

BIRJU S. SHAH & ASSOCIATES

113, INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CENTRE, NR. BIG BAZAR,

PIPLOD, SURAT – 395 007.

Phone : (O) 91 99784 44603, (M) 91 98251 67067

Email : cabirjushah@gmail.com, sarvam9@gmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To,
The Board of Directors
AETHER INDUSTRIES LIMITED,
Surat**

I. Audit Report on the Financial Statements

1. Opinion

- A. We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of AETHER INDUSTRIES LIMITED (“the Company”), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as “Financial Statements”).
- B. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, (“Ind AS”) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

2. Basis for Opinion

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

3. Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

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4. Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- A. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- B. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

5. Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

- A. The Company's management is responsible for preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued there under. 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.
- B. In preparing the Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

6. Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

- A. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards of Auditing issued by the institute of chartered accountants of India, will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or

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in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

- B. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
- i) 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.
 - ii) 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 with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - iv) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - v) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- C. Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in
- i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and
 - ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Financial Statements.
- D. 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.

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- E. 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.
- F. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

II. 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 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - F. With respect to the 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, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
 - G. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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

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Standalone Financial Statements;

- ii) The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts; and
- iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

Other Matters

1. Opening balance with respect to the financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022, included in these Financial Statements, are based on audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021, which has been approved by the Company's Board of Directors on 06.12.2021.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use

The financial statements are prepared solely to assist Aether Industries Limited to meet the requirements of preparation of Financial Statements in connection with its initial public offer. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for Aether Industries Limited for the purpose of its initial public offer.

For, Birju S. Shah & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 131554W

Place: SURAT.

Date: 16.06.2022

UDIN: 22107086AKZYYJ3096

Proprietor

Membership No. 107086

AETHER INDUSTRIES LIMITED**Annexure I - Statement of Assets and Liabilities**

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

	Note	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	2,355.28	2,064.98
Capital work-in-progress	4	577.42	1.98
Right-of-use assets	5	211.21	91.74
Other intangible assets	6	4.49	5.61
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7	2.09	2.09
(ii) Other financial assets	8	23.20	15.34
Other non-current assets	9	426.64	12.42
Total non-current assets		3,600.34	2,194.16
Current assets			
Inventories	10	1,627.44	847.28
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	11	170.11	220.90
(ii) Trade receivables	12	1,634.80	1,082.40
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	33.39	35.14
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	14	146.77	20.49
(v) Loans	15	8.36	7.92
(vi) Other financial assets	16	2.70	5.71
Other current assets	17	474.34	115.44
Total current assets		4,097.90	2,335.28
Total assets		7,698.25	4,529.44
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	18	1,126.91	100.99
Other equity	19	2,741.97	1,642.34
Total equity		3,868.88	1,743.33
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	1,218.13	1,037.87
(ii) Lease liabilities	21	50.69	27.11
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	36 (d)	138.79	102.07
Total non-current liabilities		1,407.61	1,167.05
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	22	1,632.62	1,044.13
(ii) Lease liabilities	23	5.85	3.56
(iii) Trade payables	24		
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		211.19	89.35
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small		487.35	388.38
(iv) Other financial liabilities	25	63.46	44.43
Other current liabilities	26	14.67	41.51
Provisions	27	-	-
Current tax liabilities (net)	36 (c)	6.61	7.70
Total current liabilities		2,421.75	1,619.06
Total liabilities		3,829.37	2,786.11
Total equity and liabilities		7,698.25	4,529.44

The above statement should be read with basis of preparation, significant accounting policies and notes forming part of the Financial Information appearing in Annexure V and Annexure VI as per our report attached.

As per our report of even date attached

For Birju S. Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 131554W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Aether Industries Limited
CIN: U24100GJ2013PLC073434

Birju S. Shah
Proprietor
Membership No: 107086

Ashwin Desai
Managing Director
DIN: 00038386
Place: Surat
Date: June 16, 2022

Rohan Desai
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00038379
Place: Surat
Date: June 16, 2022

Place: Surat
Date: June 16, 2022
ICAI UDIN: 22107086AKZYYJ3096

Faiz Nagariya
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: ADBPN8514G
Place: Surat
Date: June 16, 2022

Chitrarth Parghi
Company Secretary
Mem. No.: A54033
Place: Surat
Date: June 16, 2022

AETHER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Annexure II - Statement of Profit and Loss

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

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Income			
Revenue from operations	28	5,900.47	4,498.16
Other Income	29	69.74	39.73
Total income		5,970.21	4,537.89
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	30	3,585.21	2,249.16
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	31	(704.88)	57.72
Employee benefits expense	32	270.44	221.13
Finance costs	33	131.21	113.15
Depreciation and amortisation expense	34	154.87	110.11
Other expenses	35	1,068.63	848.56
Total expenses		4,505.48	3,599.83
Profit before tax		1,464.73	938.06
Tax expense:	36		
Current tax		338.73	201.00
Deferred tax		36.72	25.87
Total Tax Expenses		375.44	226.87
Profit for the period (A)		1,089.29	711.19
Other comprehensive (loss) / income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
(i) Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)		(1.98)	(0.86)
(ii) Income tax relating to remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)		0.50	0.22
Other comprehensive (loss) / income (B)		(1.48)	(0.64)
Total comprehensive income for the period (A+B)		1,087.81	710.55
Earnings per equity share			
[nominal value of Rs. 10]			
Basic	37	9.67	7.36
Diluted		9.67	7.36

The above statement should be read with basis of preparation, significant accounting policies and notes forming part of the Financial Information appearing in Annexure V and Annexure VI as per our report attached.

As per our report of even date attached

For Birju S. Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 131554W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aether Industries Limited
CIN: U24100GJ2013PLC073434

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Date: June 16, 2022

Chitrarth Parghi
Company Secretary
Mem. No.: A54033
Place: Surat
Date: June 16, 2022

AETHER INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Annexure III - Statement of Changes in Equity
(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	1,00,98,567	100.99	85,60,200	85.60
Changes in equity share capital during the period	10,25,92,830	1,025.93	15,38,367	15.38
Balance at the end of the reporting period	11,26,91,397	1,126.91	1,00,98,567	100.99

For any subsequent event changes relating to share capital, refer note number 51(a).

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Total other equity
	Employee Share Option Reserve	Securities premium	Retained earnings	
Balance at 1 April 2020		-	697.17	697.17
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2021				
Profit for the period		-	711.19	711.19
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		-	(0.64)	-
- Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)		-		(0.64)
Total comprehensive income		-	710.55	710.55
Other movements for the year ended 31 March 2021				
Share premium on conversion of preference shares		234.62		234.62
Balance at 31 March 2021		234.62	1,407.72	1,642.34
Balance at 1 April 2021	0	234.62	1,407.72	1,642.34
Total comprehensive income for the period ended 31 March 2022				
Profit for the period		-	1,089.29	1,089.29
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		-	(1.48)	(1.48)
- Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)		-		
Other movements for the period ended 31 March 2022				
Utilized for the issue of Bonus Shares (Bonus Equity Shares issued in the Ratio 1:10)		(234.62)	(775.24)	(1,009.86)
Preferential Allotment of Shares (1607160 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each at a Premium of Rs. 623 per share)		1,015.73	-	1,015.73
Shares based payment options outstanding	5.96			5.96
Total movements	5.96	781.11	312.57	1,099.64
Balance at 31 March 2022	5.96	1,015.73	1,720.29	2,741.98

Nature and purpose of reserves

i) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises of undistributed earnings after taxes

ii) Securities premium

Securities premium account is used to record the premium on issue of shares

iii) Employee share option

Employee share options pending to be exercised are recorded here

The above statement should be read with basis of preparation, significant accounting policies and notes forming part of the Financial Information appearing in Annexure V and Annexure VI as per our report attached.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Birju S. Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 131554W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aether Industries Limited
CIN: U24100GJ2013PLC073434

Birju S. Shah
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Membership No: 107086

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Company Secretary
Mem. No.: A54033
Place: Surat
Date: June 16, 2022

AETHER INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Annexure IV - Statement of Cash Flows

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	1,464.73	938.06
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Net unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(7.28)	0.90
Finance costs	131.21	113.15
Interest income	(4.68)	(1.00)
Income from Mutual Funds	(3.23)	-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	154.87	110.11
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,735.62	1,161.22
Movement in working capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(552.40)	(468.46)
(Increase) / Decrease in current investments	50.79	(220.77)
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(780.16)	(127.89)
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	(358.90)	(33.61)
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	(5.29)	(1.09)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	220.81	97.45
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions other than income tax	-	(0.91)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	(26.45)	26.03
Cash generated from operations	284.03	431.97
Net income tax (paid)	(338.45)	(200.01)
Net cash from operating activities (A)	(54.42)	231.96
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(527.66)	(969.95)
Proceeds on sale/maturity of financial assets	-	-
Capital work in progress and capital advance	(989.66)	196.75
Dividend from current investments	7.90	1.00
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	6.27
Loans (Financial assets)	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(1,509.41)	(765.93)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds / (Repayment) from long-term borrowings	267.63	432.18
Proceeds / (Repayment) of borrowings (Unsecured)	323.50	15.10
Proceeds / (repayment) from working capital facilities (net)	177.62	194.06
Proceeds / (repayment) from/(of) short term borrowings	-	-
Preferential allotment of Shares	1,031.80	-
Proceeds / (repayment) of Other Financial liabilities	19.03	25.41
Interest paid	(131.21)	(113.15)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	1,688.37	553.60
Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	124.54	19.63
Effect of exchange differences on account of foreign currency Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period / year	55.63	36.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period / year	180.16	55.63
Notes:-		
1. Cash and cash equivalents include		
Cash on hand	0.98	0.39
Balances with bank		
- Current accounts	0.01	0.15
- EEFC accounts	32.40	34.60
Other bank balances	146.77	20.49
	180.16	55.63

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Ind AS 7 - on Statement of Cash Flows as notified under Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015.

Significant non-cash movement in investing and financing activities

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Conversion of Preference Shares to Equity Shares	-	(250.00)
Foreign exchange fluctuations	0.08	(14.23)
Acquisition of Right-of-use assets with corresponding impact to lease liabilities	130.02	15.46

The above statement should be read with basis of preparation, significant accounting policies and notes forming part of the Financial Information appearing in Annexure V and Annexure VI as per our report attached.

As per our report attached of even date

For Birju S. Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 131554W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aether Industries Limited
CIN: U24100GJ2013PLC073434

Birju S. Shah
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Place: Surat
Date: June 16, 2022

Chitrarth Parghi
Company Secretary
Mem. No.: A54033
Place: Surat
Date: June 16, 2022

18 Share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Authorised :		
14,00,00,000 (31 March 2021: 1,50,00,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each.	1,400.00	150.00
0 (31 March 2021: 2,50,00,000) preference shares of Rs.10 each	-	250.00
TOTAL	1,400.00	400.00
Issued and subscribed and paid up:		
Equity share capital		
11,26,91,397 (31 March 2021: 1,00,98,567) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up	1,126.91	100.99
TOTAL	1,126.91	100.99

Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year/period :

Equity share :	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	Number of Shares	Number of Shares
Outstanding at the beginning of the year/period	1,00,98,567	85,60,200
Add: Issued during the period	10,25,92,830	15,38,367
Outstanding at the end of the year/period	11,26,91,397	1,00,98,567

* Number of shares is presented as absolute number.

