



# MANEK & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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## Independent Auditor's Report

To,  
**The Members,**  
**Macrotech Polychem Private Limited**

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **M/s. Macrotech Polychem Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the 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, 2024, the profit 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 of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements

# MANEK & ASSOCIATES

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

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

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

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

## **Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to 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 Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 as amended, and other 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 the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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.

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

# MANEK & ASSOCIATES

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

# MANEK & ASSOCIATES

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 Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
  - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
  - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant 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 Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
  - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31st, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31st, 2024 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 A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
  - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:  
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no managerial remuneration has been paid or provided by the Company to its directors during the year, and.
  - h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
    - (i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements- Refer Note 27 to the Standalone Financial Statements.
    - (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contract including derivative contract for which there are any material foreseeable losses.
    - (iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
  - (iv) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or

# MANEK & ASSOCIATES

loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

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

(v) The Board of Directors of the Company have not proposed any dividend for the year and therefore provisions of rule 11(f) are not applicable.

(vi) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 01, 2023 reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

**For MANEK & ASSOCIATES**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Firm's registration number: 0126679W**



*SL Manek*

**(SHAILESH MANEK)**

**Partner**

**Membership number.034925**  
**UDIN: 24034925BKGEJ5992**

**Mumbai**  
**Dated: 21<sup>st</sup> May, 2024**



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## **Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report.**

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **M/s. Macrotech Polychem Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 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 management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

### **Auditors' Responsibility**

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

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

# MANEK & ASSOCIATES

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

## **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

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

## **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

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

## **Opinion**

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

**For MANEK & ASSOCIATES**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Firm's registration number: 0126679W**



*Sh. Shailesh Manek*  
**(SHAILESH MANEK)**

**Partner**  
**Membership number.034925**  
**UDIN: 24034925BKGGEGJ5992**

**Mumbai**  
**Dated: 21<sup>st</sup> May , 2024**



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## **Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report**

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024, we report that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

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

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over three years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year and there were no material discrepancies which were noticed. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets during the year.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings has 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 and therefore provision of clause 3(i)(e) of the order are not applicable to the company.

(ii) (a) The inventories have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year and there were no material discrepancies which were noticed.

In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets

(b) The company has not availed any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and therefore provision of clause 3(ii)(b) of the order are not applicable to the company.

(iii) The company has not made investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans and advances in nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited



# MANEK & ASSOCIATES

liability partnerships or any other parties and therefore, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a)(A), (iii)(a)(B), (iii)(b), (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the order are not applicable to the company.

- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, or provided any guarantees or security in respect of loans to any party covered under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 and therefore, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and consequently the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, and the Rules framed there under are not applicable and also no orders were passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other Tribunal and therefore clause 3(v) of the order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the manufacturing activities carried on by the Company and therefore, the provision of clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the books and records examined by us, the company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, Sales tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities applicable to it
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (c) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no material dues of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, Sales tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except under Income Tax and Goods and Service Tax Act (GST) as per details given below:

# MANEK & ASSOCIATES

(Amount In Lakhs)

Name of the Statue	Nature of the Dues	Amount	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending.
Income Tax	Income tax section 143(3) r.w.s 147	0.05	AY 10-11	CIT (Appeals)
Goods And Service Tax Act (GST)	GST Amount	23.14	FY 2017-2020	CGST & Central Excise Assistant Commissioner
Goods And Service Tax Act (GST)	GST Amount	10.85	FY 2017-2020	CGST & Central Excise Superintendent

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and hence the provision of clause 3 (viii) of the order is not applicable.

(ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, Loans amounting to Rs.2,824.763 (In Lakhs) are repayable on demand and terms and conditions for payment of interest thereon have not been stipulated. According to the information and explanations given to us, such loans and interest thereon have not been demanded for repayment during the relevant financial year.

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

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not taken any term loan during the year and hence the provision of clause 3 (ix)(c) of the order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that funds raised on short term basis have not been utilized for long term purposes.

# MANEK & ASSOCIATES

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures and hence the provision of clause 3 (ix)(e) of the order is not applicable.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies and hence the provision of clause 3 (ix)(f) of the order is not applicable.

(x) (a) During the financial year, the company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and therefore, the provisions of clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under review, therefore, the provisions of clauses 3(x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(xi) (a) According to information and explanations given to us, there were no fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year and therefore, the provision of clause 3 (xi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act is required to be filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government and hence the provision of clause 3 (xi)(b) of the order is not applicable.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.

(xii) In our opinion, the company is not a chit fund or a nidhi Company and therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii)(a), 3(xii)(b) and 3(xii)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(xiii) According to information and explanation given to us, all the transactions with related parties are in compliance with the provisions of sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements, as required under the applicable Accounting Standards.

(xiv) In our opinion, provision of sec 138 of Companies Act 2013, is not applicable to company and therefore provision of clause 3(xiv)(a) and 3(xiv)(b) are not applicable to the company.

(xv) During the financial year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable..

# MANEK & ASSOCIATES

- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) In our opinion, the company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly provisions of clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) In our opinion, provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company and hence provisions of clause 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- (xxi) In our opinion, preparation of consolidated financial statements are not required and hence provisions of clause (xxi) of the order are not applicable.

**For MANEK & ASSOCIATES**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Firm's registration number: 0126679W**



*SL Manek*  
**(SHAILESH MANEK)**

**Partner**

**Membership number.034925**  
**UDIN: 24034925BKGGEGJ5992**

**Mumbai**  
**Dated: 21<sup>st</sup> May , 2024**

Balance Sheet

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

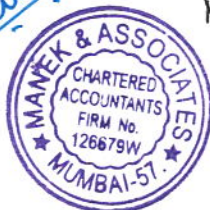
Particulars	Notes	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>(1) Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	2,339.86	2,602.71
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4	-	-
(c) Intangible assets		0.40	0.62
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Others	5	-	16.25
(e) Other non-current assets	6	4.66	8.79
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>2,344.93</b>	<b>2,628.37</b>
<b>(2) Current assets</b>			
(a) Inventories	7	70.56	3.20
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	888.85	120.09
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	0.85	0.56
(iii) Bank balances other than above	10	11.35	8.76
(v) Loans		-	-
(iv) Others	11	35.35	24.08
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)		-	-
(d) Other current assets	12	131.18	241.44
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>1,138.14</b>	<b>398.13</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>3,483.07</b>	<b>3,026.50</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>(1) Equity</b>			
(a) Equity share capital	13	30.02	30.02
(b) Other equity			
(i) Reserves and surplus	14	121.54	-193.68
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>151.56</b>	<b>-163.66</b>
<b>(2) Liabilities</b>			
<b>(I) Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	2,824.76	2,945.13
(b) Provisions	16	14.84	10.52
(c) Deferred tax liabilities	17	29.04	19.06
(d) Net employee defined benefit liabilities		-	-
(e) Other non-current liabilities		-	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>2,868.64</b>	<b>2,974.71</b>
<b>(II) Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	18	458.07	214.32
(b) Provisions	16	2.58	1.13
(c) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	19	2.22	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>462.87</b>	<b>215.45</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>3,331.51</b>	<b>3,190.16</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>3,483.07</b>	<b>3,026.50</b>

