AETHER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Annexure I - Restated Statement of Assets and Liabilities

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

	Note	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	*3*	987.96	926.23
Capital work-in-progress	*4*	12.44	18.55
Right-of-use assets	*5*	68.12	65.92
Other intangible assets	*6*	6.95	7.98
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	*7*	2.09	2.09
(ii) Other financial assets	*8*	20.17	20.52
Other non-current assets	*9*	7.93	-
Total non-current assets		**1,105.66**	**1,041.29**
Current assets			
Inventories	*10*	398.36	224.14
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	*11*	0.12	0.11
(ii) Trade receivables	*12*	481.94	261.64
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	*13*	0.98	0.63
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	*14*	12.03	10.39
(v) Loans	*15*	5.12	1.99
(vi) Other financial assets	*16*	1.68	0.42
Other current assets	*17*	60.86	41.57
Total current assets		**961.09**	**540.89**
Total assets		**2,066.75**	**1,582.18**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	*18*	85.60	85.60
Other equity	*19*	299.85	67.25
Total equity		**385.45**	**152.85**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	*20*	757.20	863.30
(ii) Lease liabilities	*21*	2.67	0.63
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	*36 (d)*	33.76	11.68
Total non-current liabilities		**793.63**	**875.61**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	*22*	504.07	392.08
(ii) Lease liabilities	*23*	0.94	-
(iii) Trade payables	*24*		
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		42.46	43.68
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		185.61	95.13
(iv) Other financial liabilities	*25*	18.18	16.30
Other current liabilities	*26*	119.20	1.94
Provisions	*27*	-	-
Current tax liabilities (net)	*36 (c)*	17.21	4.59
Total current liabilities		**887.67**	**553.72**
Total liabilities		**1,681.30**	**1,429.33**
Total equity and liabilities		**2,066.75**	**1,582.18**

The above statement should be read with basis of preparation, significant accounting policies and notes forming part of the Restated Financial Information appearing in Annexure VI and Statement of Adjustments to Audited Financial Statements appearing in Annexure VII 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: December 6, 2021

Rohan Desai
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00038379
Place: Surat
Date: December 6, 2021

Place: Surat
Date: December 6, 2021
ICAI UDIN: 21107086AAAAIX3178

Faiz Nagariya
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: ADBPN8514G
Place: Surat
Date: December 6, 2021

Chitrarth Parghi
Company Secretary
Mem. No.: A54033
Place: Surat
Date: December 6, 2021

AETHER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Annexure II - Restated Statement of Profit and Loss

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

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Income			
Revenue from operations	*28*	2,011.80	1,084.63
Other Income	*29*	20.97	7.23
Total income		**2,032.77**	**1,091.86**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	*30*	1,142.51	567.37
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	*31*	(46.76)	(23.97)
Employee benefits expense	*32*	109.46	87.56
Finance costs	*33*	106.00	99.99
Depreciation and amortisation expense	*34*	64.07	51.86
Other expenses	*35*	331.52	216.00
Total expenses		**1,706.81**	**998.82**
Profit before tax		**325.96**	**93.04**
Tax expense:	*36*		
Current tax		70.34	18.99
Deferred tax		22.28	(3.62)
Total Tax Expenses		92.62	15.38
Profit for the period (A)		**233.34**	**77.66**
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
(i) Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)		(0.96)	-
(i) Income tax relating to remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)		0.21	-
		(0.75)	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the period (A+B)		**232.59**	**77.66**
Earnings per equity share			
[nominal value of Rs. 10]			
Basic	*37*	27.26	
Diluted		27.26	

The above statement should be read with basis of preparation, significant accounting policies and notes forming part of the Restated Financial Information appearing in Annexure VI and Statement of Adjustments to Audited Financial Statements appearing in Annexure VII as per our report attached.