AETHER INDUSTRIES LIMITED**Annexure VI - Notes to the financial information (continued)**

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

Terms / Rights attached to each classes of shares**Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares**

Equity shares

As to dividend The Shareholders are entitled to receive dividend in proportion to the amount of paid up equity shares held by them. The Company has not declared any dividend during the year.

As to repayment of capital

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining asset of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

As to voting

The Company has one class of shares referred to as Equity Shares having par value of Rs. 10/-. Each holder of the equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company is set out below:

Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number of Shares	Number of Shares %	Number of Shares	Number of Shares %
Purnima Ashwin Desai	3,48,77,403	30.95%	51,50,269	51.00%
Ashwin Jayantilal Desai	67,20,417	5.96%	9,08,771	9.00%
Rohan Ashwin Desai	22,21,681	1.97%	20,09,613	19.90%
Aman Ashwin Desai	1,10,000	0.10%	13,00,912	12.88%
Aman Desai (HUF)	-	0.00%	7,13,802	7.07%
AJD Family Trust	1,35,60,206	12.03%	-	0.00%
PAD Family Trust	1,35,60,206	12.03%	-	0.00%
RAD Family Trust	2,00,17,162	17.76%	-	0.00%
AAD Business Trust	2,00,17,162	17.76%	-	0.00%

Promoters Shareholding in the Company is set out below:

Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number of Shares	Number of Shares %	Number of Shares	Number of Shares %
Purnima Ashwin Desai	3,48,77,403	30.95%	51,50,269	51.00%
Ashwin Jayantilal Desai	67,20,417	5.96%	9,08,771	9.00%
Rohan Ashwin Desai	22,21,681	1.97%	20,09,613	19.90%
Aman Ashwin Desai	1,10,000	0.10%	13,00,912	12.88%
Aman Desai (HUF)	-	0.00%	7,13,802	7.07%
Payal Rohan Desai	-	0.00%	10,000	0.10%
Ishita Surendra Manjrekar	-	0.00%	5,000	0.05%
Rohan Desai (HUF)	-	0.00%	100	0.00%
Ashwin Jayantilal Desai (HUF)	-	0.00%	100	0.00%
AJD Family Trust	1,35,60,206	12.03%	-	0.00%
PAD Family Trust	1,35,60,206	12.03%	-	0.00%
RAD Family Trust	2,00,17,162	17.76%	-	0.00%
AAD Business Trust	2,00,17,162	17.76%	-	0.00%

AETHER INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Annexure VI - Notes to the financial information (continued)

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

19 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Reserves and surplus		
A. Retained earnings	1,720.29	1,407.72
B. Securities premium	1,015.73	234.62
C. Employee Share Option Reserve	5.96	-
	2,741.97	1,642.34
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
A. Retained earnings		
Opening balance	1,407.72	697.17
Profit for the period / year	1,089.29	711.19
Less: Utilized for the issue of Bonus Shares (Bonus Equity Shares issued in the Ratio 1:10)	(775.24)	
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income		
-Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset) (net of tax)	(1.48)	(0.64)
Closing balance	1,720.29	1,407.72
B. Securities Premium		
As at beginning and end of the period/year	234.62	-
Add: Share Premium on conversion of Preference Shares into equity shares		234.62
Less: Utilized for the issue of Bonus Shares (Bonus Equity Shares issued in the Ratio 1:10)	(234.62)	-
Add: Preferential Allotment of Shares (1607160 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each at a Premium of Rs. 623 per share)	1,015.73	
	1,015.73	234.62
C. Employee Share Option Reserve		
Opening balance	-	
Add: Additions during the year	5.96	
Less: Transferred to Securities Premium on exercise of stock options	-	
	5.96	-
	2,741.97	1,642.34

AETHER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Annexure V - Significant accounting policies

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

1 Reporting Entity

Aether Industries Ltd (Aether) was incorporated on January 23, 2013 as a Public Limited Company under the Companies Act, 1956. It is engaged in the business of Specialty Chemicals and Intermediates. The products of the Company find application in various sectors like Pharmaceuticals, Agrochemicals, Specialty, Electronic Chemicals, Material Sciences, High Performance Photography etc. The CIN of the Company is U24100GJ2013PLC073434.

Between the year 2013 and early year 2015, the Promoters acquired a leased premise at GIDC Industrial Estate, Hojiwala, Sachin, Surat and established their Laboratory, Research & Development and Pilot Plant facilities. The Promoters realized at the conceptual stage itself that Specialty Chemicals is essentially a "Research & Knowledge" driven Industry, and identification of the 'Chemistries' and 'Technologies' before constructing the main plant, through Laboratory/R&D/Pilot facilities was a necessary pre-requisite. The period up to 2015 was hence utilized for installing Lab/R&D/Pilot Plants, developing several products/processes (up to Pilot stage), showcasing the Company's capabilities through various International Exhibitions/Conferences etc., effecting trial samples/supplies, facing rigorous audits from prospective International Buyers etc.

After meeting with a fair degree of success and acceptance from the targeted buyers, the Company acquired about 10500 Sq. Mtrs. of land at the GIDC Industrial Estate, Sachin, Surat in February 2015 for setting up its main plant. The plant stood commissioned as per schedule, and the first stream went into operations in October 2016 / November 2016. Meanwhile, certain modifications/up-gradations/automations were carried out during implementation.

The Company was able to carry on with the success with which they started of with the first Project which was ready by November 2016, by way of achieving total revenues of Rs. 248.60 million in FY 2016-17, Rs. 1091.90 million in FY 2017-18, Rs. 2,032.77 million in FY 2018-19, Rs. 3,037.81 million in FY 2019-20 and Rs. 4,537.89 million in FY 2020-21.

The Company, because of its continuous growth and increasing demands for the products, along with the necessity to launch new products for various applications, is once again planning for yet another expansion. For the said new expansion, the Company has procured a Plot of Land in GIDC Industrial Estate, admeasuring 5250 Sq. Mtrs. and the same is located diagonally opposite to the current location of the Company. The new plot acquired by the Company is 8202/1 and the current one is 8203.

The Company achieved Sales Turnover of Rs. 5,900.47 million and Total Revenue of Rs. 5,970.21 million in 2021-22 with an EBITDA Margin of 29.33%.

Production capacity of 6096 MTPA (March 31, 2021: 6096 MTPA) is available in our state-of-art and DCS automated manufacturing facilities. Aether is also a leading CRAMS (contract research and manufacturing services) provider, built upon technology intensive and state-of-art R&D and pilot plant facilities. All of our R&D, pilot, CRAMS, and large scale manufacturing facilities are capable of switching between batch and continuous process technology.

Aether is based on a core competency model of cutting-edge chemistry and technology competencies.

Aether's business models include Large Scale Manufacturing of Speciality Chemicals, Contract Manufacturing and Contract Research And Manufacturing Services (CRAMS).

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Ind AS Financial Statements comprise of the Audited Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at March 31, 2022 and as at March 31, 2021, the related Audited Ind AS 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 March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 respectively and the Significant Accounting Policies and Other Financial Information.

These Financial Statements have been prepared as required under the SEBI ICDR Regulations prepared in terms of the requirements of: (a) Section 26 of Part I of Chapter III of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"); (b) relevant provisions of the SEBI ICDR Regulations; and (c) the Guidance Note on Reports in Company Prospectuses (Revised 2019) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) (the "Guidance Note").

2.1 Basis of preparation and presentation of financial statements

Compliance with Ind AS:

The Standalone Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has adopted all the Ind AS and the adoption has been carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, with April 1, 2018 as the transition date. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, which was the previous GAAP.

A. Basis of Preparation:

(i) The Audited Ind AS Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Company as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 respectively and the Audited Ind AS Statement of Profit and Loss, Audited Ind AS Statement of Changes in Equity and Audited Ind AS Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 respectively (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Ind AS Financial Information") have been prepared as per the

(ii) The audited financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022 prepared in accordance with recognition and measurement principles under Indian Accounting Standard ("Ind AS") 34 "Interim Financial Reporting", specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, which have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on June 16, 2022.

(iii) The audited special purpose Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 each prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The management of the Company has adjusted financial information for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 using recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS, on its first time adoption of Ind AS as on the transition date April 1, 2018, and has included such adjusted financial information as comparative financial information in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021. In accordance with Ind AS 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard, the Company has presented an explanation of how the transition to IND AS has affected the previously reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows (Refer Annexure VII).

The Board of Directors approved the Financial Statements as per the Ind AS, for the year ended on March 31, 2022 along with Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 and authorised to issue the same vide resolution passed in the Board Meeting held on June 16, 2022.

B. Basis of measurement:

The Financial Statements have been prepared on historical cost basis considering the applicable provisions of Companies Act 2013. The exceptions to the same are:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value; and
- net defined benefit (asset) / liability that are measured at fair value of plan assets less present value of define benefit obligations.

C. Current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities:

The Assets and Liabilities and the Statement of Profit & Loss, including related notes, are prepared and presented as per the requirements of Schedule III (Division II) to the Companies Act, 2013. All assets and liabilities have been classified and disclosed as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization into cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current - non current classification of assets and liabilities.

D. Functional and presentation currency:

The functional and presentation currency in these Financial Statements is INR and all amounts are rounded to nearest millions, up to 2 decimal places, unless otherwise stated

E. Use of judgements, estimates and assumptions:

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, current assets, non-current assets, current liabilities, non-current liabilities and the disclosure of the contingent liabilities on the date of the preparation of Financial Statements. Such estimates are on a reasonable and prudent basis considering all available information, however due to uncertainties about these judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results could differ from those estimates. Information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

Judgements:

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

Note Nos. 42 & 43- classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial assets are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties:

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment, assumptions and estimation uncertainties are provided here, whereas the quantitative break-ups for the same are provided in the notes mentioned below:

- Note 3 and Note 6 - Useful life of depreciable assets, Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible Assets.
- Note 38 - Recognition of contingencies, key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of outflow of resources.
- Note 36 - Recognition of tax expenses including deferred tax.
- Note 45 - Defined benefit obligation, key actuarial assumptions.
- Note 12 - Impairment of trade receivables.
- Note 10 - Valuation of Inventories.

Going concern assumption:

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The management has, given the significant uncertainties arising out of the various situations, assessed the cash flow projections and available liquidity for a period of at least twelve months from the date of this Financial Statements. Based on this evaluation, management believes that the Company will be able to continue as a "going concern" in the foreseeable future and for a period of at least twelve months from the date of these Financial Statements based on the following:

- Expected future operating cash flows based on business projections, and
- Available credit facilities with its bankers

Based on the above factors, the management has concluded that the "going concern" assumption is appropriate. Accordingly, the Financial Statements do not include any adjustments regarding the recoverability and classification of the carrying amount of assets and classification of liabilities that might result, should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Reclassification:

The company reclassifies comparative amounts, unless impracticable and whenever the company changes the presentation or classification of items in its financial statements materially. No such material reclassification has been made during the year.

