigations and contingencies

The provision for litigations and contingencies are determined based on evaluation made by the management of the present obligation arising from past events the settlement of which is expected to result in outflow of resources embodying economic benefits, which involves judgements around estimating the ultimate outcome of such past events and measurement of



the obligation amount.

e. Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets

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

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a Non-financial asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount which is higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Where 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.

1.7 Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.



Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

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

Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis as explained above, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 16, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Property, plant and equipment.

"Property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost net of tax/ duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an asset includes the purchase cost of materials including import duties and non-refundable taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to the location and condition of its intended use. Interest on borrowings used to finance the construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of cost of the asset until such time that the asset is ready for its intended use. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

When significant part of the property, plant and equipment are required to replace at intervals, the company derecognized the replaced part and recognized the new parts with its own associated useful life and it depreciated accordingly. When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance cost are recognized in the statement of the profit and loss as incurred.

Internally manufactured property, plant and equipment are capitalised at factory cost including excise duty and or GST whatever is applicable.

Capital work-in-progress/intangible assets under installation/development as at the balance sheet date are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable borrowing cost and are transferred to respective capital asset when they are available for use.

Property, plant and equipment are derecognised from the financial statement, either on disposal or when no economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from



disposal of property, plant and equipment are a recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence."

Investment Property

Investment properties are properties, either land or building or both, held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost including transactions costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured in accordance with Ind AS 16's requirement for cost model.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is de-recognised.

2.2 Intangible assets

Capital expenditure on purchase and development of identifiable assets without physical substance is recognized as intangible assets in accordance with principles given under Ind AS-38 – Intangible Assets.

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the assets are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. Expenses incurred during construction period, preliminary project expenditure, capital expenditure, indirect expenditure incidental and related to construction / implementation, interest on borrowings to finance fixed assets and expenditure on start-up / commissioning of assets forming part of a composite project are capitalized up to the date of commissioning of the project as the cost of respective assets.

2.3 Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on property plant and equipment is provided on written down value method on the basis of useful life of assets. The useful life of property, plant and equipment is consistent with the useful life of assets indicated in Schedule II to The Companies Act, 2013 (as amended). Property, Plant and Equipment which are added / disposed off during the year, depreciation is provided pro-rata basis with reference to the month of addition/deletion.

The useful lives of intangible asset are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible asset with a finite useful life are amortized over a period of 3 to 5 years on a written down value basis & technical knowhow are amortised over the period of three years on written down value basis and are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the assets are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible asset with indefinite useful lives, if they are not amortised, but are tested for impairment either individually or at the cash generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite



useful life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. Currently there are no intangible assets with indefinite useful life.

2.4 Impairment of Non-financial assets

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

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

An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

Impairment losses on continuing operations, including impairment on inventories are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to other comprehensive income. For such properties, the impairment is recognized in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

2.5 Leases

As a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land. 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 asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve 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.



Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are re-measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset are separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments are classified as financing cash flows.

2.6 Borrowing cost

"Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of such asset till such time that is required to complete and prepare the asset to get ready for its intended use. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs."

All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

2.7 Segment accounting and reporting

The chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit and loss and is measured consistently with profit and loss in the financial statements.



The Operating Segments have been identified on the basis of the nature of products/ services.

i. Segment Revenue includes sales and other income directly identifiable with/ allocable to the segment including inter- segment revenue.

ii. Expenses that are directly identifiable with/ allocable to the segments are considered for determining the segment result. Expenses not allocable to segments are included under unallocable expenditure.

iii. Income not allocable to the segments is included in unallocable income

iv. Segment results includes margin on inter segment and sales which are reduced in arriving at the profit before tax of the company.

v. Segment assets and Liabilities include those directly identifiable with the respective segments. Assets and liabilities not allocable to any segment are classified under unallocable category.

2.8 Employee benefits

Expenses and liabilities in respect of employee benefits are recorded in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-19-Employee Benefits'.

a. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits in respect of salaries and wages, including non-monetary benefits are recognised as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year in which the related service is rendered .

b. Defined contribution plan

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund, pension scheme and superannuation scheme and ESI are a defined contribution plan and the contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss of the year when the contributions to the respective funds are due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

c. Defined benefit plan

The Company's liabilities on account of gratuity (partly funded) and earned leaves on retirement of employees are determined at the end of each financial year on the basis of actuarial valuation certificates obtained from registered actuary in accordance with the measurement procedure as per Indian Accounting Standard (INDAS)-19- 'Employee Benefits'. Gratuity liability is funded on year-to-year basis by contribution to respective fund. The Company's Employee Gratuity Fund is managed by Life Insurance Corporation. The costs of providing benefits under these plans are also determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year end. Actuarial gains and losses for defined benefit plans are recognized through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Accumulated leaves, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the



additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long term compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method at the year-end.

2.9 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Classification

The company classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial recognition and measurement

The company recognizes financial assets when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets (except for certain trade receivables) are recognized initially at fair value plus, for financial asset not subsequently measured at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component (determined in accordance with IND AS 115 – Revenue Recognition) are initially measured at their transaction price and not at fair value.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement the financial assets are classified in three categories:

- At amortised cost - For debt instruments only.
- At fair value through profit & loss account
- At fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt instrument at amortised cost

A "debt instrument" is measured at the amortised cost if both the following condition are met.