(The accompanying notes 1 to 49 are an integral part of the financial statements)  
As per our report of even date attached

For Manek & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: 126679W

Shailesh Manek  
Partner  
Membership Number: 034925

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 21st May 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rahul Nachane  
Director  
DIN: 00223346

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 21st May 2024

Rajesh Lawande  
Director  
DIN: 00327301

**MACROTECH POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024**  
(All amounts are in Rupees lakh unless stated otherwise)

**Statement of Profit and Loss**

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
<b>Income</b>			
Income from Operations	20	2,768.09	1,810.22
Other income	21	31.14	17.17
<b>Total income</b>		<b>2,799.23</b>	<b>1,827.39</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Cost of materials consumed	22	686.44	326.02
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	23	-6.68	62.52
Employee benefits expense	24	379.14	261.88
Other expenses	25	811.26	537.32
Finance Cost	26	208.48	225.38
Depreciation expense	4	314.28	304.13
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>2,392.92</b>	<b>1,717.25</b>
<b>Profit/(Loss) before tax from continuing operations</b>		<b>406.31</b>	<b>110.14</b>
Current tax	38	-70.00	-7.00
Current tax expense relating to prior years		-11.17	-9.48
Deferred tax		-9.97	-21.99
<b>Income tax expense</b>		<b>-91.14</b>	<b>-38.47</b>
<b>Profit/(Loss) for the year from continuing operations</b>		<b>315.17</b>	<b>71.67</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income (OCI)</b>			
<b>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:</b>			
Profit/(Loss) on actuarial valuation of post employment benefits		0.06	-0.26
Add/(Less): Income tax expense		-0.01	0.07
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>0.05</b>	<b>-0.19</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income/(Loss) for the year</b>		<b>315.22</b>	<b>71.48</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations)</b>			
Basic		104.99	23.88
Diluted		104.99	23.88

(The accompanying notes 1 to 49 are an integral part of the financial statements)

As per our report of even date attached

**For Manek & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 126679W

**Shailesh Manek**

Partner

Membership Number: 034925



Place: Mumbai

Date: 21st May 2024

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

*Rahul Nachane*

**Rahul Nachane**

Director

DIN: 00223346

Place: Mumbai

Date: 21st May 2024

*Rajesh Lawande*

**Rajesh Lawande**

Director

DIN: 00327301

MACROTECH POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED  
Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024  
(All amounts are in ₹ unless stated otherwise)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2024

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024		As at 31-Mar-2023	
	Number of shares	Value	Number of shares	Value
Balance at beginning of year	3,00,190	30.02	3,00,190	30.02
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-	-
Changes in equity share capital during the current year	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	3,00,190	30.02	3,00,190	30.02

B. Other equity

(1) Current reporting period

Particulars	Equity share capital	Reserves and Surplus			Total	Items of OCI Remeasurment of net defined benefit liability /asset
		Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Other reserves		
At March 31, 2023	30.02	-	-193.68	-	-163.66	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	-	315.17	-	315.17	-
At March 31, 2024	30.02	-	121.49	-	151.51	-

(2) Previous reporting period

Particulars	Equity share capital	Reserves and Surplus			Total	Items of OCI Remeasurment of net defined benefit liability /asset
		Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Other reserves		
At March 31, 2022	-	-	-265.16	-	-265.16	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	71.48	-	71.48	-
At March 31, 2023	-	-	-193.68	-	-193.68	-

(The accompanying notes 1 to 49 are an integral part of the financial statements)

As per our report of even date attached  
For Manek & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: 126679W

Shailesh Manek  
Partner  
Membership Number: 034925



Place: Mumbai  
Date: 21st May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*Rahul Nachane*

Rahul Nachane  
Director  
DIN: 00223346

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 21st May 2024

*Rajesh Lawande*

Rajesh Lawande  
Director  
DIN: 00327301

**MACROTECH POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024**  
(All amounts are in ₹ unless stated otherwise)

**Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2024**

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
<b>Profit before extraordinary items and tax</b>	<b>406.32</b>	<b>110.14</b>
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	314.28	304.13
Finance costs	208.48	225.37
Interest income	-1.22	-2.04
Other Comprehensive Income	0.04	-0.19
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>927.90</b>	<b>637.41</b>
Changes in working capital:		
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	-67.36	86.44
Other non-current assets	20.39	8.30
Trade receivables	-768.76	-116.12
Other current financial assets	-13.87	-1.55
Other current assets	110.26	75.43
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities:	<b>-719.34</b>	<b>52.50</b>
Trade payables	243.74	-133.94
Other current provisions	1.44	0.39
Other non current liabilities	9.98	19.06
Other non-current provisions	4.32	5.11
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>470.26</b>	<b>580.53</b>
Net income tax paid	-91.14	-38.47
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>379.12</b>	<b>542.06</b>
<b>B. Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
(Loss)/Gain on sale of investments		
Interest Income	1.22	2.04
Finance Cost	-208.48	-225.38
Long term borrowings	-120.37	-158.98
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	-51.20	-159.87
<b>Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)</b>	<b>-378.83</b>	<b>-542.19</b>
<b>C. Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Issue of Share Capital	-	-
Share application money	-	-
Share Premium	-	-
<b>Net cash flow from/ (used in) financing activities (C)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net increase/ (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>-0.13</b>
<b>Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.69</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.56</b>



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Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>		
Comprises of:		
(a) Cash on hand	0.50	0.36
(b) Balances with banks	-	-
(i) In current accounts	0.35	0.20
	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.56</b>

(The accompanying notes 1 to 49 are an integral part of the financial statements)  
As per our report of even date attached

For Manek & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 126679W

Shailesh Manek

Partner

Membership Number: 034925

Place: Mumbai

Date: 21st May 2024

*SL Manek*



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*Rahul Nachane*

Rahul Nachane

Director

DIN: 00223346

Place: Mumbai

Date: 21st May 2024

*Rajesh Lawande*

Rajesh Lawande

Director

DIN: 00327301

## Macrotech Polychem Private Limited

Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakh unless stated otherwise)

### Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements

#### 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Macrotech Polychem Private Limited (The Company) is a private company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 (CIN: U24100MH2004PTC145189). The company manufactures industrial chemicals and pharmaceutical intermediates.