As per our report of even date attached

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

Birju S. Shah
Proprietor
Membership No: 107086

Place: Surat
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Chitrarth Parghi
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Date: December 6, 2021

AETHER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Annexure III - Restated Statement of Changes in Equity

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

(a) Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
Particulars	**Number of Shares**	**Amount**	**Number of Shares**	**Amount**
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period / year	85,60,200	85.60	85,60,200	85.60
Changes in equity share capital during the period / year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period / year	**85,60,200**	**85.60**	**85,60,200**	**85.60**

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

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Total other equity
	Securities premium	**Retained earnings**	
Balance at 1 April 2018	**-**	**67.25**	**67.25**
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2019			
Profit for the year	-	233.34	**233.34**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)			**-**
- Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)	-	(0.75)	**(0.75)**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**232.59**	**232.59**
Balance at 31 March 2019	**-**	**299.84**	**299.84**
Balance at 1 April 2019	**-**	**299.84**	**299.84**

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.

The above statement should be read with basis of preparation, significant accounting policies and notes forming part of the Restated Financial Information appearing in Annexure VI and Statement of Adjustments to Audited Financial Statements appearing in Annexure VII 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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Date: December 6, 2021

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Mem. No.: A54033
Place: Surat
Date: December 6, 2021

AETHER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Annexure IV - Restated Statement of Cash Flows
(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	325.97	93.04
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Net unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(4.76)	-
Finance costs	106.00	99.99
Interest income	(1.25)	(0.75)
Income from Mutual Funds	(0.46)	0.00
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	64.07	51.86
Unrealised foreign exchange differences	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**489.57**	**323.71**
Movement in working capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(218.64)	(150.02)
(Increase) / Decrease in current investments	(0.01)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(174.22)	(52.06)
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	(19.29)	47.32
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	(0.90)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	92.36	(18.05)
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions other than income tax	(0.96)	1.47
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	117.27	0.39
Cash generated from operations	**285.18**	**152.77**
Net income tax (paid)	(57.74)	13.06
Net cash from operating activities (A)	**227.44**	**165.83**
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(123.43)	(491.06)
Proceeds on sale/maturity of financial assets	0.46	-
Capital work in progress and capital advance	(1.82)	384.14
Dividend from current investments	1.25	0.75
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.71	
Loans (Financial assets)	(3.13)	(4.23)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(125.96)**	**(110.41)**
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds / (Repayment) from long-term borrowings	(119.08)	69.30
Proceeds / (Repayment) of borrowings (Unsecured)	14.56	0.02
Proceeds / (repayment) from working capital facilities (net)	110.41	80.66
Proceeds / (repayment) from/(of) short term borrowings	-	-
Proceeds / (repayment) of Other Financial liabilities	0.62	
Interest paid	(106.00)	(99.99)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(99.49)**	**(56.01)**
Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**1.99**	**(0.59)**
Effect of exchange differences on restatement of foreign currency Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period / year	11.02	11.61
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period / year	**13.01**	**11.02**
Notes:-		
1. Cash and cash equivalents include		
Cash on hand	0.32	0.27
Balances with bank		
- Current accounts	0.66	0.36
- EEFC accounts	-	-
Other bank balances	12.03	10.39
	13.01	**11.02**

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 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Conversion of Preference Shares to Equity Shares	-	
Foreign exchange fluctuations	-	-
Acquisition of Right-of-use assets with corresponding impact to lease liabilities	4.25	-
		-

The above statement should be read with basis of preparation, significant accounting policies and notes forming part of the Restated Financial Information appearing in Annexure VI and Statement of Adjustments to Audited Financial Statements appearing in Annexure VII 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
Proprietor
Membership No: 107086

Ashwin Desai
Managing Director
DIN: 00038386
Place: Surat
Date: December 6, 2021

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Place: Surat
Date: December 6, 2021

Chitrarth Parghi
Company Secretary
Mem. No.: A54033
Place: Surat
Date: December 6, 2021

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

18 Share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Authorised :		
1,00,00,000 (31 March 2018: 1,00,00,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each.	100.00	100.00
2,50,00,000 (31 March 2018: 2,50,00,000) preference shares of Rs.10 each	250.00	250.00
TOTAL	**350.00**	**350.00**
Issued and subscribed and paid up:		
Equity share capital		
85,60,200 (31 March 2018 : 85,60,200) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up	85.60	85.60
TOTAL	**85.60**	**85.60**

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

Equity shares:	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
	No. of Shares	**No. of Shares**
Outstanding at the beginning of the year/period	85,60,200	85,60,200
Add: Issued during the period	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year/period	**85,60,200**	**85,60,200**

* Number of shares is presented as absolute number.