2.2 Property, Plant And Equipment:**Recognition and measurement:**

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of Property, Plant and Equipment ('PPE') recognised as of transition date measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost of the PPE as on the transition date.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes purchase price (after deducting trade discount / rebate), non-refundable import duties and taxes, cost of replacing the component parts, borrowing costs and other directly attributable cost to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Spares parts procured along with the Plant and Equipment or subsequently having value of Rs. 50,000 or more individually which meets the recognition criteria of PPE are capitalized and added to the carrying amount of such items. The carrying amount of those spare parts that are replaced are derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon disposal. If the cost of the replaced part is not available, the estimated cost of similar new parts is used as an indication of what the cost of the existing part was when the item was acquired.

An item of PPE is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from use. Any profit or loss arising on the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent costs:

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised 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 carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The cost of the day-to-day servicing the property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Disposal:

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon the disposal or when no future benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within other income / expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation:

The depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual value. Where the residual value of an asset increases to an amount equal to or greater than the asset's carrying amount, no depreciation charge is recognised till the asset's residual value decreases below the asset's carrying amount. Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e., when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the intended manner. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale in accordance with IND AS 105 and the date that the asset is derecognised.

The management has estimated the useful life of the Tangible Assets as mentioned below:

Asset Class	Years
Factory Building	30
Other Building	10
Plant & Machinery	20
Plant & Machinery (Pipelines)	15
Office Equipment	5
Factory Equipment	10
Computer Equipment (Servers & Networks)	6
Computer Equipment (Others)	3
Other Equipment	10
Furniture & Fixtures	10
Vehicle Equipment	8

Impairments of non-financial assets:

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) may be impaired. Indefinite life intangibles are subject to a review for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that it is necessary. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining the fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are considered.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.3 Intangible Assets:

Recognition and measurement:

Intangible assets are recognised when the asset is identifiable, is within the control of the Company, it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Intangible assets acquired by the Company that have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level.

Expenditure on Research activities is recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. Development expenditure is capitalised only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to complete development and to use or sell the asset.

Intangible assets which comprise of the development expenditure incurred on new product and expenditure incurred on acquisition of user licenses for computer software are recorded at their acquisition price.

Subsequent measurement:

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

Amortisation:

The useful lives of intangible sets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets i. e., computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of expected future benefits commencing from the date the asset is available for its use.

The management has estimated the useful life of the Intangible Assets as mentioned below:

Asset Class	Years
Software & Licenses	6
Trade Marks	4
Other Assets	4

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

Intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Disposal:

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

2.4 Financial Assets:

A. Fair Value Assessment:

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of asset and liability if market participants would take those into consideration. Fair value for measurement and / or disclosure purposes in these Financial Statements is determined in such basis except for transactions in the scope of Ind AS 2, 17 and 36. Normally at initial recognition, the transaction price is the best evidence of fair value.

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

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

The Company uses valuation techniques those 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 financial assets and financial liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the 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.

B. Subsequent Measurement:

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

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

C. Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are amortized using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method, less impairment. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit And Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit And Loss.

D. Financial assets at fair value through OCI ('FVTOCI'):

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. At initial recognition, an irrevocable election is made (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments other than held for trading purpose at FVTOCI. Fair value changes are recognized in the other comprehensive income ('OCI'). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit And Loss. On derecognition of the financial asset other than equity instruments designated as FVTOCI, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

E. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL'):

Any financial asset that does not meet the criteria for classification as at amortized cost or as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Further, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss also include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are fair valued at each reporting date with all the changes recognized in the Statement of Profit And Loss.

F. Derecognition:

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the financial asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

G. Impairment of Financial Assets:

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit loss ('ECL') model on the following:

- Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost; and
- Financial assets measured at FVTOCI

ECL is measured through a loss allowance on a following basis:

- The 12 month expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instruments that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date)
- Full life time expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of financial instruments)

2.5 Financial Liabilities:

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payable.

A. Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities at initial recognition are classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, as appropriate. All financial liabilities classified at amortized cost are recognized initially at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the fair value at initial recognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit And Loss.

B. Subsequent measurement:

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends upon the classification as described below:-

a. Financial Liabilities classified as Amortised Cost:

Financial Liabilities that are not held for trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. 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. Interest expense that is not capitalized as part of costs of assets is included as Finance costs in the Statement of Profit And Loss.

b. Financial Liabilities classified as Fair value through profit And loss (FVTPL):

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL includes financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 is satisfied.

Exports benefits are accounted for in the year of exports based on the eligibility and when there is certainty of receiving the same.

C. Derecognition:

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged / cancelled / expired. 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit And Loss.

D. 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.

Other incomes, other than interest and dividend are recognized when the same are due to be received and right to receive such other income is established.

2.6 Share Capital and Share Premium:

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction net of tax from the proceeds. Par value of the equity share is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of the par value is classified as share premium.

2.7 Dividend Distribution to equity shareholders:

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in other equity along with any tax thereon.

2.8 Cash Flows and Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in the relevant IND AS. For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, cheques and drafts on hand, deposits held with Banks, 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, and bank overdrafts. However, Bank overdrafts are to be shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet for the purpose of presentation.

2.9 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognised when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Such provisions are determined based on management estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a standalone asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

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

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist when a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from it.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

Contingent Assets are not recognized, however, disclosed in financial statement when inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.10 Revenue Recognition and Other Income:

Revenue is recognized 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, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized, when the control is transferred to the buyer, as per the terms of the contracts and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of goods.

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The "effective interest rate" is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

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

2.11 Leases:

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

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified.
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
 - # the Company has the right to operate the asset; or
 - # the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

Company as a lessee:

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

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rates as the discount rate.

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

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

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

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in statement of profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Leasehold land is amortised over the period of lease being 79 years remaining as on the date of purchase.

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

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liability for the short-term leases that have lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with such leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.12 Income Taxes:

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current Tax:

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and the tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set it off the recognised amounts and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred Tax:

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences between the tax base 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, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or 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,
- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.
- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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 (including unabsorbed depreciation) 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.

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 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 taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT):

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

2.13 Current versus Non-Current classification:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

a) An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

b) A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

d) The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents.

2.14 Employee benefits:

(i) Short term employee benefits:

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Undiscounted value of benefits such as salaries, incentives, allowances and bonus are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

(ii) Long term benefits:

Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company contributes to the employee's approved provident fund scheme. The Company's contribution paid/payable under the scheme is recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related services.

Defined Benefit Plans:

Gratuity Liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation model made at the end of the Financial Year. The Gratuity Liability is funded by the Company by maintaining the funds with a separate Asset Management Company, i. e., LIC of India. Contributions to such fund is charged to Profit & Loss Account. Actuarial Valuation of the Gratuity is done at the end of the Financial Year and accounted for accordingly.

2.15 Trade Receivables:

Trade Receivables are stated after writing off debts considered as bad. Adequate provision is made for debts considered as doubtful.

2.16 Inventories:

- (i) Raw Materials, Work in Progress, Finished Goods, Packing Materials, Stores, Spares and Consumables are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.
- (ii) In determining the cost of Raw Materials, Packing Materials, Stores, Spares and Consumables, FIFO Method is used. Cost of Inventory comprises of all costs of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and condition.
- (iii) Cost of Finished Goods includes the cost of Raw Materials, Packing Materials, an appropriate share of fixed and variable production overheads, indirect taxes as applicable and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- (iv) Cost of Stock in Trade procured for specific projects is assigned by specific identification of individual costs of each item.

2.17 Borrowing Costs:

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

2.18 Earnings per share:

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements and stock split in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares and stock split, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted EPS adjust the figures used in the determination of basic EPS to consider.

- The after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and

- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.19 Segment Reporting:

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Board of Directors of the Company have been identified as being the Chief Operating Decision Maker by the management of the Company.

2.20 Foreign currency transactions:

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.21 Government grants and subsidies:

Grants / subsidies that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other operating income on a systematic basis in the periods in which such expenses are recognised.

Export Incentives:

Export incentives under various schemes notified by the government are recognised when no significant uncertainties as to the amount of consideration that would be derived and that the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant and ultimate collection exist.

2.22 Recent accounting pronouncements:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time. There are no such recently issued standards or amendments to the existing standards for which the impact on the Financial Statements is required to be disclosed.

However, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, through a notification dated March 24, 2021. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. The Company has evaluated and given the effect of the amendments on its Financial Statements.

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross Block			Depreciation			Net Block			
	As at 01 April 2021	Additions	Disposals during the period	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021	Charge for the period	Disposals during the period	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021	As at 31 March 2022
Factory building	281.78	50.61	-	332.39	28.29	9.64	-	37.93	253.49	294.47
Other building	21.11	-	-	21.11	8.53	2.00	-	10.53	12.58	10.58
Plant and machinery	1,744.06	324.22	-	2,068.28	173.01	94.55	-	267.56	1,571.05	1,800.72
Office equipment	17.41	6.53	-	23.94	7.06	3.67	-	10.73	10.35	13.21
Factory equipment (electric)	174.62	33.41	-	208.03	28.97	18.27	-	47.24	145.65	160.79
Computer equipment	34.03	4.67	-	38.70	23.38	4.87	-	28.25	10.65	10.45
Other equipment	62.94	8.06	-	71.00	21.93	6.34	-	28.27	41.01	42.73
Furniture and fixtures	21.68	3.52	-	25.20	6.42	2.25	-	8.67	15.26	16.52
Vehicle equipment	6.23	1.72	-	7.95	1.29	0.85	-	2.14	4.94	5.81
Total	2,363.86	432.73	-	2,796.59	298.88	142.43	-	441.31	2,064.98	2,355.28

Particulars	Gross Block			Depreciation			Net Block			
	As at 01 April 2020	Additions	Disposals during the period	As at 31 March 2021	As at 01 April 2020	Charge for the period	Disposals during the period	As at 31 March 2021	As at 01 April 2020	As at 31 March 2021
Factory building	217.42	64.36	-	281.78	20.00	8.29	-	28.29	197.42	253.49
Other building	21.11	-	-	21.11	6.52	2.01	-	8.53	14.59	12.58
Plant & machinery	960.16	790.69	(6.79)	1,744.06	105.95	67.58	(0.52)	173.01	854.21	1,571.05
Office equipment	12.34	5.07	-	17.41	4.60	2.46	-	7.06	7.74	10.35
Factory equipment (electric)	87.57	87.05	-	174.62	17.59	11.38	-	28.97	69.98	145.65
Computer equipment	27.17	6.86	-	34.03	20.23	3.15	-	23.38	6.94	10.65
Other equipment	52.79	10.15	-	62.94	16.40	5.53	-	21.93	36.39	41.01
Furniture & fixtures	17.75	3.93	-	21.68	4.64	1.78	-	6.42	13.11	15.26
Vehicle equipment	6.15	0.08	-	6.23	0.56	0.73	-	1.29	5.59	4.94
Total	1,402.46	592.46	(0.62)	2,363.86	196.49	102.91	(0.52)	298.88	1,205.97	2,064.98

Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company:

Descriptions	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Title deeds held in the name of	Aether Industries Limited	
Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter/ director	N.A.	