#### 2. Basis of preparation

Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 together with comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of consideration given in exchange of goods and services. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the company during the period and are consistent with those used in the previous year except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The standalone financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS 34) as prescribed by Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). These standalone financial statements do not include all the information required for a complete set of standalone financial statements under the applicable financial reporting framework. The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian ₹ lakh (functional currency of the company) unless otherwise stated.

#### 3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

##### 3.01 Use of estimates

The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements, and the income and expenses during the reporting period. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and use of assumptions in these standalone financial statements have been disclosed appropriately. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods which are affected.

##### 3.02 Critical accounting estimates

###### (a). Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, considering contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

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

###### Revenue from sale of goods and services

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that economic benefits associated with a transaction flows to the Company in the ordinary course of its activities and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns & trade discounts.



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## Macrotech Polychem Private Limited

Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakh unless stated otherwise)

### Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements

Revenue includes only the gross inflows of economic benefits, received and receivable by the Company, on its own account. Amounts collected on behalf of third parties such as goods and service tax are excluded from revenue.

Revenue from sale of goods and services is recognized when the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the buyer.
- The Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over goods/services sold.
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company.
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

#### Other income

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive dividend is established.

Interest is recognized only when no uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists. Interest on fixed deposits is recognized on time proportion basis considering the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

Export Duty Drawback and RodTEP incentives are accounted on accrual basis when the certainty to receive is established.

#### (b). Taxes

##### 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. The Company determines the tax as per the provisions of Income Tax Act 1961 and other rules specified thereunder.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction in OCI. 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.

##### Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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



Handwritten signatures in blue ink.

## Macrotech Polychem Private Limited

Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakh unless stated otherwise)

### Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised, or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised in other comprehensive income. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction in OCI.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same tax authority.

#### (c). Property, plant & equipment

Property, plant & equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the company. The charge in respect of depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of the asset's expected useful life and estimated residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual value of the company's assets are estimated by the management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

#### (d). Inventories

The Company estimates the net realisable value (NRV) of its inventories by taking into account estimated selling price, estimated cost of completion, estimated costs necessary to make the sale, obsolescence considering the past trend. Inventories are written down to NRV where such NRV is lower than their cost.

#### (e). Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assess whether its reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the company's operations taking into account the location of the asset and the availability of alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. After considering current and future economic conditions, the company has concluded that no changes are required to lease periods relating to existing lease contracts.

#### (f). Provisions and contingent liabilities

The company estimates the provisions that have present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The company uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities.

#### (g). Defined benefits and compensated absences.

The cost of the defined plans, compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes on those assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

#### (h). Impairment of assets

Investments in subsidiaries, goodwill and intangible assets are tested for impairment at least annually and when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating units to which they pertain is less than its carrying value. The recoverable value of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to dispose. The calculation of value in use



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## Macrotech Polychem Private Limited

Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakh unless stated otherwise)

### Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements

of a cash generating unit involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected cash flows, risk adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

#### 3.03 Significant Accounting Policies

##### (a). Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into Indian rupees at the exchange rates at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-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 difference on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in the statement of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or the statement of profit or loss is also recognized in the statement of OCI or the statement of profit or loss, respectively).

Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates and the assumptions having the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the standalone financial statements are:

Valuation of financial instruments  
Useful life of property, plant and equipment  
Useful life of intangible assets  
Provisions

##### (b). Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
- All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

##### (c). 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:



## Macrotech Polychem Private Limited

Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakh unless stated otherwise)

### Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements

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, if market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

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

#### (d). Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and where applicable accumulated impairment losses. Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress cost include expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labor and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Interest on Funds borrowed for acquisition of property, plant and equipment up to the period such property, plant and equipment is ready for use is capitalized and added to the cost of such items.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognized net within "other income/other expenses" in the statement of profit and loss.



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## Macrotech Polychem Private Limited

Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakh unless stated otherwise)

### Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements

Depreciation in accounts is charged on Straight Line Method based on the management's estimate of useful life of each class of assets and considering the useful life prescribed by Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 on the cost, as reduced by the amount of Excise Cenvat, GST and VAT setoff claimed.

#### Subsequent cost

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation is provided on Straight Line Method (SLM) basis, based on the estimated useful life of the assets.

Asset Class	Estimated useful life (number of years)	Estimated life as per Companies Act
Plant and Machinery	9.67	9.67
Computers- Servers	6.00	6.00
Computer - Others	3.00	3.00
Electrical Installation	9.67	9.67
Laboratory Equipment	9.67	9.67
Buildings	30.00	30.00
Furniture and Fixtures	10.00	10.00
Vehicles	8.00	8.00
Office Equipment	5.00	5.00

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Amortization is provided on Straight Line Method (SLM) basis, based on the estimated useful life of the assets.

#### (e). Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired by the Company and having finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the intangible asset.

All revenue expenses pertaining to research are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred. Expenditure of capital nature is capitalized as property, plant and equipment and depreciated as per the company's policy.

Amortization is provided on Straight Line Method (SLM) basis, based on the estimated useful life of the assets.

Asset Class	Estimated useful life (number of years)
Computers Software	3.00

#### Subsequent expenditure

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



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## Macrotech Polychem Private Limited

Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakh unless stated otherwise)

### Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements

#### Amortization of intangible assets with finite useful lives:

Amortization is recognized in profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use.

#### (f). Inventories

Stock of raw materials, consumable stores and fuel and oil are valued at lower of cost or market value, on FIFO basis. Finished goods and work in progress are valued at cost of production or market value whichever is lower.

#### (g). Earning per share

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

#### (h). Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Borrowing cost directly attributable to the cost of acquisition or construction of the fixed assets is capitalized as part of the cost of the assets, upto the date the asset is put to use. Other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they are incurred. Costs in connection with the borrowing of funds are charged to statement of profit and loss.

#### (i). Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company recognizes a provision when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Long term provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

#### (j). Impairment of non-financial assets

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



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## Macrotech Polychem Private Limited

Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakh unless stated otherwise)

### Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements

CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

#### (k). Financial instruments

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

##### Financial asset

##### Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchase or sale of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the assets.

Investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

##### Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories;  
at amortised cost through profit or loss  
at amortised cost through other comprehensive income  
at fair value through other comprehensive income  
at fair value through profit or loss

##### Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:  
The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and  
Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. All the Loans and other receivables under financial assets (except investments) are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by impairment amount.

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

##### Financial assets at fair value through the statement of profit and loss/other comprehensive income

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

If the Company decides to classify an instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the statement of OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit & Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.



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## Macrotech Polychem Private Limited

Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakh unless stated otherwise)

### Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements

#### De-recognition

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

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

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

#### Impairment of financial assets

The Management has evaluated the impairment provision requirement under IND AS 109 and has listed below major facts for trade and other receivables impairment provisioning:

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

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

Financial assets measured as at amortized cost and other contractual revenue receivables- ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial assets measured at FVTOCI- Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

#### Financial liabilities

##### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of profit or loss, loans and borrowings, trade payables and other payables.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including other payables.

##### Subsequent measurement

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



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## Macrotech Polychem Private Limited

Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakh unless stated otherwise)

### Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements

#### Loans and borrowings

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

Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

#### De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or it 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

#### Offsetting of financial instruments

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 realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

#### (l). Cash and cash equivalents

For presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts and cash credits are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

#### (m). Employee benefits

##### Defined contribution plans (Provident Fund)

In accordance with Indian Law, eligible employees receive benefits from Provident Fund, which is defined contribution plan. Both the employee and employer make monthly contributions to the plan, which is administrated by the Government authorities, each equal to the specific percentage of employee's basic salary. The Company has no further obligation under the plan beyond its monthly contributions. Obligation for contributions to the plan is recognized as an employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred.

##### Defined benefit plans (Gratuity)

In accordance with applicable Indian Law, the Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan (the Gratuity Plan) covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees, at retirement or termination of employment, and amount based on respective last drawn salary and the years of employment with the Company. The Company's net obligation in respect of the Gratuity Plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefits that the employees have earned in return of their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognized past service cost and the fair value of plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is the yield at reporting date on risk free government bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligation. The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the total of any unrecognized past service cost and the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reduction in future contribution to the plan. The Company recognizes all re-measurements of net defined benefit liability/asset directly in other comprehensive income.



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## Macrotech Polychem Private Limited

Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakh unless stated otherwise)

### Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements

#### Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilized accrued absence and utilize it in future periods or receive cash compensation at retirement or termination of employment for the unutilized accrued compensated absence. The Company recognizes an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services. The Company provides for the expected cost of compensated absence in the statement of profit and loss as the additional amount that the company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated based on actuarial valuations carried out by an independent actuary at the balance sheet date.

#### (n). Segment reporting

The Company has presented data relating to its segments based on its standalone financial statements which are presented in the same Integrated Annual Report. Accordingly, in terms of paragraph 4 of the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 108) "Operating Segments" no disclosures related to segments are presented in these standalone financial statements.

#### (o). Leases

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases

##### Company as a lessee

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Operating lease payments are generally recognised as an expense in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue.

##### Ind AS 116 Leases:

In March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2018, notifying Ind AS 116 "Leases" which replaces Ind AS 17 "Leases". The new standard shall require lessees to recognize the Leases on their Balance Sheet with limited exemptions related to low value asset and assets with a lease term of less than 12 months.

Lessees will use a single accounting model for all leases. Accordingly, the lessee is required to recognize "Right of Use" asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a "Lease Liability" representing its obligations to make lease payments.

#### (p). Government Grants

Government grants are initially recognized at fair value if there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant;

In case of capital grants, the amount of grant received is set off against the value of the property, plant and equipment against which the grant has been given.

In case of grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses are recognized.

Export benefits available under prevalent schemes are accrued in the year in which the goods are exported and there is no uncertainty in receiving the same.



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**Macrotech Polychem Private Limited**

Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024  
(All amounts are in ₹ lakh unless stated otherwise)

**Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements**

**(q). Recent accounting pronouncements**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company



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4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

A. TANGIBLE ASSETS

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION/AMORTIZATION			NET BLOCK	
	As on 01-Apr-23	Additions	Deductions	As on 01-Apr-23	For the year	Additions/(-)Deductions	As on 01-Apr-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Leasehold land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	773.16	6.27	-	91.12	25.92	-	662.38	682.04
Plant and Equipment	2,658.56	43.56	-	806.26	279.23	-	1,616.64	1,852.30
Furniture and Fixtures	83.69	0.40	-	17.25	8.39	-	58.45	66.44
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office Equipments	2.42	0.97	-	0.50	0.51	-	2.39	1.92
Total	3,517.83	51.20	-	915.13	314.05	-	2,339.86	2,602.70
Capital work-in-progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(2) Previous reporting period

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION/AMORTIZATION			NET BLOCK	
	As on 01-Apr-22	Additions	Deductions	As on 01-Apr-22	For the year	Additions/(-)Deductions	As on 01-Apr-23	As at 31-Mar-22
Leasehold land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	702.12	71.04	-	67.41	23.71	-	682.04	634.71
Plant and Equipment	2,562.57	95.98	-	534.43	271.82	-	1,852.30	2,028.14
Furniture and Fixtures	80.35	3.35	-	9.16	8.09	-	66.44	71.19
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office Equipments	1.34	1.09	-	0.06	0.44	-	1.92	1.28
Total	3,346.38	171.46	-	611.06	304.06	-	2,602.70	2,735.32
Capital work-in-progress	12.27	47.53	-59.80	-	-	-	-	-

B. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION/AMORTIZATION			NET BLOCK	
	As on 01-Apr-23	Additions	Deductions	As on 01-Apr-23	For the year	Additions/(-)Deductions	As on 01-Apr-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Computer Software	0.69	-	-	0.06	0.23	-	0.29	0.63
Total	0.69	-	-	0.06	0.23	-	0.40	0.63

(2) Previous reporting period

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION/AMORTIZATION			NET BLOCK	
	As on 01-Apr-22	Additions	Deductions	As on 01-Apr-22	For the year	Additions/(-)Deductions	As on 01-Apr-23	As at 31-Mar-22
Computer Software	-	0.69	-	-	0.06	-	0.06	-
Total	-	0.69	-	-	0.06	-	0.06	-



**MACROTECH POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024**  
(All amounts are in ₹ unless stated otherwise)

**5. OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS**

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Advance income tax (Net of Provision)	-	16.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16.25</b>

**6. OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS**

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Capital advances	4.66	8.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>8.79</b>