(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 two class of shares referred to as Equity Shares and Preference Shares having a 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 2019**		**As at 31 March 2018**	
	No. of Shares	**No. of Shares %**	**No. of Shares**	**No. of Shares %**
Purnima Ashwin Desai	85,15,000	99.47%	85,15,000	99.47%

Promotors Shareholding in the Company is set out below:

Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid	**As at 31 March 2019**		**As at 31 March 2018**	
	No. of Shares	**No. of Shares %**	**No. of Shares**	**No. of Shares %**
Purnima Ashwin Desai	85,15,000	99.47%	85,15,000	99.47%
Ashwin Jayantilal Desai	15,000	0.18%	15,000	0.18%
Rohan Ashwin Desai	5,000	0.06%	5,000	0.06%
Aman Ashwin Desai	10,000	0.12%	10,000	0.12%
Aman Desai (HUF)	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Payal Rohan Desai	10,000	0.12%	10,000	0.12%
Ishita Surendra Manjrekar	5,000	0.06%	5,000	0.06%
Rohan Desai (HUF)	100	0.00%	100	0.00%
Ashwin Jayantilal Desai (HUF)	100	0.00%	100	0.00%

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

19 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Reserves and surplus		
A. Retained earnings	299.85	67.25
B. Securities premium	-	-
	299.85	**67.25**

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
A. Retained earnings		
Opening balance	67.25	(7.94)
Profit for the period / year	233.35	77.66
Opening Accumulated Amortization on Plot of Land for 3 Years		(2.59)
Impact of Recognition of Lease Liability and ROU as on 31st March 2018	-	(0.31)
Increase in the Value of Current Investment (MF) 1st April 2018	-	0.01
Net Gratuity Fund (Opening 01.04.2018)		0.42
Opening Accumulated Amortization on Plot of Land for 3 Years	-	-
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income		-
-Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset) (net of tax)	(0.75)	-
Closing balance	**299.85**	**67.25**
B. Securities Premium		
As at beginning and end of the period/year	-	-
Add: Share Premium on conversion of Preference Shares into equity shares	-	-
	-	-
	299.85	**67.25**

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 and Rs. 1,091.90 million in FY 2017-18.

The Company achieved Sales Turnover of Rs. 2,011.80 million and Total Revenue of Rs. 2,032.77 million in the FY 2018-19 with an EBIDTA Margin of 24.40%.

Production capacity of 2952 MTPA (31 March 2018: 2952 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 Restated Financial Statements comprise of the Restated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March 2019, the related Restated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Restated Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Restated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2019 and the Significant Accounting Policies and Restated Other Financial Information.

These Restated Financial Statements have been prepared as required under the SEBI ICDR Regulations for the purpose of inclusion in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, 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 a 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 Restated Ind AS Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Company as at 31 March 2019 and the Restated Ind AS Statement of Profit and Loss, Restated Ind AS Statement of Changes in Equity and Restated Ind AS Statement of Cash Flows year ended 31 March 2019 (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Restated Ind AS Financial Information") have been prepared specifically for inclusion in the Draft Red Herring Prospectus (DRHP) to be filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") in connection with proposed Initial Public Offering ("IPO") through Offer for Sale of its equity shares.

(ii) The audited special purpose Ind AS financial statements as at 31 March 2019 each prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The management of the Company has adjusted financial information for the year ended 31 March 2019 using recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS, on its first time adoption of Ind AS as on the transition date April 1, 2018. 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 Restated Financial Statements as per the Ind AS, for the year ended on March 31, 2019 and authorised to issue the same vide resolution passed in the Board Meeting held on December 6, 2021.

B. Basis of measurement:

The Restated 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 Restated 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 5 - 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 Restated 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 of 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 financials 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 financials 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 then 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 book overdrafts. However, Book 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 costs.