Refer note no. 20 and 22 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as securities by the company

4 Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	As at 01 April 2021	Additions	Capitalised during the period	As at 31 March 2022
Capital work-in-progress	1.98	1,010.13	(434.69)	577.42
Total	1.98	1,010.13	(434.69)	577.42

Particulars	As at 01 April 2020	Additions	Capitalised during the period	As at 31 March 2021
Capital work-in-progress	172.27	800.62	(970.91)	1.98
Total	172.27	800.62	(970.91)	1.98

Additional disclosures as per Schedule -III requirement:

Amount in CWIP for a period of	Projects in Progress		Projects temporarily suspended	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Less than 1 Year	575.44	49.76	-	-
1-2 Years	1.98	0.66	-	-
2-3 Years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 Years	-	-	-	-
Total	577.42	50.42	-	-

5 Right-of-use assets

Particulars	As at 01 April 2021	Additions	Gross Block		As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021	Amortisation		As at 31 March 2022	Net Block	
			Disposals during the period	Disposals during the period			Charge for the period	Disposals during the period		As at 01 April 2021	As at 31 March 2022
Leasehold land	68.19	94.15	-	-	162.34	5.17	1.51	-	6.68	63.02	155.66
Properties (Land & Building)	38.47	35.87	-	-	74.34	9.75	9.04	-	18.79	28.72	55.55
Total Assets	106.66	130.02	-	-	236.68	14.92	10.55	-	25.47	91.74	211.21

Particulars	As at 01 April 2020	Additions	Gross Block		As at 31 March 2021	As at 01 April 2020	Amortisation		As at 31 March 2021	Net Block	
			Disposals during the period	Disposals during the period			Charge for the period	Disposals during the period		As at 01 April 2020	As at 31 March 2021
Leasehold land	68.19	-	-	-	68.19	4.31	0.86	-	5.17	63.88	63.02
Properties (Land & Building)	23.01	15.46	-	-	38.47	5.31	4.44	-	9.75	17.70	28.72
Total Assets	91.20	15.46	-	-	106.66	9.62	5.30	-	14.92	81.58	91.74

AETHER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Annexure VI - Notes to the financial information (continued)

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

6 Other intangibles assets

Particulars	Gross Block				Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 01 April 2021	Additions	Deletions during the period	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021	Charge for the period	Deletions during the period	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021	As at 31 March 2022
Computer Software	11.35	0.59	-	11.94	5.89	1.83	-	7.72	5.46	4.21
Others	1.45	0.19	-	1.64	1.30	0.06	-	1.36	0.15	0.28
Total	12.80	0.78	-	13.58	7.19	1.90	-	9.09	5.61	4.49

Particulars	Gross Block				Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 01 April 2020	Additions	Deletions during the period	As at 31 March 2021	As at 01 April 2020	Charge for the period	Deletions during the period	As at 31 March 2021	As at 01 April 2020	As at 31 March 2021
Computer Software	9.59	1.76	-	11.35	4.30	1.59	-	5.89	5.29	5.46
Others	1.45	-	-	1.45	0.99	0.31	-	1.30	0.46	0.15
Total	11.04	1.76	-	12.80	5.29	1.90	-	7.19	5.75	5.61

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
7 Investments		
Unquoted equity shares		
3 (31 March 2021: 3) equity shares of Sachin Industrial Co. Op. Society Limited, of Rs.500 each fully paid-up	0.00	-
1,16,851 (31 March 2021: 1,16,851) equity shares of Globe Enviro Care Limited, of Rs.10 each fully paid-up	2.09	2.09
	2.09	2.09
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	2.09	2.09
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-
8 Others financial assets (Unsecured, considered good)		
Security deposits	23.20	15.34
	23.20	15.34
9 Other non-current assets (Unsecured, considered good)		
Capital advances	426.64	12.42
	426.64	12.42
10 Inventories		
Raw material	450.01	392.82
Work in progress	426.68	156.31
Finished goods	549.57	115.06
Stores and spares	52.77	48.54
Others :		
Packing materials	15.41	10.80
Research and development materials	133.01	123.75
	1,627.44	847.28

Notes:

(1) Raw Materials, Work in Progress, Finished Goods, Packing Materials, Stores, Spares and Consumables are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

(2) In determining the cost of Raw Materials, Packing Materials, Stores, Spares and Consumables, FIFO Method is used. Cost of Inventory comprises of all costs of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and condition.

(3) Cost of Finished Goods includes the cost of Raw Materials, Packing Materials, an appropriate share of fixed and variable production overheads, indirect taxes as applicable and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

(4) Cost of Stock in Trade procured for specific projects is assigned by specific identification of individual costs of each item.

(5) Inventories are pledge / hypothecated as primary security with the bankers (lenders) against the Working Capital Facilities availed by the Company.

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
11 Investments		
Investment in mutual funds - Quoted		
28 (31 March 2021: 28) SBI Magnum Insta Cash Funds	0.14	0.13
50,731.956 (31 March 2021: 68,545) Nippon India Money Market Fund	169.97	220.77
	170.11	220.90
(a) Aggregate book value of quoted investments	170.11	220.90
(b) Aggregate market value of quoted investments	170.11	220.90

12 Trade receivables

Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	116.19	31.73
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	1,518.62	1,049.78
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk		0.89
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	<u>1,634.80</u>	<u>1,082.40</u>
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	-	-
Total trade receivables	<u>1,634.80</u>	<u>1,082.40</u>
The above amount includes :		
Receivable from related parties	-	-
Receivable from other than related parties	1,634.80	1,082.40
Total	<u>1,634.80</u>	<u>1,082.40</u>

The average credit period on sales of goods is 90 days. Payment terms vary from Advance Payments, LC for 60 to 90 Days, DA for 60 to 90 Days and open credits for 60 to 90 Days. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables.

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment					Total
	Less than 6 Months	6 Months-1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	1,628.99	3.61	2.20	-	-	1,634.80
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in Credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in Credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,628.99</u>	<u>3.61</u>	<u>2.20</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,634.80</u>

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment					Total
	Less than 6 Months	6 Months-1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	1,081.51	-	-	-	-	1,081.51
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in Credit risk	-	0.31	0.57	0.01	-	0.89
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in Credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,081.51</u>	<u>0.31</u>	<u>0.57</u>	<u>0.01</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,082.40</u>

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
13 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	0.98	0.39
Balances with banks		
Current accounts	0.01	0.15
EEFC accounts	32.40	34.60
	33.39	35.14
14 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
Other bank balances		
Margin Money - Fixed Deposits	25.05	20.49
Others - Fixed Deposits (with maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months)	121.72	-
	146.77	20.49
15 Loans		
Loans to employees*	8.36	7.92
	8.36	7.92
Breakup of security details		
Loans, considered good - secured	-	-
Loans, considered good - unsecured	8.36	7.92
Loans, considered doubtful / credit impaired	-	-
Total	8.36	7.92
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
Total loans receivables	8.36	7.92
*Loan to employees do not include any loan given to promoters, directors, KMPs and any other related parties.		
16 Other financial assets		
Security deposit	-	3.60
Interest receivable (from fixed deposits with banks)	0.36	0.36
Interest receivable	-	-
Gratuity asset (Refer note 45 for further disclosures)	2.34	1.75
Foreign exchange fluctuation	-	-
	2.70	5.71
17 Other current assets		
Advances recoverable in cash	231.72	4.43
Balances with government authorities	172.43	98.78
Prepaid expenses	18.79	12.23
Other advances	51.39	-
	474.34	115.44

20 Borrowings	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Unsecured – measured at fair value through profit or loss account (FVTPL)		
Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (Refer to the Note No. 1 Below)	-	-
Secured		
Rupee Term Loans from Banks		
HDFC Bank Term Loan - Old	388.19	507.34
HDFC Bank Term Loan - New	472.79	-
HDFC Bank Term Loan - ECGLS	182.29	244.79
SBI Term Loan	137.05	228.55
SBI Term Loan New	36.74	55.17
Rupee Vehicle Loans from Banks		
HDFC Bank Car Loan	1.06	2.02
Others (Unsecured)		
From related parties (Directors & Promoters)	-	-
	1,218.13	1,037.87

(1) 25,000,000 Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares were issued on 25.01.2016 @ Rs. 10/- per share. At the time of issuance of these Preference Shares, there was a condition attached that these Preference Shares will be converted to Equity Shares anytime, after the completion of 4 years from the date of issue of such Preference Shares. There was fixed dividend of 8% attached at the time of issuance of the Preference Shares but later on the same was waived off by the Preference Shareholders at their own discretion. On 06.02.2021, all the 25,000,000 Preference Shares were converted to Equity Shares in the ratio of 1:16.251 i.e. for every 16.251 Preference Shares, the Shareholders received 1 Equity Share. The company has followed the due compliance with regulatory authorities.

(2) Reconciliation of Preference Shares:

Preference Share Capital	Amount (Rs.)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-
Changes during the period	-
Balance as at 31 December 2021	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	250.00
Changes during the year: Converted to Equity Shares	(250.00)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-

(3) Details of Shareholders of Preference Shares:

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	No of shares	% holding in the class	No of shares	% holding in the class
Preference Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid				
a) Rohan Ashwin Desai	-	-	-	-
b) Aman Desai (HUF)	-	-	-	-
c) Ashwin Jayantilal Desai	-	-	-	-

(4) Terms of Repayment, Nature of Security in case of Secured Loans:

Nature of Security	Terms of Repayment	Principal o/s. as at 31 December 2021	Principal o/s. as at 31 March 2021
1. HDFC Car Loan	From April 05, 2019 up to March 05, 2024 (60 instalments)	2.02	2.90
Hypothecation of Car			
2. SBI Term Loan	28 Quarterly Instalments of	228.45	319.95
#Secured by way of Hypothecation of movable and immovable assets of the Company as first part passu charge			
#Personal Guarantees of all Promoters			
#Personal Properties of Promoters as Collateral Security			
#Rate of Interest as on March 31, 2022: 8.50% p. a.			
3. SBI Term Loan New	25 Quarterly Instalments of	55.14	73.57
#Same as per SBI Term Loan			
#Rate of Interest as on December 31, 2021: 8.50% p. a.			
4. HDFC Bank Term Loan	20 Quarterly Instalments of	508.19	597.34
#Same as per SBI Term Loan			
#Rate of Interest as on March 31, 2022: 7.20% p. a.			
5. HDFC Bank Term Loan - ECGLS	48 Quarterly Instalments of	244.79	250.00
#Rate of Interest as on March 31, 2022: 6.90% p. a.			

6. HDFC Bank Term Loan - New	20 Quarterly Instalments of	472.79	-
# Rate of interest as on March 31, 2022: 6.25% p. a.	Rs. 23.64 million each		

(5) Borrowings mentioned in the above note 20, along with note 22, amounting to Rs. 2,699.52 million were paid off subsequent to the Balance Sheet date out of the IPO Proceeds

21 Lease liabilities	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Lease liabilities	50.69	27.11
	50.69	27.11
22 Borrowings		
Working capital loan (Refer note 1)		
Secured	890.16	712.54
Current maturities of long term debt		
Secured		
Term loans from banks	292.30	205.01
Vehicle loans from banks	0.96	0.88
Unsecured		
Working Capital Limits with HDFC Bank	300.00	-
From related parties (Directors & Promoters)	149.20	125.70
	1,632.62	1,044.13

(1) The primary security for working capital loan is outstanding receivables and inventories. The collateral security provided is residential property of directors cum promoters located at 40, Jaldarshan Society, Umra, Surat of along with factory premise at 8203, Road No-8, GIDC, Sachin, Surat - 394 230 and premises at 8202/1, Road No-8, GIDC, Sachin, Surat - 394230. There is also charge created against two (40, Jaldarshan and 8203, GIDC) of these properties at ROC with SBI and HDFC banks.