**7. INVENTORIES**

(At cost or realizable value whichever is lower)

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Raw materials	60.22	-
Finished goods	9.04	2.36
Packing Materials	1.29	0.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.56</b>	<b>3.20</b>

**8. TRADE RECEIVABLES**

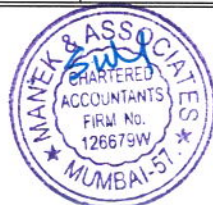
(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Unsecured considered good	888.85	120.09
Unsecured considered doubtful	-	-
	888.85	120.09
Less: Allowance for doubtful doubts	-	-
<b>Total Receivables</b>	<b>888.85</b>	<b>120.09</b>
Current	888.85	120.09
Non-current	-	-

**Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment**

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
<b>Year ended March 31, 2024</b>						
i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	888.85	-	-	-	-	888.85
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>888.85</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>888.85</b>
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Less than 6 months</b>	<b>6 months -1 year</b>	<b>1-2 years</b>	<b>2-3 years</b>	<b>More than 3 years</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Year ended March 31, 2023</b>						
i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	120.09	-	-	-	-	120.09
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>120.09</b>



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**MACROTECH POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024**  
(All amounts are in ₹ unless stated otherwise)

**9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2024	31-Mar-2023
Cash and cash equivalents		
- Cash on hand	0.50	0.36
- Balances with banks	0.35	0.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.56</b>

**10. BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN ABOVE**

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2024	31-Mar-2023
Fixed deposits with bank	11.35	8.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.35</b>	<b>8.76</b>

(i) Deposits of Rs. 11.35 lakhs (previous year Rs. 8.75 lakhs) with maturity of less than 12 months

**11. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS**

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2024	31-Mar-2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance to vendors	5.68	5.48
Advances to employees	0.43	-
Security deposits	28.84	17.88
Others	0.40	0.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.35</b>	<b>24.08</b>

**12. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2024	31-Mar-2023
Prepaid expenses	13.41	6.91
Balance with government authorities	117.77	234.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>131.18</b>	<b>241.44</b>

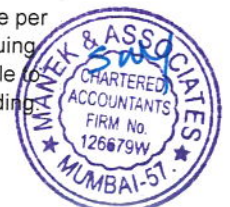
**13. SHARE CAPITAL**

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024		As at 31-Mar-2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
<b>Authorised share capital</b>				
At the beginning of the year	5,00,000	50.00	5,00,000	50.00
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	5,00,000	50.00	5,00,000	50.00

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024		As at 31-Mar-2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
<b>Issued share capital</b>				
At the beginning of the year	3,00,190	30.02	3,00,190	30.02
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	3,00,190	30.02	3,00,190	30.02

a) The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. Dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.





**MACROTECH POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED**

Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ unless stated otherwise)

b) Details of Share holder holding more than 5% shares in the Company :

Name of the shareholder	As at 31-Mar-2024		As at 31-Mar-2023	
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding
<b>Equity shares</b>				
NGL Fine-Chem Limited	3,00,190	100%	3,00,190	100%

c) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares and share capital:

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024		As at 31-Mar-2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,00,190	30.02	3,00,190	30.02
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
<b>Outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>3,00,190</b>	<b>30.02</b>	<b>3,00,190</b>	<b>30.02</b>

**14. RESERVES AND SURPLUS**

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-2024	31-Mar-2023
<b>Retained earnings</b>		
Opening Balance	-193.68	-265.16
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	315.22	71.48
Less: Appropriations	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>121.54</b>	<b>-193.68</b>

**15. NON CURRENT BORROWINGS**

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-2024	31-Mar-2023
<b>Unsecured</b>		
Loans from Holding Company NGL Fine Chem Ltd	2,824.76	2,945.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,824.76</b>	<b>2,945.14</b>

**Terms and conditions of loans:**

Interest on Loan from Holding Company, NGL Fine Chem Limited is @ 9.15% p.a. (Previous Year: 9.55% p.a.)

**16. PROVISIONS**

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-2024	31-Mar-2023
<b>Non-current</b>		
Leave Encashment	9.51	7.16
Gratuity	5.32	3.36
	<b>14.83</b>	<b>10.52</b>
<b>Current</b>		
Leave Encashment	2.40	1.12
Gratuity	0.18	0.01
Others		
	<b>2.58</b>	<b>1.13</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.41</b>	<b>11.65</b>



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**MACROTECH POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024**  
(All amounts are in ₹ unless stated otherwise)

**17. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET)**

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Opening balance as at April 1	19.06	-2.87
Tax (Income)/Expense during the period recognised in:		
(i) Statement of Profit and Loss in Profit or Loss section	9.97	21.99
(ii) Statement of Profit and Loss under OCI Section	0.01	-0.07
(iii) Retained earnings	-	-
<b>Closing balance as at Sept 30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19.05</b>

**18. TRADE PAYABLES**

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
<b>Current</b>		
Trade payables	458.07	214.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>458.07</b>	<b>214.33</b>

**Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment**

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
<b>Year ended March 31, 2024</b>					
Trade payables					
i) MSME	17.76	-	-	-	17.76
ii) Others	440.31	-	-	-	440.31
iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>458.07</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>458.07</b>
<b>Year ended March 31, 2023</b>					
Trade payables					
i) MSME	7.44	-	-	-	7.44
ii) Others	206.89	-	-	-	206.89
iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>214.33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>214.33</b>

**Notes**

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Of the above, payables to Micro and Small Enterprises	17.76	7.44

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Principal amount due and remaining unpaid	-	7.44
Interest due on the above and unpaid interest	-	-
Interest paid	-	-
Payment made beyond the appointed date during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable for the period of delay	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-



**MACROTECH POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024**  
(All amounts are in ₹ unless stated otherwise)

**19. CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES**

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Provision for income tax (net of taxes paid)	2.22	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>-</b>



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MACROTECH POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED  
Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024  
(All amounts are in ₹ unless stated otherwise)

20 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Sale of products	1,196.61	654.76
Sale of Services	1,547.91	1,147.21
Other Operating Income	23.57	8.25
<b>Total revenue from operations</b>	<b>2,768.09</b>	<b>1,810.22</b>

21 OTHER INCOME

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Interest income	1.22	2.04
Other non-operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income)	29.92	15.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.14</b>	<b>17.17</b>

22 COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Raw materials at the beginning of the year	-	24.12
Add: Purchases	746.66	301.90
Less: Raw material at the end of the year	-60.22	-
<b>Total cost of raw materials consumed</b>	<b>686.44</b>	<b>326.02</b>