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 sustentive 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 re 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 lase 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 e 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 n 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 of 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 a 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 an 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-monitory 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-monitory 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 II of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. The Company is in the process of evaluating the effect of the amendments on its Financial Statements.

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

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 01 April 2018	Additions	Disposals during the year	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018	Charge for the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019
Factory building	208.44	0.98	-	209.42	6.59	6.61	-	13.20	201.85	196.22
Other building	21.11	-	-	21.11	2.50	2.01	-	4.51	18.61	16.60
Plant and machinery	625.45	102.01	(0.79)	726.67	30.49	33.64	(0.08)	64.05	594.96	662.62
Office equipment	5.00	2.68	-	7.68	2.04	0.97	-	3.01	2.96	4.67
Factory equipment (electric)	53.67	8.77	-	62.44	4.92	5.42	-	10.34	48.75	52.10
Computer equipment	20.44	1.76	-	22.20	8.10	6.00	-	14.10	12.34	8.10
Other equipment	41.46	4.22	-	45.68	7.54	4.14	-	11.68	33.92	34.00
Furniture and fixtures	14.33	2.34	-	16.67	1.49	1.53	-	3.02	12.84	13.65
Vehicle equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**989.90**	**122.76**	**(0.79)**	**1,111.87**	**63.67**	**60.32**	**(0.08)**	**123.91**	**926.23**	**987.96**

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 01 April 2017	Additions	Disposals during the year	As at 31 March 2018	As at 01 April 2017	Charge for the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2018
Factory building	163.59	44.85	-	208.44	1.28	5.31	-	6.59	162.31	201.86
Other building	21.11	-	-	21.11	0.49	2.01	-	2.50	20.62	18.61
Plant and machinery	238.06	387.38	-	625.45	2.86	27.63	-	30.49	235.21	594.95
Office equipment	4.59	0.41	-	5.00	1.09	0.95	-	2.04	3.50	2.96
Factory equipment (electric)	24.31	29.36	-	53.67	0.57	4.35	-	4.92	23.74	48.75
Computer equipment	10.93	9.51	-	20.44	2.89	5.21	-	8.10	8.04	12.34
Other equipment	32.54	8.91	-	41.46	4.24	3.30	-	7.54	28.30	33.92
Furniture and fixtures	10.90	3.43	-	14.33	0.26	1.24	-	1.49	10.65	12.84
Vehicle equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**506.04**	**483.86**	**-**	**989.90**	**13.69**	**49.99**	**-**	**63.68**	**492.36**	**926.23**

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

Descriptions	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
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 2018	Additions	Capitalised during the year	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2017	Additions	Capitalised during the year	As at 31 March 2018
Capital work-in-progress	18.55	120.28	(126.39)	12.44	402.69	127.41	(511.55)	18.55
Total	**18.55**	**120.28**	**(126.39)**	**12.44**	**402.69**	**127.41**	**(511.55)**	**18.55**

Additional disclosures as per Schedule -III requirement:

Amount in CWIP for a period of	Projects in Progress		Projects temporarily suspended	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Less than 1 Year	4.59	18.55	-	-
1-2 Years	7.85	-	-	-
2-3 Years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 Years	-	-	-	-
Total	**12.44**	**18.55**	**-**	**-**

5 Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Gross Block				Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 01 April 2018	Additions	Disposals during the year	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018	Charge for the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019
Leasehold land	68.19	-	-	68.19	2.59	0.86	-	3.45	65.60	64.74
Properties (Land & Building)	1.21	4.25	-	5.46	0.89	1.19	-	2.08	0.32	3.38
Total Assets	**69.40**	**4.25**	**-**	**73.65**	**3.48**	**2.05**	**-**	**5.53**	**65.92**	**68.12**

Particulars	Gross Block				Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 01 April 2017	Additions	Disposals during the year	As at 31 March 2018	As at 01 April 2017	Charge for the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2018
Leasehold land	68.19	-	-	68.19	-	-	-	2.59	68.19	65.60
Properties (Land & Building)	-	1.21	-	1.21	-	-	-	0.89	-	0.32
Total Assets	**68.19**	**1.21**	**-**	**69.40**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.48**	**68.19**	**65.92**