(2) For details of terms of repayment and security for current maturities, refer note of non-current borrowings.

(3) Break-up of the Working capital loan:

Particulars		
Working Capital Limits with SBI	142.64	197.82
Working Capital Limits with HDFC Bank	742.71	509.71
Total outstanding	885.35	707.53
Foreign exchange valuation impact on PCFC loans	4.81	5.00
Foreign exchange valuation impact on Bill Discountings	-	-
Net outstanding	890.16	712.54

(4) Borrowings mentioned in the above note 22, along with note 20, amounting to Rs. 2,699.52 million were paid off subsequent to the Balance Sheet date out of the IPO Proceeds

23 Lease liabilities		
Lease liabilities	5.85	3.56
	5.85	3.56
24 Trade payables		
Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (Refer note 39)	211.19	89.35
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	487.35	388.38
	698.54	477.73

Notes:

(1) Refer note 40 for related party disclosure.

(2) Trade payables principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases. The average credit period taken for trade purchases is 90 days.

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Outstanding for following periods Particulars from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	211.19	-	-	-	211.19
(ii) Others	-	486.39	0.89	0.07	-	487.35
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	697.58	0.89	0.07	-	698.54

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Outstanding for following periods Particulars from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	89.35	-	-	-	89.35
(ii) Others	-	388.27	0.11	-	-	388.38
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	477.62	0.11	-	-	477.73

25 Other financial liabilities

Employee related payable		
Salary and other benefits	19.41	14.84
Bonus payable	9.94	7.60
Other payables	1.65	0.13
Bills payable	0.22	12.10
Creditor for expenses	32.25	9.76
	63.46	44.43

26 Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Advance received from customers	4.28	34.47
Statutory dues payables	10.39	7.04
	14.67	41.51

27 Provisions

Gratuity (Refer note 45 for further disclosures)	-	-
	-	-

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
28 Revenue from operations		
Sale of products		
Manufactured goods		
Local sales	2,087.12	1,985.69
Export sales	2,305.27	1,919.21
Deemed exports	1,031.36	238.37
Export sales - CRAMS	289.53	182.41
Domestic sales - CRAMS	4.73	-
Sale of services		
Export services	184.73	176.63
Domestic services	-	-
Total revenue from operations	5,902.73	4,502.31
Less : Rebate and discount	(2.26)	(4.15)
	5,900.47	4,498.16

Refer note no. 46 for further disclosures

29 Other income		
Interest		
Interest on fixed deposits	4.64	1.00
Interest accrued on loans to employees	1.29	0.85
Interest on deposits	0.03	0.03
Others		
Foreign exchange fluctuation	18.37	18.32
Duty drawback - exports	5.14	2.92
MEIS duty credit	21.65	15.42
Income from mutual funds	3.22	-
Income accrued from mutual funds	0.00	0.79
Profit on sale of assets	-	0.02
Interest subsidy (term loan)	15.00	-
Misc. income	0.38	0.38
	69.74	39.73

Subsidies from the Government:

Subsidies from the Government are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the subsidies will be received or when actually will be received by the Company. Subsidies from the Government are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the subsidies are intended to compensate.

Subsidies from the Government that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are received.

30 Cost of materials consumed		
Raw Materials		
Opening	392.82	199.72
Add: Purchase	3,407.18	2,238.03
Add: Custom duty and clearing forwarding charges	71.80	87.21
Less: Discount on Purchase of Raw Material	(29.36)	-
	3,842.44	2,524.96
Closing	450.01	392.82
	3,392.43	2,132.14
Packing Materials		
Opening	10.80	6.59
Purchase	63.48	32.16
	74.28	38.75
Closing	15.41	10.80
	58.87	27.95
Stores & Spares		
Opening	48.54	26.47
Purchase	126.01	65.26
	174.55	91.73
Closing	52.77	48.54
	121.78	43.19
Other Material		
Opening	123.75	157.52
Purchase	21.39	12.11
	145.14	169.63
Closing	133.01	123.75
	12.13	45.88
	3,585.21	2,249.16

AETHER INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Annexure VI - Notes to the financial information (continued)
(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

31 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Opening inventories		
Finished goods	115.06	181.28
Work-in-progress	156.31	147.81
Total (A)	271.37	329.09
Closing Inventories		
Finished goods	549.57	115.06
Work-in-progress	426.68	156.31
Total (B)	976.25	271.37
Total (A-B)	(704.88)	57.72
32 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	212.52	164.60
Contribution to gratuity	5.08	3.69
Contribution to provident fund	10.30	8.28
Contribution to provident fund - Admin Charges	0.46	0.34
Staff welfare expenses	23.73	18.84
Leave encashment expenses	5.14	2.85
Employee medical insurance expenses	2.37	1.91
ESOPs (Employee Benefit)	5.96	-
Other employee related expenses	4.89	20.62
	270.44	221.13
33 Finance costs		
Interest on term loan	76.13	67.18
Interest on term loan - ECGLS	16.05	1.61
Interest on cash credit	6.16	10.58
Interest on PCFC	11.03	10.90
Interest on bill discounting	4.79	6.55
Interest on SLC	0.32	0.11
Interest on car loan	0.24	0.32
Interest on unsecured loans	-	1.00
Bank charges	11.83	12.18
Interest on financial liabilities at amortized cost	4.67	2.72
	131.21	113.15
34 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	142.43	102.91
Amortisation of right-of-use asset (refer note 5)	10.55	5.30
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 6)	1.90	1.90
	154.87	110.11

AETHER INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Annexure VI - Notes to the financial information (continued)
 (All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

35 Other expenses	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Manufacturing service cost expenses		
Power and fuel	303.82	138.91
Water charges	7.85	3.80
Other manufacturing costs	224.34	347.71
Administrative and general expenses		
Telephone and postage	2.34	3.05
Printing and stationery	1.20	0.75
Rent	1.23	7.32
Rates and taxes	5.93	8.40
Payment to statutory auditors (Refer note below)	0.60	0.45
Directors' sitting fees	2.52	0.33
Managerial remuneration	58.50	30.52
Repairs and maintenance expenses	38.86	33.67
Electricity expenses	214.84	129.64
Travelling expenses	2.63	2.66
Legal and professional expenses	28.78	17.74
Insurance expenses	21.32	13.21
Vehicle running expenses	5.94	6.16
Other administrative and general expenses	16.48	20.22
Selling and distribution expenses	108.47	64.09
Research and development expenses	1.33	8.24
Other expenses	21.66	11.69
	<u>1,068.63</u>	<u>848.56</u>
(a) Payment to auditors		
Statutory audit fee	0.60	0.45
	<u>0.60</u>	<u>0.45</u>

36 Taxes

(a) Statement of profit or loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Current tax:		
Current income tax charge	338.73	201.00
Deferred tax	36.72	25.87
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	375.44	226.87

(b) Other comprehensive income (OCI)

Taxes related to items recognised in OCI during in the period

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Deferred tax		
Remeasurements gains and losses on post employment benefits	(0.50)	(0.22)
Income tax recognised in OCI	(0.50)	(0.22)

(c) Balance sheet

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Non-current tax assets	-	-
Current tax assets	-	-
Total tax assets	-	-

Current tax liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Income tax (net of advance tax)	6.61	7.70
Total current tax liabilities	6.61	7.70

(d) Deferred tax liabilities / (assets)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Excess of depreciation/amortisation on property plant and equipment under income tax act	139.50	102.58
Fair valuation of Mutual funds	0.00	(0.20)
Fair valuation of Security deposits	0.01	(0.01)
Amortization of processing fees on loan	(0.18)	(0.18)
Provision for employee benefits	(0.78)	0.45
Leases	0.25	(0.57)
Net deferred tax liability/(asset)	138.79	102.07

(e) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Accounting profit before tax	1,464.73	938.06
Tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax as per IT Act on above	368.64	236.09
Tax expenses (P&L)		
(i) Current tax	338.73	201.00
(ii) Deferred tax	36.72	25.87
(iii) Taxation in respect of earlier years		
	375.44	226.87
Tax expenses (OCI)	(0.50)	(0.22)
Difference	(6.30)	9.44
Tax reconciliation		
Adjustments:		
Effect of permanent adjustments	-	(9.13)
(i) Impact as a result of Tax Rate Change	-	-
(ii) Impact as a result of Capital Gains	0.15	-
(iii) Others	6.15	(0.31)
	-	-

(f) Movement in temporary differences:

	1 April 2021	Recognised in profit or loss during the period / year	Recognised in OCI during the period/ year	31 December 2021
Deferred tax liabilities (DTL)				
Excess of depreciation/amortisation on property plant and equipment under income tax act	102.58	36.92	-	139.50
Fair valuation of Mutual funds	(0.20)	0.20	-	0.00
Fair valuation of Security deposits	(0.01)	0.02	-	0.01
Amortization of processing fees on loan	(0.18)	(0.00)	-	(0.18)
Provision for employee benefits	0.45	(0.73)	(0.50)	(0.78)
Leases	(0.57)	0.82	-	0.25
Net deferred tax liability/(asset)	102.07	37.22	(0.50)	138.79
	1 April 2020	Recognised in profit or loss during the period / year	Recognised in OCI during the period/ year	31 March 2021
Deferred tax liabilities (DTL)				
Excess of depreciation/amortisation on property plant and equipment under income tax act	76.32	26.26	-	102.58
Fair valuation of Mutual funds	-	(0.20)	-	(0.20)
Fair valuation of Security deposits	(0.01)	-	-	(0.01)
Amortization of processing fees on loan	1.02	(1.20)	-	(0.18)
Provision for employee benefits	(0.22)	0.89	(0.22)	0.45
Leases	(0.69)	0.12	-	(0.57)
Net deferred tax liability/(asset)	76.42	25.87	(0.22)	102.07

37 Earnings Per Share

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Profits attributable to equity shareholders		
Profit for basic earning per share of Rs. 10 each		
Profit for the period / year (in Rs.)	1,089.29	711.19
Basic Earnings Per Share		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year	11,26,91,397	9,66,65,734
Basic EPS (Rs.)	9.67	7.36
Diluted Earnings Per Share		
Profit for diluted earning per share of Rs. 10 each		
Profit for the period / year (in Rs.)	1,089.29	711.19
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year	11,26,91,397	9,66,65,734
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	9.67	7.36
Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic Earnings Per Share		
	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Balance at the beginning and at the end of the period*	1,00,98,567	9,41,62,200
Issued during the period	10,25,92,830	25,03,534
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year	11,26,91,397	9,66,65,734
Weighted average number of equity shares for Diluted Earnings Per Share		
	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Balance at the beginning and at the end of the period*	1,00,98,567	9,41,62,200
Issued during the period	10,25,92,830	25,03,534
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year	11,26,91,397	9,66,65,734

38 Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments :

Contingent liabilities

Particulars	Currency	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Bank Guarantees Issued for:			
Customs	INR	8.89	8.89
Gujarat Gas Ltd.	INR	15.35	6.43
DGVCL	INR	23.70	21.25
Total Margin for above items	INR	11.45	10.37
Raw Material LC	INR	-	-
Raw Material FLC	US\$	2.94	0.82
Total Margin for above items	INR	13.10	10.12
Income Tax Demand:			
AY 2017-18 (PY: 2016-17)	INR	0.22	0.22
AY 2018-19 (PY: 2017-18)	INR	0.93	0.93
AY 2020-21 (PY: 2019-20)	INR	19.82	-

All the Contingent Liabilities listed above, which are outstanding as on current Balance Sheet date are not 100% secured through cash margins placed with the banks. Company is enjoying Bank Guarantee and LC Limit facilities from the banks, which require 15% Margin Money on Bank Guarantees and 15% Margin Money on LC Facilities. The Income Tax Demands are under appeal by the Company and the outcome of the same is not known and hence the demand amount has been considered as contingent liability.