23 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Finished goods	2.36	64.88
Work-in-progress	-	-
	2.36	64.88
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Finished goods	9.04	2.36
Work-in-progress	-	-
	9.04	2.36
<b>Total changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress</b>	<b>-11.40</b>	<b>-67.24</b>



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**MACROTECH POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024**  
(All amounts are in ₹ unless stated otherwise)

**24 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE**

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Salaries and wages	357.17	244.23
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	15.38	11.76
Staff welfare expense	6.59	5.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>379.14</b>	<b>261.88</b>

**Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 - "Employee Benefits"**

(i) Defined contribution plans: Note 2.16

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Contribution to provident fund	11.84	8.99

(ii) Defined benefit plans: Note 2.16

**Gratuity Plan**

(a) Funded status of the plan

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
A) Present value of defined benefit obligation		
- Wholly funded	-	-
- Wholly unfunded	5.50	3.36
	5.50	3.36
Less: Fair value of plan assets		
Amount to be recognized as liability or (asset)	5.50	3.36
B) Amounts reflected in Balance Sheet		
Liabilities	5.50	3.36
Assets	-	-
Net liability/(asset)	5.50	3.36
Net liability/(asset) - current	0.18	0.01
Net liability/(asset) - non current	5.32	3.36

(b) The amount recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss are as follows

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
1. Current service cost	1.94	1.37
2. Past service cost and loss/(gain) on curtailments and settlements	-	-
3. Interest cost	0.25	0.12
<b>Total charge to Profit &amp; Loss</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>1.49</b>

(c) The amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Components of actuarial gain/(losses) on obligations	-	-
Due to change in financial assumptions	0.19	-0.11
Due to change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Due to experience adjustments	-0.25	0.37
Return on plan assets excluding amount included in interest income	-	-
<b>Amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>-0.06</b>	<b>0.26</b>



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**MACROTECH POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024**  
**(All amounts are in ₹ unless stated otherwise)**

(d) Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Opening defined benefit obligation	3.36	1.62
Transfer in/(out) obligation	-	-
Current service cost	1.94	1.37
Interest cost	0.25	0.12
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to change in financial assumptions	0.19	-0.11
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to experience adjustments	-0.25	0.37
Past service cost	-	-
Loss/(gain) on curtailments	-	-
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	-	-
Liabilities assumed in an amalgamation in the nature of purchase	-	-
Exchange differences on foreign plans	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	5.49	3.37

(e) Reconciliation of plan assets

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Opening value of plan assets	-	-
Transfer in/(out) of plan assets	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Return on plan assets excluding amount included in interest income	-	-
Assets distributed on settlements	-	-
Contributions by employer	-	-
Assets acquired in an amalgamation in the nature of purchase	-	-
Exchange differences on foreign plans	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Adjustment to the opening fund	-	-
Closing balance of plan assets	-	-

(f) Reconciliation of net defined benefit liability

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Net opening provision in books of account	3.36	1.62
Transfer in/(out) obligation	-	-
Transfer in/(out) plan assets	-	-
Employee benefit expense (from (b) above)	2.19	1.48
Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income (from (c) above)	-0.06	0.26
	5.49	3.36
Contribution to plan assets	-	-
Closing provision in books of accounts	5.49	3.36



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**MACROTECH POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024**  
**(All amounts are in ₹ unless stated otherwise)**

(g) Composition of plan assets

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Policy of insurance	-	-

(h) Principal actuarial assumptions

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Discount rate	7.20%	7.50%
Salary growth rate	6.00%	6.00%
Withdrawal rates	10% p.a. at younger ages reducing to 2 % p.a. at older ages	10% p.a. at younger ages reducing to 2 % p.a. at older ages
Rate of return on plan assets	NA	NA

(i) Expected cash flows based on past service liability

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024		For the year ended 31st March 2023	
	Rupees	%	Rupees	%
Year 1 Cash Flow	0.18	1.10%	0.01	0.10%
Year 2 Cash Flow	0.25	1.50%	0.08	0.70%
Year 3 Cash Flow	0.40	2.40%	0.20	1.80%
Year 4 Cash Flow	0.40	2.40%	0.29	2.60%
Year 5 Cash Flow	0.41	2.50%	0.31	2.80%
Year 6 to Year 10 Cash Flow	2.64	16.00%	1.53	13.90%

(j) Sensitivity analysis of key assumptions

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024		For the year ended 31st March 2023	
	DBO	Change in DBO %	DBO	Change in DBO %
Discount rate varied by 0.5%				
+ 0.5%	5.19	-5.70%	3.16	-5.95%
- 0.5%	5.85	6.27%	3.59	6.55%
Salary growth rate varied by 0.5%				
+ 0.5%	5.85	6.31%	3.59	6.62%
- 0.5%	5.18	-5.78%	3.16	-6.06%
Withdrawal rate (WR) varied by 10%				
WR x 110%	5.48	-0.29%	3.34	-0.76%
WR x 90%	5.51	0.23%	3.39	0.68%

(iii) Employee benefits (leave encashment)

The company has provided for accumulated compensation absences (leave encashment) as per Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits". The provision is made on the basis of actuarial evaluation carried out. The current years provision is charged under Salaries and Wages as given below. This liability is not funded.

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Salaries - leave encashment	6.65	4.33



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MACROTECH POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED  
Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024  
(All amounts are in ₹ unless stated otherwise)

25 OTHER EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Power and Fuel	459.29	301.58
Packing Materials	18.83	7.50
Factory Expenses	61.75	35.08
Water Charges	6.36	7.14
Repairs to	-	-
Plant & Machinery	114.54	73.53
Factory Buildings	11.38	3.91
Other Assets	1.32	0.25
Insurance	15.82	11.33
Laboratory Expenses	34.53	35.08
Payment to Auditors	4.25	3.50
Postage & Telephone Expenses	0.64	0.53
Legal and Professional Fees	12.81	10.77
Bank Charges and Commission	0.52	0.66
Rent, Rates and Taxes	-	1.22
Printing & Stationery	5.58	3.31
Freight, Coolie & Cartage	42.67	25.85
Watch and Ward Charges	8.26	7.02
Miscellaneous Expenses	12.71	9.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>811.26</b>	<b>537.32</b>

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
(i) Payment to statutory auditors (net of GST input)		
As auditors - statutory audit	2.90	2.45
As auditors - other services	1.35	1.05
sub total	<b>4.25</b>	<b>3.50</b>
(ii) Payment to internal auditors and cost auditors (net of GST input)		
Internal Audit Fees	-	-
Cost Audit Fees	-	-
sub total (ii)	-	-
Total (I + ii)	4.25	3.50