AETHER INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Annexure VI - Notes to the restated 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 2018	Additions	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018	Charge for the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018	As at 31 March 2019
Computer Software	8.43	0.67	-	9.10	1.46	1.37	-	2.83	6.97	6.27
Others	1.33	-	-	1.33	0.32	0.33	-	0.65	1.01	0.68
Total	**9.76**	**0.67**	**-**	**10.43**	**1.78**	**1.70**	**-**	**3.48**	**7.98**	**6.95**

Particulars	Gross Block				Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 01 April 2017	Additions	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2018	As at 01 April 2017	Charge for the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2018	As at 01 April 2017	As at 31 March 2018
Computer Software	2.56	5.87	-	8.43	0.18	1.29	-	1.46	2.39	6.97
Others	-	1.33	-	1.33	-	0.32	-	0.32	-	1.01
Total	**2.56**	**7.20**	**-**	**9.76**	**0.18**	**1.61**	**-**	**1.79**	**2.39**	**7.98**

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

		As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
7	**Investments**		
	Unquoted equity shares		
	3 (31 March 2018 : 3) equity shares of Sachin Industrial Co. Op. Society Limited, of Rs.500 each fully paid-up	-	-
			-
	1,16,851 (31 March 2018 : 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	20.17	20.52
		20.17	**20.52**
9	**Other non-current assets** **(Unsecured, considered good)**		
	Capital advances	7.93	-
		7.93	**-**
10	**Inventories**		
	Raw material	139.85	69.11
	Work in progress	198.51	102.81
	Finished goods	35.10	41.41
	Stores and spares	17.35	6.44
	Others :		
	Packing materials	3.30	2.81
	Research and development materials	4.25	1.56
		398.36	**224.14**

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.

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

		As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
11	**Investments**		
	Investment in mutual funds - Quoted		
	28 (31 March 2018 : 28) SBI Magnum Insta Cash Funds	0.12	0.11
		0.12	**0.11**
	(a) Aggregate book value of quoted investments	**0.12**	**0.11**
	(b) Aggregate market value of quoted investments	**0.12**	**0.11**
12	**Trade receivables**		
	Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	17.81	2.60
	Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	464.13	259.04
	Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
	Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
		481.94	261.64
	Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	-	-
	Total trade receivables	**481.94**	**261.64**
	The above amount includes :		
	Receivable from related parties	-	-
	Receivable from other than related parties	481.94	261.64
	Total	**481.94**	**261.64**

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 2019

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment					
	Less than 6	6 Months-	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	481.94	-	-	-	-	481.94
(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	-	-	-	-	-	-
	481.94	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**481.94**

As at 31 March 2018

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment					
	Less than 6	6 Months-	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	261.64	-	-	-	-	261.64
(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	-	-	-	-	-	-
	261.64	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**261.64**

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

		As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
13	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Cash in hand	0.32	0.27
	Balances with banks		
	Current accounts	0.66	0.36
		0.98	**0.63**
14	**Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**		
	Other bank balances		
	Margin Money - Fixed Deposits	12.03	10.39
	(with maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months)		
		12.03	**10.39**
15	**Loans**		
	Loans to employees*	5.12	1.99
		5.12	**1.99**
	Breakup of security details		
	Loans, considered good - secured	-	-
	Loans, considered good - unsecured	5.12	1.99
	Loans, considered doubtful / credit impaired	-	-
	Total	**5.12**	**1.99**
	Less: Loss allowance	-	-
	Total loans receivables	**5.12**	**1.99**

*Loan to employees do not include any loan given to promoters, directors, KMPs and any other related parties.