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measurement at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount and premium and fee or costs that are an integral part of an EIR. The EIR



amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Debt instrument at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income

A financial asset should be measured at FVTOCI if both the following condition are met:

- The assets is held within a business model in which asset are managed both in order to collect contractual cash flows and for sale (business model test), and
- Contractual terms of the assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principle and interest (SPPI) on the principle amount outstanding (contractual cash flow characteristics).

After initial measurement (at Fair value minus transaction cost), such financial assets are measured at Fair value with changes in fair value recognized in OCI except for:

- (a) Interest calculated using EIR
- (b) Foreign exchange gain and losses
- (c) Impairment losses and gains

Debt instrument at fair value through profit or loss

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments other than investment in subsidiaries is measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The company makes such election on an instrument-by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in other compressive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit or loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instrument includes within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition



A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised when:

- The right to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or
- The company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, or
- The company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets but has transferred control of the assets.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset.

Expected credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

(b) Financial liabilities & equity

Classification

Debt and equity instruments issued by the company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument

Initial recognition and measurement

The company recognizes financial liability when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liability are recognized initially at fair value minus, for financial liability not subsequently measured at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of financial liability

Subsequent measurement of financial liability

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL

Financial liability at amortised cost



After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) Method. Gain and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and transaction cost. The EIR amortization is included as finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to loans & borrowings.

Financial Liability at FVTPL

"Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability"

Equity instruments

"An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments."

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instrument

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.



Investments in equity shares of Subsidiary, is recorded at cost and reviewed for impairment at each balance sheet date.

2.11 Revenue recognition

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

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and other incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes or other amounts collected from customers.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Revenue from Services

(i) **Engineering consultancy and project management charges**

Revenue is recognised based on the performance of services as agreed in the contract with customers at a point in time.

(ii) **Works Contract Services**

The Company's contracts may include multiple goods or services that are accounted for as separate performance obligations if they are distinct - if a good or service is separately identifiable from other items in the contract and if a customer can benefit from it. Most of the Company's contracts include a single performance obligation because the promise to transfer the individual goods or services is not separately identifiable from other promises in the contract and therefore is not distinct.

The Company transfers control of the goods or services it provides to clients over time and therefore recognizes revenue progressively as the services are performed as per the terms mentioned under the contracts with customers. Revenue from fixed-fee contracts is recognized based on the percentage of completion method, where the stage of completion is measured using costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract, and the percentage of completion is applied to total estimated revenue. When the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred are eligible to be recovered.

Revenue is adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component when the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. Advance payments and retention money typically do not result in a significant financing component because the intent is to provide protection against the failure of one party to adequately complete some or all of its obligations under the contract.

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 that is conditional.



Contract assets represent unbilled amounts where the right to payment is subject to more than the passage of time. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the right to consideration becomes unconditional.

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 consideration is due and the amount is billable.

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. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs obligations under the contract.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized on time apportionment basis. Effective interest method is used to compute the interest income on long terms loans and advances.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

2.12 Foreign currency transactions

Standalone financial statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (₹ in lakhs), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

• **Initial recognition**

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

• **Conversion**

Foreign currency monetary items are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

• **Exchange differences**

The gain or loss arising on translation of monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

• **Foreign operations**



In respect of overseas branch operation, the financial of branch are converted in presentation currency using the following procedures.

- a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented (i.e. including comparatives) shall be translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- b) Income and expenses for each statement of profit and loss presented (i.e. including comparatives) shall be translated at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or a rate that approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions; and
- c) All resulting exchange differences shall be recognised in other comprehensive income

2.13 Taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Minimum alternate tax

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purpose at reporting date. 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow deferred tax assets to be recovered.

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.

2.14 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the expense relating to provision presented in the statement of profit & loss is net of any reimbursement.

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

Contingent liability is disclosed in the notes in case of:

- 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.
- A present obligation arising from past event, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation
- A present obligation arises from the past event, when no reliable estimate is possible.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

2.15 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares



outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all potential dilutive equity shares.

2.16 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and at bank, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and short term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdraft as they being considered as integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.17 New and amended standards:

2.17.1 New amendments issued and are effective

The Company has applied the following amendments to Ind AS for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 1, 2021:

- Extension of COVID-19 related concessions – amendments to Ind AS 116
- Interest rate benchmark reform – amendments to Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, Ind AS 104, Insurance Contracts and Ind AS 116, Leases.

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

2.17.2 New amendments issued but not effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated March 23, 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective April 1, 2022. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions. Below is a summary of such amendments:

Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment	<p>Proceeds before intended use of property, plant and equipment</p> <p>The amendment clarifies that an entity shall deduct from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use (for example, the proceeds from selling samples produced when testing a machine to see if it is functioning properly).</p>
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Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	Onerous Contracts - Cost of fulfilling a contract The amendment explains that the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises: the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts.
Ind AS 103, Business combinations	The amendments are made to enable change of reference to Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and have no impact on the financial statements of the company. The amendments are applicable for business combinations having acquisition date on or after April 1, 2022.
Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments	Fees included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10%' test in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