26 FINANCE COSTS

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Interest expense on:		
-Long term borrowings	208.48	225.38
-Short term borrowings	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>208.48</b>	<b>225.38</b>



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Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information

27 Contingent liability

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ lakh)	
	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
<b>Disputed direct tax</b>		
Total demand from the Income Tax Department disputed by the company for AY 2010-11	10.07	10.07
<b>Disputed Goods and Service Tax Liability</b>		
Total demand from the Good & Service Tax authorities for the period between 2017-2020	34.00	-

28 Commitments

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ lakh)	
	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
(i) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided		
Tangible assets	-	16.38
(ii) Other commitments (specify nature)		
Guarantees issued by banks on behalf of the company	2.00	2.00

29 Related Parties Disclosures

Disclosures as required by IND AS 24 - "Related Party Disclosures" are given below

(a) Related Parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

(i) Holding Company

Name	% of Holding
NGL Fine Chem Limited	100%

(ii) Key management personnel

Name	Designation
Rahul Nachane	Director
Rajesh Lawande	Director

(b) Nature of transaction

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ lakh)	
	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
<b>NGL Fine Chem Limited</b>		
<b>(i) Income</b>		
a. Processing Charges received	1,532.54	1,147.21
b. Sales	34.89	92.13
<b>(ii) Expenses</b>		
a. Purchases	229.11	268.05
b. Interest on Loan taken	208.48	225.38
<b>(iii) Outstanding balances</b>		
NGL Fine Chem Limited - Loan received	2,178.20	2,486.20
NGL Fine Chem Limited - Interest Payable	646.56	458.93
NGL Fine Chem Limited - Creditors Ledger	107.18	51.23
NGL Fine Chem Limited - Debtors Ledger	133.20	-

30 Fair values

Fair value measurement includes both the significant financial instruments stated at amortised cost and at fair value in the statement of financial position. The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value. The carrying values of the long-term financial instruments approximates the fair values as the management has considered the fair value measurement techniques using the observable data i.e. the discounting rate which was similar as to rates, tenure and the credit rating of the other instruments of the Company. The management has also considered the effect of time value of money with respect to other long term financial instruments at applicables rates.

31 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management assessment is established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same.

Carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities:

The following table summaries the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recorded at the end of the year by categories:

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ lakh)	
	For the year ended 31st	For the year ended 31st
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	0.85	0.56
Bank balances other than above	11.35	8.76
Trade receivables	888.85	120.09
Other financial assets	35.35	24.08
<b>At end of the year</b>	<b>936.40</b>	<b>153.49</b>



Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-2024	31-Mar-2023
Trade payables	458.07	214.33
Other current financial liabilities	-	-
At end of the year	458.07	214.33

32 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers, loans and investments. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of counterparty to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and derived from revenue earned from customers. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain, however this is modified if in the past experience of the company, there is likely mitigation of the credit risk.

Ageing of trade receivable

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	Days			Total
	0-180	180-365	Above 365	
As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2024	888.85	-	-	888.85
As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2023	120.09	-	-	120.09

33 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity price fluctuations, liquidity and other market changes. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and investments.

34 Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises on future commercial transactions and on all recognised monetary assets and liabilities, which are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company. The Company's management has set policy wherein exposure is identified, benchmark is set and monitored closely, and accordingly suitable hedges are undertaken. The Company's foreign currency exposure arises mainly from foreign exchange imports and exports, primarily with respect to USD.

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Currency	INR lakhs	Currency	INR lakhs
<b>Payables</b>				
Advances from customers				
Trade Payables	-	-	USD 190.00	0.16
<b>Receivables</b>				
Trade Receivables	USD 8,81,480	746.25	USD 1,48,500	120.09
Advances to Suppliers	EUR 25.66	0.02	USD 26.00	0.02

Following table analyses the Company's Sensitivity to a 5% increase and a 5% decrease in the exchange rates of USD against INR.

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Currency	INR lakhs	Currency	INR lakhs
<b>Net foreign currency assets USD</b>	USD 8,81,480	746.25	USD 1,48,336	119.95
Impact on profit or loss: Income/(Expense)				
USD - Increase by 5%		37.31		6.00
USD - Decrease by 5%		-37.31		-6.00
<b>Net foreign currency assets EURO</b>	EUR 25.66	0.02		
Impact on profit or loss: Income/(Expense)				
USD - Increase by 5%		0.00		-
USD - Decrease by 5%		-0.00		-

35 Interest rate risk

Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings. The long term borrowings are at variable interest rate. The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows:

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-2024	31-Mar-2023
<b>Fixed rate instruments</b>		
Financial Assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-
<b>Variable rate instruments</b>		
Financial Assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	2,824.76	2,945.14

Interest rate sensitivity

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

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

	As at	As at
	31-Mar-2024	31-Mar-2023
Long term variable interest rate borrowings	2,824.76	2,945.14
Short term variable interest rate borrowings	-	-
	2,824.76	2,945.14

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments:



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**MACROTECH POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024**  
(All amounts are in ₹ unless stated otherwise)

**Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information**

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss before tax by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant:

(Amount in ₹ lakh)		
Year ended	Increase/ (decrease) in basis points	Effect on profit before tax increase/ (decrease)
31 <sup>st</sup> March 2024	100.00 -100.00	28.25 -28.25
31 <sup>st</sup> March 2023	100.00 -100.00	29.45 -29.45

**36 Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements.

The company manages the liquidity risk by maintaining reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

(Amount in ₹ lakh)					
Particulars	On demand	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
<b>Year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024</b>					
Trade payables	-	458.07	-	-	458.07
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
	-	<b>458.07</b>	-	-	<b>458.07</b>
<b>Year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023</b>					
Trade payables	-	214.33	-	-	214.33
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
	-	<b>214.33</b>	-	-	<b>214.33</b>

At present, the Company expects to repay all liabilities at their contractual maturity. In order to meet such cash commitments, the operating activity is expected to generate sufficient cash inflows.