		As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
16	**Other financial assets**		
	Security deposit	-	-
	Interest receivable (from fixed deposits with banks)	-	-
	Interest receivable	0.99	-
	Gratuity asset (Refer note 45 for further disclosures)	0.69	0.42
		1.68	**0.42**
17	**Other current assets**		
	Advances recoverable in cash	2.53	5.64
	Balances with government authorities	52.76	32.47
	Prepaid expenses	5.57	3.46
		60.86	**41.57**

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

20 Borrowings	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
Unsecured – measured at fair value through profit or loss account (FVTPL)		
Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (Refer to the Note No. 1 Below)	250.00	250.00
Secured		
Rupee Term Loans from Banks		
SBI Term Loan	411.50	502.90
SBI Term Loan New	92.00	110.40
Rupee Vehicle Loans from Banks		
HDFC Bank Car Loan	3.70	-
	757.20	**863.30**

(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.

(2) Reconciliation of Preference Shares:

Preference Share Capital	**Amount (Rs.)**
Balance as at 31st March 2017	250.00
Changes during the year: Converted to Equity Shares	-
Balance as at 31st March 2018	**250.00**
Balance as at 31st March 2018	250.00
Changes during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March 2019	**250.00**

(3) Details of Shareholders of Preference Shares:

Name of the shareholder	**As at 31st March 2019**		**As at 31st March 2018**	
	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	1,16,00,000	**46.40%**	1,16,00,000	**46.40%**
b) Aman Desai (HUF)	1,16,00,000	**46.40%**	1,16,00,000	**46.40%**
c) Ashwin Jayantilal Desai	18,00,000	**7.20%**	18,00,000	**7.20%**

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

Nature of Security	**Terms of Repayment**	**Principal o/s. as at 31st March 2019**	**Principal o/s. as at 31st March 2018**
1. HDFC Car Loan	From April 05, 2019 up to March 05, 2024 (60 instalments)	4.36	4.36
Hypothecation of Car			
2. SBI Term Loan	28 Quarterly	480.05	594.30
#Secured by way of Hypothecation of movable and immovable assets of the Company as first pari passu charge	Rs. 22.85 million each		
#Personal Guarantees of all Promoters			
#Personal Properties of Promoters as Collateral Security			
3. SBI Term Loan New	25 Quarterly	105.80	115.00
#Same as per SBI Term Loan	Rs. 4.60 million each		

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

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
21 Lease liabilities		
Lease liabilities	2.67	0.63
	2.67	**0.63**
22 Borrowings		
Working capital loan (Refer note 1)		
Secured	330.65	220.24
Current maturities of long term debt		
Secured		
Term loans from banks	82.35	96.00
Vehicle loans from banks	0.67	-
Unsecured		
From related parties (Directors & Promoters)	90.40	75.84
	504.07	**392.08**

(1) The primary security for working capital loan is outstanding receivables and inventories. The collateral security provided is residential property of directors cum promotors located at 40, Jaldarshan Society, Umra, Surat of along with factory premise at 8203, Road No-8, GIDC, Sachin, Surat - 394 230. There is also charge created against both 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	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Working Capital Limits with SBI	180.93	220
Working Capital Limits with HDFC Bank	149.72	-
Total outstanding	**330.65**	**220.24**
Foreign exchange valuation impact on PCFC loans	-	-
Foreign exchange valuation impact on Bill Discountings	-	-
Net outstanding	**330.65**	**220.24**

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
23 Lease liabilities		
Lease liabilities	0.94	-
	0.94	**-**
24 Trade payables		
Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (Refer note 39)	42.46	43.68
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	185.61	95.13
	228.07	**138.81**

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 2019

Particulars		**Outstanding for following periods Particulars from due date of payment**				**Total**
	Unbilled Dues	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
(i) MSME	-	42.46	-	-	-	**42.46**
(ii) Others	-	185.40	0.20	-	-	**185.61**
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	-	**227.86**	**0.20**	**-**	**-**	**228.07**

As at 31 March 2018

Particulars		**Outstanding for following periods Particulars from due date of payment**				**Total**
	Unbilled Dues	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
(i) MSME	-	43.68	-	-	-	**43.68**
(ii) Others	-	92.89	2.07	0.18	-	**95.13**
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	-	**136.57**	**2.07**	**0.18**	**-**	**138.81**

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

25	Other financial liabilities	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
	Employee related payable		
	Salary and other benefits	7.34	5.91
	Bills payable	0.29	0.44
	Creditor for expenses	10.55	9.95
		18.18	**16.30**