39 Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the period/year		
Trade payables	211.19	89.35
Capital creditors	-	-
Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the period/year		
Trade payables	-	-
Capital creditors	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006	-	-
The amount of payment made to micro and small supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

40 Related Party Disclosures

(a) List of Related Parties and description of relationship:

Entities where directors are interested :
Ashwin Jayantilal Desai (Managing Director)

Aether Foundation
Globe Enviro Care Limited

Purnima Ashwin Desai (Director)

Aether Foundation

Rohan Ashwin Desai (Director)

Aether Foundation

Kamalvijay Ramchandra Tulsian (Director)

J R Dyeing and Printing Mills Ltd.
Gujarat Enviro-Protection and Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
Navbharat Silk Mills Pvt. Ltd.
Pandeesara Infrastructure Ltd
Surat Mega Textiles Processing Park Association

Jeevanlal Nagori (Director)

Tonira Pharma Ltd.
Avik Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
Ajanma Holdings Pvt. Ltd.
IPCA Traditional Remedies Pvt. Ltd.
Transrail Lighting Ltd.

Ishita Surendra Manjrekar (Director)

Sunanda Speciality Coatings Pvt. Ltd.
Sunworks Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
Sunanda Global Outreach Foundation
Sunanda Smile Foundation

Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Name	Designation
Ashwin Jayantilal Desai	Managing Director
Purnima Ashwin Desai	Whole Time Director
Rohan Ashwin Desai	Whole Time Director
Aman Ashwin Desai	Whole Time Director
Faiz Arif Nagariya	Chief Financial Officer
Chitrarth Rajan Parghi	Company Secretary / Compliance Officer

Relative of Key Management Personnel

Name	Designation
Payal Rohan Desai	Spouse of Rohan
Kamalvijay Ramchandra HUF	HUF of Director - Kamalvijay Ramchandra Tulsian
Pramilaben Kamalvijay Tulsian	Spouse of Kamalvijay Tulsian

(b) Related party transactions:

Sr. no	Nature of Transaction	For the year ended 31 March 2022			For the year ended 31 March 2021		
		Promoters and their relatives	Companies Controlled by Directors / Relatives	Total	Promoters and their relatives	Companies Controlled by Directors / Relatives	Total
1	Rent Paid	9.60	-	9.60	8.75	-	8.75
2	Interest Paid	-	-	-	1.00	-	1.00
3	Loan accepted	23.50	-	23.50	15.01	-	15.01
4	Managerial Remuneration	58.50	-	58.50	29.58	-	29.58
5	Purchase of Consumables	-	0.08	0.08	-	0.32	0.32
6	Purchase of Material for Building & Structure	-	9.88	9.88	-	4.56	4.56
7	ETP Expenses	-	49.01	49.01	-	32.37	32.37
8	CSR Activities	-	7.85	7.85	-	4.61	4.61
9	Salary	10.52	-	10.52	4.55	-	4.55
		102.12	66.81	168.93	58.89	41.86	100.75

(c) Balances outstanding at the end of the period / year:-

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Rent payable	1.27	0.29
Interest payable	-	0.10
Managerial remuneration payable	2.36	3.22
Unsecured loans received	149.20	125.70
Salary Payable	0.31	0.25

During the above periods, the Company did not enter into any material transaction (as defined in the Company's policy on related party transactions) with related parties. All other transactions of the company with related parties were in the ordinary course of business and at an arm's length.

(d) Disclosure in respect of transactions which are more than 10% of the total transactions of the same type with related parties during the year:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Rent Paid		
Purnima Desai	-	1.35
Payal Desai	1.80	1.80
Ashwin Desai	1.80	0.90
Rohan Desai	1.20	0.50
Kamalvijay Ramchandra HUF	2.40	2.40
Pramilaben Kamalvijay Tulsian	2.40	1.80
Total	9.60	8.75
Managerial Remuneration		
Ashwin Desai	13.00	6.83
Purnima Desai	13.00	6.83
Rohan Desai	13.00	7.96
Aman Desai	19.50	7.96
Total	58.50	29.58
Transactions with Companies Controlled by Directors / Relatives		
Sunanda Speciality Coatings Pvt. Ltd. (Consumables)	0.08	0.32
Sunanda Speciality Coatings Pvt. Ltd. (Material for Building & Structure)	9.88	4.56
Globe Enviro Care Limited (ETP Expenses)	49.01	32.37
Aether Foundation (CSR Expenses)	7.85	4.61
Total	66.81	41.86
Loans Accepted		
Ashwin Jayantilal Desai	14.50	1.98
Purnima Ashwin Desai	-	1.60
Rohan Ashwin Desai	3.90	5.84
Aman Ashwin Desai	3.50	4.49
Aman Ashwin Desai (HUF)	(26.29)	-
Payal Rohan Desai	1.60	1.10
Ishita Manjrekar	26.29	-
Total	23.50	15.01
Salary Paid		
Payal Rohan Desai	6.50	4.55
Faiz Arif Nagariya	3.45	-
Chitrarth Rajan Parghi	0.57	-
Total	10.52	4.55

41 Section 35(2AB) of Income Tax Act, 1961 Disclosure

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Salary, Wages & Bonus		
Salary Expense	34.04	16.98
Overtime Wages	1.57	0.34
Employer's Contribution to PF	1.78	1.04
Employee Medical Insurance Expenses		
Employer's Contribution to ESI	0.49	0.15
Leave Encashment Expenses		
Leave Encashment Expenses	0.76	0.46
Other Employee Related Expenses		
Bonus	4.86	1.95
Managerial Remuneration		
Salaries to Directors	6.00	5.25
Bonus to Directors	0.68	0.44
Consumption of Material		
R&D Material	12.54	10.37
Power & Fuel		
Diesel Expenses	10.09	19.49
Repairs & Maintenance		
Plant & Machinery	2.07	1.68
Buildings	1.34	0.31
Others	1.15	0.07
Electricity Expenses		
Electricity Expenses	18.82	21.47
Vehicle Running Expenses		
Petrol & Other Expenses	0.49	0.28
Vehicle Repairing Expenses	0.16	0.20
Vehicle Hiring Charges	2.10	1.40
Rent, Rates & Taxes		
Rent	4.80	4.20
Other Administrative & General Expenses		
Security Expenses	1.51	1.58
Total Revenue Expenditure (A)	105.27	87.66
Capital Expenditure		
Buildings	29.87	3.05
Computers	1.19	0.49
Factory Equipment (Electric)	7.19	4.91
Furniture & Fixtures	0.08	0.02
Other Equipment (Lab)	3.97	2.57
Office Equipment	1.05	0.19
Plant & Machinery	88.16	67.19
Computer Software	0.22	0.40
CWIP	155.61	0.56
Total Capital Expenditure (B)	287.34	79.38
Total Expenditure (A) + (B)	392.60	167.04

Approval for registration of in-house R&D unit by Department of Science and Industrial Research (DSIR) was received vide letter dated 24th November 2020.

As the above note is for the disclosure of requirements of Section 35(2AB) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, we have not considered Depreciation here.

The Section 35(2AB) was not applicable as on 30 September 2020, hence the information is not provided for the previous comparative period

42 Financial risk management

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The board regularly meets to decide its risk management activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Board is also assisted by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and adhoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board of directors.

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

- credit risk - see note (a) below
- liquidity risk - see note (b) below
- market risk - see note (c) below

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate.

Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess impairment loss or gain. The Company uses a matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and Company's historical experience for customers.

- (i) The company has not made any provision on expected credit loss on trade receivables and other financials assets, based on the management estimates.
- (ii) Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.

(b) Liquidity risk

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

The Company's treasury department within the Finance Department is responsible for liquidity and funding. In addition policies and procedures relating to such risks are overseen by the management.

The company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from the operations.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Total current assets (A)	4,097.90	2,335.28
Total current liabilities (B)	2,421.75	1,619.06
Working capital (A-B)	1,676.15	716.22
Current Ratio:	1.69	1.44

AETHER INDUSTRIES LIMITED**Annexure VI - Notes to the financial information (continued)**

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

Following is the Company's exposure to financial liabilities based on the contractual maturity as at reporting date.

	As at 31 March 2022			
	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	2,850.75	1,632.62	1,218.13	2,850.75
Trade payables	698.54	697.58	0.89	698.48
Lease liabilities	56.54	5.85	50.69	56.54
Other liabilities	63.46	63.46	-	63.46

	As at 31 March 2021			
	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	2,082.00	1,044.13	1,037.87	2,082.00
Trade payables	477.73	477.62	0.11	477.73
Lease liabilities	30.67	3.56	27.11	30.67
Other liabilities	44.43	44.43	-	44.43

(c) Market risk

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

(1) Foreign currency risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rate. Company transacts business in its functional currency (INR) and in other foreign currencies. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities, where revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency.

Following is outstanding foreign currency unhedged exposure :

(i) Financial assets

Financial assets	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees
USD				
Trade receivables	8.88	672.71	6.51	475.26
Balance with banks - in EEFC accounts	0.85	32.40	0.47	33.96
	9.73	705.10	6.98	509.22

Note: Amounts seen as (0.00) are below the disclosure threshold of the company.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees
USD				
Trade payable	0.53	40.16	0.98	72.14
	0.53	40.16	0.98	72.14

Note: Amounts seen as (0.00) are below the disclosure threshold of the company.

(iii) Currency wise net exposure (Financial assets - Financial liabilities)

Currency wise net exposure (assets - liabilities)	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees
Particulars				
USD	9.20	664.94	6.00	437.08
Total	9.20	664.94	6.00	437.08

Note: Amounts seen as (0.00) are below the disclosure threshold of the company.

(iv) Sensitivity analysis

Particulars	Impact on profit/equity (1% strengthening)	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
USD	6.65	4.37
Total	6.65	4.37

Note: Amounts seen as (0.00) are below the disclosure threshold of the company.

Particulars	Impact on profit/equity (1% weakening)	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
USD	(6.65)	(4.37)
Total	(6.65)	(4.37)

Note: Amounts seen as (0.00) are below the disclosure threshold of the company.

(2) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company manages its interest rates by selection appropriate type of borrowings and by negotiation with the bankers.