**37 Capital management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the value of shareholder.

The Company monitors capital using Capital Gearing Ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. Net debt includes loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

(Amount in ₹ lakh)		
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Loans and borrowings	2,824.76	2,945.14
Trade payables	458.07	214.33
Other payables	14.84	10.52
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	-12.20	-9.32
<b>Net debt (A)</b>	<b>3,285.47</b>	<b>3,160.67</b>
Equity	151.56	-163.66
<b>Capital and net debt (B)</b>	<b>151.56</b>	<b>-163.66</b>
<b>Capital gearing ratio (A/B)</b>	<b>21.68</b>	<b>-19.31</b>

To achieve the overall objective, the Company's capital management aims to ensure that it meets the financial covenants attached to loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any loans and borrowings in the current year.

**38 Income tax**

The major components of income tax expense for the years are:

Income statement		
Particulars	(Amount in ₹ lakh)	
	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
<b>Current income tax:</b>		
Current income tax charge	-70.00	-7.00
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-11.17	-9.48
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-9.97	-22.06
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences through OCI	-0.01	0.07
<b>Income tax expense reported in the income statement</b>	<b>-91.15</b>	<b>-38.47</b>



Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profits as follows:

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Profit before tax	406.32	110.14
Income tax expense calculation	-113.04	-18.39
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation & deduction for carry forward losses	21.89	-20.08
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable	-	-
<b>Total tax expense</b>	<b>-91.15</b>	<b>-38.47</b>

The tax rate used for the reconciliations above is 27.82% (previous year 16.692% as minimum alternate tax) payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under tax law in the Indian jurisdiction.

39 Additional information

(a) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computation:

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st	For the year ended 31st
Profit after tax as per accounts	315.17	71.67
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS*	3,00,190	3,00,190
Weighted average number of equity shares	3,00,190	3,00,190
Face value per share	10.00	10.00
Basic earning per share (₹)	104.99	23.88
Diluted earning per share (₹)	104.99	23.88

\* There have been no other transactions involving equity shares or potential equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of the financial statements.

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

	For the year ended 31st		For the year ended 31st	
<b>(b) Value of imports calculated on CIF basis:</b>				
Raw materials		1.41		0.06
Capital goods		15.76		7.21
<b>Total</b>		<b>17.17</b>		<b>7.27</b>
<b>(c) Expenditure in foreign currency:</b>				
Professional and consultation fees		-		-
Other matters		1.41		17.83
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.41</b>		<b>17.83</b>
<b>(d) Details of consumption of imported and indigenous items</b>				
<b>(i) Raw materials Consumed</b>				
Indigenous	100.0%	686.44	100.0%	325.96
Imported	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>686.44</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>326.02</b>
<b>(ii) Stores and spares Consumed</b>				
Indigenous	100.0%	0.54	100.0%	0.44
Imported	0.0%	-	0.0%	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.44</b>
<b>(e) Earnings in foreign exchange :</b>				
Export of goods calculated on FOB basis		1,150.47		551.36
Other (Insurance & Freight)		11.12		11.26

40 Segmental information

As the Company's business activities fall within a single primary business segment namely industrial chemicals, the disclosure requirements of Ind AS 108 in this regard are not applicable.

41 Classification and presentation of assets and liabilities

Under Ind AS, the Company is required to present its assets and liabilities bifurcated between financial assets/ financial liabilities and non-financial assets/ non-financial liabilities. Accordingly, the Company has classified and presented the assets and liabilities.

In the opinion of the management, the current assets, loans & advances have been stated at realizable value. Provision for all the known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of the amount reasonably necessary.



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Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information

42 Disclosure with respect to Loans or Advances granted to Promoters, Directors, KMP and the Related Parties

Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Promoters	-	-
Directors	-	-
KMPs	-	-
Related Parties	-	-

43 Disclosure with respect to borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets

The company has not borrowed from any Bank or Financial Institution.

44 Relationship with Struck off Companies

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Balance outstanding	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
NIL	NA	NA	NA

45 Ratio Analysis

Ratio	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023	% of Variance	Numerator	Denominator	Remarks
Current Ratio	2.46	1.85	33.1%	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Significant improvement in liquidity position
Debt-Equity Ratio	18.64	-18.00	-203.6%	Current Borrowings + Non Current Borrowings	Total Equity	Improvement in ratio due to better operations and profitability
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	4.46	2.84	57.0%	Profit after Tax + Finance Costs + Depreciation + Loss on sale of FA	Finance Cost	Higher profitability has resulted in improvement of debt servicing abilities
Return on Equity Ratio	50.0%	9.0%	456.3%	Profit After Tax	Average Shareholder's Equity	Higher profit for the year has resulted in higher ratio.
Inventory turnover ratio	12.68	6.40	98.2%	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	Significant improvement in inventory usage
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	1.37	7.30	-81.2%	Sale of Products	Average Accounts Receivable	Sales were bunched up during final quarter leading to higher receivables at end of the year
Trade payables turnover ratio	1.39	1.05	31.7%	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Trade Payables	Improvement in managing payables
Net capital turnover ratio	4.10	9.91	-58.6%	Sale of Products	Working Capital Gap	Improvement in ratio due to better operations
Net profit ratio	11.4%	4.0%	187.6%	Profit After Tax	Sale of Products	Improvement in profit has resulted in better ratio
Return on Capital employed	20.5%	12.0%	70.7%	Earnings before interest and tax	Total Equity + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liabilities	Improvement in profit has resulted in better ratio
Return on investment	NA	NA	NA	Change in market value of equity share + Dividend	Market value of equity share as on Balance Sheet date	Not available as company's shares are not traded on stock exchange

46 Subsequent events

- i) The Company evaluated all events and transactions that occurred after March 31, 2024 through 21st May 2024; the date on which the financial statements are issued. Based on the evaluation, the Company is not aware of any events or transactions that would require recognition or disclosure in the financial statements other than that mentioned above.



*[Handwritten signatures]*

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information

47 Reporting under Rule 11 (e) (i) and Rule 11 (f) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014

- i) 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, 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.
- ii) 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, 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.

48 Change in method of depreciation

During the previous year, the company changed its method of depreciation from Written Down Value Method to Straight Line Method to bring its depreciation policy in conformance with its holding company's policy. Consequent to the change in method, the depreciation for the year is lower by Rs. 158.41 lakhs (previous year - Rs. Rs. 275.88 lakhs) and the profit for the year is higher by 158.41 lakhs (previous year - Rs. 275.88 lakhs)

49 The previous years figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary.

(The accompanying notes 1 to 49 are an integral part of the financial statements)  
As per our report of even date attached

For Manek & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: 126679W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shailesh Manek  
Partner  
Membership Number: 034925

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 21st May 2024



Rahul Nachane  
Director  
DIN: 00223346

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 21st May 2024

Rajesh Lawande  
Director  
DIN: 00327301