26	Other current liabilities		
	Advance received from customers	116.19	-
	Statutory dues payables	3.01	1.94
		119.20	**1.94**

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

		For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
28	**Revenue from operations**		
	Sale of products		
	Manufactured goods		
	Local sales	1,010.86	687.97
	Export sales	716.67	340.10
	Deemed exports	82.64	-
	Export sales - CRAMS	40.41	8.19
	Sale of services		
	Export services	161.18	42.41
	Domestic services	0.09	5.96
	Total revenue from operations	**2,011.85**	**1,084.63**
	Less : Rebate and discount	(0.05)	-
		2,011.80	**1,084.63**

Refer note no. 46 for further disclosures.

		For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
29	**Other income**		
	Interest		
	Interest on fixed deposits	1.12	0.75
	Interest accrued on loans to employees	0.34	-
	Interest on deposits	0.16	-
	Interest on income tax refund	0.20	-
	Interest on other deposits	-	0.00
	Miscellaneous		
	Foreign exchange fluctuation	11.59	4.07
	Duty drawback - exports	0.58	0.33
	MEIS duty credit	6.38	1.97
	Income from mutual funds	0.46	-
	Income accrued from mutual funds	0.01	-
	Misc. income	0.13	0.10
		20.97	**7.23**

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.

		For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
30	**Cost of materials consumed**		
	Raw Materials		
	Opening	69.11	64.15
	Add: Purchase	1,182.33	554.86
	Add: Custom duty and clearing forwarding charges	30.72	17.48
		1,282.16	636.48
	Closing	139.85	69.11
		1,142.31	**567.37**
	Packing Materials		
	Opening	2.81	1.19
	Purchase	13.85	9.15
		16.66	10.34
	Closing	3.30	2.81
		13.36	**7.53**
	Stores & Spares		
	Opening	6.44	2.22
	Purchase	35.95	10.59
		42.39	12.81
	Closing	17.35	6.44
		25.04	**6.38**
	Other Material		
	Opening	31.80	14.50
	Purchase	7.11	3.38
		38.91	17.88
	Closing	77.11	31.80
		(38.20)	**(13.92)**
		1,142.51	**567.37**

(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 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Opening inventories		
Finished goods	41.41	41.44
Work-in-progress	72.58	48.58
Total (A)	**113.99**	**90.02**
Closing Inventories		
Finished goods	35.10	41.41
Work-in-progress	125.64	72.59
Total (B)	**160.75**	**113.99**
Total (A-B)	**(46.76)**	**(23.97)**

32 Employee benefits expense

Salaries, wages and bonus	88.34	70.36
Contribution to gratuity	1.79	3.34
Contribution to provident fund	4.17	3.83
Staff welfare expenses	2.17	0.82
Leave encashment expenses	1.62	0.96
Employee medical insurance expenses	2.35	2.12
Other employee related expenses	9.02	6.12
	109.46	**87.56**

33 Finance costs

Interest on term loan	75.35	77.04
Interest on cash credit	7.37	9.94
Interest on PCFC	4.59	2.10
Interest on bill discounting	5.95	2.66
Interest on SLC	0.72	0.23
Interest on unsecured loans	1.80	-
Bank charges	9.86	2.71
Interest on financial liabilities at amortized cost	0.36	5.32
	106.00	**99.99**

34 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	60.32	49.99
Amortisation of right-of-use asset (refer note 5)	2.05	-
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 6)	1.70	1.61
Preliminary Expenses w/off	-	0.26
	64.07	**51.86**