The exposure of the borrowings (long term and short term) to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax / pre-tax equity	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Variable rate borrowings	2,399.52	1,953.40
Fixed rate borrowings	151.22	128.60
Total borrowings	2,550.75	2,082.00

Sensitivity analysis

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax / pre-tax equity	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Increase by 50 basis points	(12.00)	(9.77)
Decrease by 50 basis points	12.00	9.77

43 Capital management

The Company's capital comprises equity share capital, surplus in the statement of profit and loss and other equity attributable to equity holders.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to :

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. These ratios are illustrated below:

Particulars	Debt-equity ratio	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Total liabilities	3,829.37	2,786.11
Less: cash and cash equivalents and bank balances	180.16	55.63
Net debt	3,649.21	2,730.48
Total equity	3,868.88	1,743.33
Debt-equity ratio	0.94	1.57

44 Fair value measurements
(a) Categories of financial instruments -

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022					As at 31 March 2021				
	Carrying amount	Fair values				Carrying amount	Fair values			
		FVTPL Level 1	FVTPL Level 3	FVTOCI Level 3	Amortised cost Level 2		FVTPL Level 1	FVTPL Level 3	FVTOCI Level 3	Amortised cost Level 2
Financial assets										
Trade receivables	1,634.80	-	-	-	1,634.80	1,082.40	-	-	-	1,082.40
Cash and cash equivalents	33.39	-	-	-	33.39	35.14	-	-	-	35.14
Other bank balances	146.77	-	-	-	146.77	20.49	-	-	-	20.49
Investment in mutual funds - Quoted	170.11	170.11	-	-	-	220.90	220.90	-	-	-
Investments in equity shares - Unquoted	2.09	-	-	2.09	-	2.09	-	-	2.09	-
Loans	8.36	-	-	-	8.36	7.92	-	-	-	7.92
Other financial assets	25.90	-	-	-	25.90	21.05	-	-	-	21.05
Total financial assets	2,021.42	170.11	-	2.09	1,849.22	1,389.99	220.90	-	2.09	1,167.00
Financial liabilities										
Borrowings	2,850.75	-	-	-	2,850.75	2,082.00	-	-	-	2,082.00
Trade payables	698.54	-	-	-	698.54	477.73	-	-	-	477.73
Other financial liabilities	120.00	-	-	-	120.00	75.10	-	-	-	75.10
Total financial liabilities	3,669.29	-	-	-	3,669.29	2,634.83	-	-	-	2,634.83

(b) Fair value hierarchy:

As per Ind AS 107 "Financial Instrument: Disclosure", fair value disclosures are not required when the carrying amounts reasonably approximate the fair value. As illustrated above, all financial instruments of the company which are carried at amortized cost approximates the fair value (except for which the fair values are mentioned). Investments in Mutual Funds which are designated at FVTPL & investment in shares which are classified as FVTOCI are at fair value.

45 Details of employee benefits as required by Ind-AS 19 - "Employee benefits are as under":

(i) Defined contribution plan - Provident fund and other funds

The company has recognized following amounts in the profit & loss account for the year/ period:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Provident fund		
Employer's Contribution	10.30	8.27
Administration charges	0.46	0.34
Employer's Contribution to ESI (Employee State Insurance)	2.37	1.91
	13.12	10.52

(ii) Defined benefit plan

1) The defined benefit plan comprises gratuity, which is funded.

2) Actuarial gains and losses in respect of defined benefit plans are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk and interest rate risk.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss, the funded status and amounts recognised in balance sheet for the plan.

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the Beginning of the Period	17.43	11.74
Interest cost	1.19	0.80
Current service cost	5.20	3.69
Benefits paid	(0.67)	(0.48)
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations		
- Due to Change in Demographic Assumptions	0.01	-
- Due to Change in Financial Assumptions	(1.53)	0.05
- Due to Experience	3.50	1.62
Present value of obligation at the end of the period / year	25.12	17.43

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the period / year	19.18	11.69
Interest income	1.31	0.80
Contributions	7.65	6.36
Mortality charges and taxes	-	-
Benefits paid	(0.67)	(0.48)
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognized in Interest Income - Gain / (Loss)	-	0.81
Fair value of Plan assets at end of the period / year	27.46	19.18

Net interest cost for current period

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the Beginning of the Period	17.43	11.74
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the Beginning of the Period	(19.18)	(11.69)
Net Liability/(Asset) at the Beginning	(1.75)	0.05
Interest Cost	1.19	0.80
Interest Income	(1.31)	(0.80)
Net Interest Cost for Current Period	(0.12)	0.00

Net employee benefit expense on account of gratuity recognised in employee benefit expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Current service cost	5.20	3.69
Net interest (Income)/ Expense	(0.12)	-
Net benefit expense	5.08	3.69

Amount recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Re-measurement for the year - obligation (gain)/ loss	1.98	1.67
Re-measurement for the year - plan assets (gain)/ loss	-	(0.81)
Total re-measurements cost / (credit) for the period / year recognised in other comprehensive income	1.98	0.86

Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset) for the period / year

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Defined Benefit Obligation	25.12	17.43
Fair value of plan assets	27.46	19.18
Closing net defined benefit liability/(asset)	(2.34)	(1.75)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Current	(2.34)	(1.75)
Non-Current	-	-

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plan are shown below:

Assumptions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	%	%
	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate
Mortality table		
Discount rate	6.82%	6.84%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	8.00%	8.00%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.82%	6.84%
Withdrawal rate #		
Age up to 30 years	5.00%	5.00%
Age 31 - 40 years	5.00%	5.00%
Age 41 - 50 years	5.00%	5.00%
Age above 50 years	5.00%	5.00%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 December 2021 & 31 March 2021 is as shown below:

Assumptions	Defined benefit obligation			
	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Increase by 100 basis points	Decrease by 100 basis points	Increase by 100 basis points	Decrease by 100 basis points
Delta effect of 1% change in rate of discounting	(3.09)	3.79	(2.24)	2.77
Delta effect of 1% change in rate of salary increase	3.64	(3.08)	2.68	(2.23)
Delta effect of 1% change in rate of employee turnover	(0.41)	0.46	(0.41)	0.47

Sensitivity analysis indicates the influence of a reasonable change in certain significant assumptions on the outcome of the Present value of obligation and aids in understanding the uncertainty of reported amounts. Sensitivity analysis is done by varying one parameter at a time and studying its impact.

Expected future benefit payments

The following benefit payments, for each of the next five years and the aggregate five years thereafter, are expected to be paid:

Duration of defined benefit payments	31 December 2021	31 March 2021
1st Following Year	0.90	0.44
2nd Following Year	1.00	0.64
3rd Following Year	1.16	0.73
4th Following Year	1.23	0.84
5th Following Year	1.35	0.88
Sum of Years 6 To 10	7.35	4.89
Sum of Years 11 and above	75.50	50.53

Note 46: Revenue from contracts with customers

(a) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contracted price is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Gross Sales (Contracted Price)	5,902.73	4,502.31
Reductions towards variable consideration (Discount & Delayed Delivery Charges)	(2.26)	(4.15)
Revenue recognised	5,900.47	4,498.16

The Company derives its revenue from contracts with customers for the transfer of goods and services at a point in time and over the period in the following major product lines. The disclosure of revenue by product line is consistent with the revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment under Ind AS 108.

(b) External revenue by Product Line

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
4'-Methyl-2-Cyanobiphenyl (OTBN)	243.51	620.76
4-(2-Methoxyethyl) Phenol (4MEP)	1,650.33	944.35
Thiophene-2-Ethanol (T2E)	668.10	682.15
1-Deoxy-1-(Octylamino)-D-Glucitol (NODG)	219.18	289.86
3-Methoxy-2-Methylbenzoyl Chloride (MMBC)	588.49	694.76
1-[2-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)Ethyl]Piperazine (HEEP)	225.03	182.43
2-Methoxy-6-Chlorotoluene (MCT)	190.75	176.80
Bifenthrin Alcohol (BFA)	623.15	-
Other Products	1,012.87	548.01
Revenue from products (Recognised at point in time) (A)	5,421.42	4,139.12
Service name		
CRAMS	479.05	359.04
Revenue from services (Recognised over the period) (B)	479.05	359.04
Grand Total (A) + (B)	5,900.47	4,498.16

(c) Revenue by Business Classification

Product Name	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Large Scale Manufacturing	3,955.02	3,249.18
Contract Manufacturing	1,402.39	871.57
Contract Research And Manufacturing Services (CRAMS)	479.05	359.04
Others	64.00	18.37
Total revenue	5,900.47	4,498.16

(d) Revenue by Geographies / Regions:

Country / Region	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
India (including Deemed Exports)	3,116.22	2,219.91
India (SEZ)	351.72	380.84
Spain	504.96	389.57
Italy	533.57	725.30
USA	227.81	211.68
Germany	377.45	237.27
Belgium	65.17	43.84
China	90.17	28.73
Mexico	140.70	47.80
Switzerland	80.01	8.70
Israel	24.56	23.08
Taiwan	90.37	64.92
Netherlands	142.88	46.25
Japan	71.26	37.79
Romania	20.50	16.13
Others - Europe	63.15	16.35
Total revenue	5,900.47	4,498.16

47 : Explanation of transition to Ind AS

These Ind AS financial statements, for the year ended March 31, 2022 are the first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For years up to and including the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ("IGAAP" or "Previous GAAP")

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for year ending on March 31, 2022 together with comparative period data as at and for the year ending on March 31, 2021 as described in the Basis of Preparation and Summary of Significant Accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2018 being the Company's date of transition to Ind AS.

The restated financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2022 were prepared in accordance with Ind AS complying with the requirements of SEBI Circular dated March 31, 2016 and Guidance Note on Reports in Company Prospectuses issued by ICAI. For all the years the company has adopted the same accounting policy and accounting policy choices (both mandatory exceptions and optional exemptions availed as per Ind AS 101) as initially adopted on the transition date, i.e. 1 April 2018.

This note explains exemptions availed by the Company in restating its previous GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 1, 2018 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022.

A. Exemptions availed

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has elected to apply the following exemptions:

1. Deemed cost : Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as recognised in its Indian GAAP financials as deemed cost at the transition date.

2. Designation of previously recognised financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified at fair value based on facts and circumstances as at the date of transition to Ind AS. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised at fair value as at the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. 1 April 2018 and not from the date of initial recognition.

3. Leases

Ind AS 116 requires an entity to assess whether a contract or arrangement contains a lease. According to Ind AS 116, this assessment should be carried out at the inception of the contract or arrangement. However the Company has used Ind AS 101 exemption and assessed all arrangements based on conditions in place as the date of transition.

B. Exceptions applied**1. Estimates**

The estimates at 1 April 2018 being the transition date and at March 31, 2022 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP. The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions as at 1 April 2018, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of March 31, 2022.

2. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Ind AS 101, requires first-time adopter to apply the derecognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. However, Ind AS 101 allows a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition requirements of Ind AS 109, retrospectively from a date of the company's choosing, provided that the information needed to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and financial liabilities de-recognised as a result of past transaction was obtained at the time of initial accounting of transactions.

The Company has elected to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively from date of transition to Ind AS.

3. Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets, on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the transition date to Ind AS.

C. Explanation of transition to Ind AS

An explanation of how the transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flow is set out in the following tables and notes that accompany the tables. The reconciliations include-

- Reconciliation of equity as at March 31, 2021
 - Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the period ended March 31, 2021;
- There are no material adjustments to the cash flow statements.

D. Statement of reconciliation of total equity and profit and loss as per previous GAAP and Ind AS**Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2021:**

Particulars	Note	31 March 2021
Equity as per Indian GAAP		1,744.71
Adjustments to retained earnings		
Leases	C	(7.14)
Fair valuation of security deposit	b	(0.00)
Investment in mutual funds	c	0.82
Reclassification of preference shares into	d	-
Provision of gratuity	e	1.75
Transaction cost on borrowings	f	2.67
Deferred tax impact	g	0.52
Total of Ind AS adjustment to retained earnings		(1.38)
Equity as per Ind AS		1,743.33

AETHER INDUSTRIES LIMITED**Annexure VI - Notes to the financial information (continued)**

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

Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the period ended March 31, 2021:

Particulars	Note	31 March 2021
Net profit as per Indian GAAP		710.22
Adjustments to net profit		
Leases	c	(2.04)
Fair valuation of security deposit	b	0.00
Investment in mutual funds	a	0.79
Provision of gratuity	d,e	2.66
Transaction cost on borrowings	g	(0.83)
Deferred tax impact	h	0.39
Total of Ind AS adjustments to net profit		0.98
Net Profit as per Ind AS		711.20
Adjustments to other comprehensive income		
Actuarial gains and losses (net of tax)	d	(0.86)
Deferred tax impact on investments	h	0.22
Total of Ind AS adjustments to other comprehensive income		(0.64)
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS		710.55

Notes to the reconciliations:**a) Investment in mutual funds**

Under Indian GAAP, long-term investments are valued at cost less provision for other than temporary diminution in the value of such investments. Under Ind AS, investment in mutual funds are classified as 'Fair value through profit and loss' are measured at fair value at each reporting date. The subsequent changes in the fair value of such investments are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

b) Interest-free security deposits (Assets)

Under Indian GAAP, security deposits are recorded at transaction value. Under Ind AS, security deposits given to lessors for leased premises have been fair valued and the difference between the fair value and the transaction value have been presented as a part of right-of-use assets. Right-of-use assets has been depreciated in the statement of profit and loss over the lease term. Interest income on security deposit is recorded using effective interest rate method.

c) Leases

Under Indian GAAP, leases are required to be classify leases as finance lease and operating lease. Operating lease expenses are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Under Ind AS, a single lessee accounting model is prescribed and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a lease term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payment. Right-of-use asset is depreciated in the statement of profit and loss over the lease term. Interest expenditure on lease liabilities is recorded using effective interest rate method.

d) Employee benefit expenses - actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets

Under Indian GAAP, actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets on post-employment defined benefit plans are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurements which comprise of actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and changes in the effect of asset ceiling, if any, with respect to post-employment defined benefit plans are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI). Further, remeasurements recognised in OCI are never reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

e) Prior period adjustments

Under Indian GAAP, prior period items are included in determination of profit or loss of the period in which the item is discovered and are separately disclosed in the statement of profit and loss. Under Ind AS, material prior period items are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for prior period presented in which the error occurred or if the error occurred before the earliest period presented by restating the opening balance sheet. Under Indian GAAP, the company did not take actuarial valuation of gratuity provision and its corresponding impact. However while restatement of financial information, impact of actuarial valuation of gratuity provision has been considered.

f) Liability - Preference shares

Under Indian GAAP, preference shares forms part of share capital. Under Ind AS, these preference shares are classified as borrowings (liability) and are subsequently measured at fair value profit or loss account (FVTPL).

g) Borrowings

Under Indian GAAP, transaction costs incurred in connection with borrowings are recognised upfront and charged to profit or loss for the period. Under Ind AS, transaction costs are included in the initial recognition of financial liability and charged to profit or loss using the effective interest method.

h) Income tax

Under Indian GAAP, deferred taxes are recognised using income statement approach i.e. reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the period. Under Ind AS, deferred taxes are recognised using balance sheet approach i.e. reflecting the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes using the income tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date. Further under Ind AS, income tax is recognised in the same statement in which underlying item is recorded.

48 : Leases

(a) For Right-of-use assets schedule - Please refer note 5

(b) Lease liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Current	5.85	3.56
Non Current	50.69	27.11
Total	56.54	30.67

(c) Interest expenses on lease liabilities

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Interest on lease liabilities	4.67	2.72

(d) Expenses on short term leases / low value assets

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Short-term lease	1.23	7.08
Low value assets	0.00	0.24

(e) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flow

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Total cash outflow for leases	10.01	3.27

(f) Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Less than one year	14.19	9.80
One to five years	57.75	46.51
More than five years	5.40	10.20
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	77.35	66.51

(g) Other notes

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at 1 April 2018 is 9.50%.
 Operating lease payable as per previous GAAP as at transition date is considered for calculation of lease liabilities under Ind AS 116.

49 Operating Segment

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Sales Value		
India	3,467.93	2,219.91
Rest of the World	2,432.54	2,278.25
	5,900.47	4,498.16
Carrying amount of assets*		
India	962.10	607.14
Rest of the world	672.71	475.26
	1,634.80	1,082.40
*Segment assets represent trade receivables		
Additions to property, plant and equipment, right of use assets and intangible assets		
India	563.53	985.42
	563.53	985.42

(b) Information about major customers (External Customers):

The following is the transactions by the company with external customers individually contributing 10% or more of revenue from operations:

- (i) For the period ended March 31, 2022, revenue from operations of one customer of the company represented approximately 12.10% of revenue from operations.
 (ii) For the year ended March 31, 2021, revenue from operations of one customer of the company represented approximately 19.38% of revenue from operations.

50 Corporate social responsibility

As per the provisions of section 135 of Companies Act 2013, the Company was required to spend Rs. 12.19 million (March 31, 2021: Rs. 6.53 million), being 2% of average net profits made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy on the activities specified in Schedule VII of the Act. However, the Company has spent Rs. 12.19 million (March 31, 2021: Rs. 6.53 million) towards Corporate Social Responsibility activities. Below are the details of the amount spent during the year :

Particulars	CSR activities	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Aether Foundation	Promoting education in tribal and rural area	7.84	4.36
Friends of Tribal Society	Promoting education in rural area	-	0.66
Rogi Kalyan Samiti New Civil Hospital	Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities (CoVID-19)	0.25	-
Kajorimal Basantilal Nagori Trust	Promoting education in rural area	0.50	-
Surat Manav Seva Sangh	Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and	1.00	-
Disable Welfare Trust of India	Provision of aid / facilities to senior citizens	-	0.10
Shree Jaganath Vriddhashram Trust	Provision of aid / facilities to senior citizens	-	0.20
Laado Sansthan	Contribution of various facilities for skill development for females	-	0.01
Sachin Vibhag Kelvani Mandal	Promoting education support	-	1.00
Provision of food to the needy during lock-down (CoVID-19)	Disaster management	-	0.20
Surat Raktadan Kendra and Research Centre	Preventive health-care measure	0.60	-
Nimar Abhyudaya Rural Management & Development Association	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and	1.00	-
Shree Mahavir Health and Medical Relief Society	Preventive health-care measure	1.00	-
	Total	12.19	6.53

51 Events subsequent to March 31, 2022

- (a) The Company has issued new 20,24,921 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each @ Rs. 642 per share (Rs. 632 per share being the Share Premium) on May 5, 2021 during the Pre-IPO stage
 (b) The Company has issued new 97,66,355 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each @ Rs. 642 per share (Rs. 632 per share being the Share Premium) on May 31, 2021 as fresh issue of Shares being part of the Initial Public Offer (IPO), which included 1,11,370 Equity Shares reserved for the eligible employees

For Birju S. Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 131554W

Birju S. Shah
 Proprietor
 Membership No: 107086

 Place: Surat
 Date: June 16, 2022
 ICAI UDIN: 22107086AKZYJ3096

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aether Industries Limited

Ashwin Desai
 Managing Director
 DIN: 00038386
 Place: Surat
 Date: June 16, 2022

Rohan Desai
 Whole Time Director
 DIN: 00038379
 Place: Surat
 Date: June 16, 2022

Faiz Nagariya
 Chief Financial Officer
 PAN: ADBPN8514G
 Place: Surat
 Date: June 16, 2022

Chitrarth Parghi
 Company Secretary
 Mem. No.: A54033
 Place: Surat
 Date: June 16, 2022

52 Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements

(a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Current Assets	4,097.90	2,335.28
Current Liabilities	2,421.75	1,619.06
Current Ratio (Times)	1.69	1.44
% Change from previous period / year	17.32%	

(b) Debt Equity ratio = Total debt divided by Total equity where total debt refers to sum of current & non current borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Total Debt	2,850.75	2,082.00
Total Equity	3,868.88	1,743.33
Debt Equity Ratio (Times)	0.74	1.19
% Change from previous period / year	-38.30%	

(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) = Earnings available for debt services divided by Total interest and principal repayments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Profit for the year	1,089.29	711.19
Add: Non cash operating expenses and finance cost	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	154.87	110.11
Finance costs	131.21	113.15
Earnings available for debt services	1,375.37	934.45
Interest cost on borrowings	114.71	97.25
Principal repayments (including certain prepayments)	142.35	110.60
Total Interest and principal repayments	257.06	207.85
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (Times)	5.35	4.50
% Change from previous period / year	19.01%	

(d) Return on Equity Ratio / Return on Investment Ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Profit for the year	1,089.29	711.19
Total Equity	3,868.88	1,743.33
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	28.16%	40.79%
% Change from previous period / year	-30.98%	

(e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Closing Inventory divided by Cost of Material Consumed plus Changes in Inventory in to 365/366

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Cost of materials consumed	2,880.33	2,306.88
Closing Inventory	1,627.44	847.28
Inventory Turnover Ratio (Days)	206.23	134.06
% Change from previous period / year	53.84%	

(f) Trade receivables turnover ratio = Credit Sales divided by Closing Trade Receivables in to 365/366

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Credit Sales	5,900.47	4,498.16
Closing Trade Receivables	1,634.80	1,082.40
Trade Receivables Ratio (Days)	101.13	63.77
% Change from previous period / year	58.59%	

(g) Trade payables turnover ratio = Closing trade payables divided by Cost of Materials Consumed in to 365/366

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Cost of materials consumed	2,880.33	2,306.88
Closing Trade Payables	698.54	477.73
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (Days)	88.52	75.59
% Change from previous period / year	17.11%	

(h) Net capital Turnover Ratio = Revenue from Operations divided by Net Working capital whereas net working capital = current assets - current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Revenue from operations	5,900.47	4,498.16
Net Working Capital	1,676.15	716.22
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (Times)	3.52	6.28
% Change from previous period / year	-43.95%	

(i) Net profit ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Revenue from operations.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Profit for the year	1,089.29	711.19
Revenue from operations	5,900.47	4,498.16
Ratio (Times)	0.18	0.16
% Change from previous period / year	16.76%	

(j) Return on Capital employed- pre cash (ROCE)=Earnings before interest and taxes(EBIT) divided by Capital Employed- pre cash

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Profit/(Loss) before tax* (A)	1,464.73	938.06
Finance Costs* (B)	131.21	113.15
Other income* (C)	69.74	39.73
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)-(C)	1,526.20	1,011.48
Capital Employed- Pre Cash (K)=(E)+(F)+(G)-(H)-(I)-(J)	6,369.36	3,548.80
Total Equity (E)	3,868.88	1,743.33
Non-Current Borrowings (F)	1,218.13	1,037.87
Current Borrowings (G)	1,632.62	1,044.13
Current Investments (H)	170.11	220.90
Cash and Cash equivalents (I)	33.39	35.14
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (J)	146.77	20.49
Ratio (D)/(K) (%)	23.96%	28.50%
% Change from previous period / year	-15.93%	