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

35 Other expenses	**For the year ended 31 March 2019**	**For the year ended 31 March 2018**
Manufacturing service cost expenses		
Power and fuel	71.68	51.60
Water charges	5.35	3.26
Other manufacturing costs	89.11	41.17
Administrative and general expenses		
Telephone and postage	1.65	0.95
Printing and stationery	0.78	0.59
Rent	0.75	0.30
Rates and taxes	1.80	2.71
Payment to statutory auditors (Refer note below)	0.24	0.18
Directors' sitting fees	0.20	-
Managerial remuneration	7.95	4.45
Repairs and maintenance expenses	17.94	5.67
Electricity expenses	58.03	45.72
Travelling expenses	9.88	5.56
Legal and professional expenses	14.62	9.20
Insurance expenses	2.96	2.36
Vehicle running expenses	2.30	2.47
Other administrative and general expenses	10.20	9.71
Selling and distribution expenses	32.54	29.55
Research and development expenses	0.51	0.22
Other expenses	3.03	0.32
	331.52	**216.00**

(a) Payment to auditors

Statutory audit fee	0.24	0.18
	0.24	**0.18**

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

36 Taxes

(a) Statement of profit or loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Current tax:		
Current income tax charge	70.34	18.99
Deferred tax	22.28	(3.62)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**92.62**	**15.38**

(b) Other comprehensive income (OCI)
Taxes related to items recognised in OCI during in the period

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Deferred tax		
Remeasurements gains and losses on post employment benefits	(0.21)	-
Income tax recognised in OCI	**(0.21)**	**-**

(c) Balance sheet

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Non- current tax assets	-	-
Current tax assets	-	-
Total tax assets	**-**	-

Current tax liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Income tax (net of advance tax)	17.21	4.59
Total current tax liabilities	**17.21**	4.59

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

(d) Deferred tax liabilities / (assets)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Excess of depreciation/amortisation on property plant and equipment under income tax act	33.81	11.68
Provision for employee benefits	0.06	-
Leases	(0.11)	-
Net deferred tax liability/(asset)	33.76	11.68

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Accounting profit before tax	**325.96**	**93.04**
Tax rate	**21.55%**	**20.19%**
Tax as per IT Act on above	**70.24**	**18.78**
Tax expenses (P&L)		
(i) Current tax	70.34	18.99
(ii) Deferred tax	22.28	(3.62)
(iii) Taxation in respect of earlier years		
	92.62	**15.38**
Tax expenses (OCI)	**(0.21)**	**-**
Difference (C)	**(22.17)**	**3.41**
Tax reconciliation		
Adjustments:		
Effect of permanent adjustments	2.31	0.21
Effect of Temporary Adjustments:		
(i) Impact as a result of Tax Rate Change	0.21	-
(ii) Impact as a result of Capital Gains	-	-
(iii) Others	19.65	(3.62)
	-	-

(f) Movement in temporary differences:

Particulars	1 April 2018	Recognised in profit or loss during the period / year	Recognised in OCI during the period/ year	31 March 2019
Deferred tax liabilities (DTL)				
Excess of depreciation/amortisation on property plant and equipment under income tax act	**11.68**	22.13	-	**33.81**
Provision for employee benefits	**-**	0.27	(0.21)	**0.06**
Leases	**-**	(0.11)	-	**(0.11)**
Net deferred tax liability/(asset)	**11.68**	**22.29**	**(0.21)**	**33.76**

Particulars	1 April 2017	Recognised in profit or loss during the period / year	Recognised in OCI during the period/ year	31 March 2018
Deferred tax liabilities (DTL)				
Excess of depreciation/amortisation on property plant and equipment under income tax act	**11.68**	-	-	**11.68**
Net deferred tax liability/(asset)	**11.68**	**-**	**-**	**11.68**

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

37 Earnings Per Share

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Profits attributable to equity shareholders		
Profit for basic earning per share of Rs. 10 each		
Profit for the period / year (in Rs.)	**233.34**	**77.66**
Basic Earnings Per Share		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year	85,60,200	85,60,200
Basic EPS (Rs.)	**27.26**	**9.07**
Diluted Earnings Per Share		
Profit for diluted earning per share of Rs. 10 each		
Profit for the period / year (in Rs.)	**233.34**	**77.66**
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year	85,60,200	85,60,200
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	**27.26**	**9.07**

Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic Earnings Per Share	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Balance at the beginning and at the end of the period*	85,60,200	85,60,200
Issued during the period	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year	**85,60,200**	**85,60,200**

Weighted average number of equity shares for Diluted Earnings Per Share	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Balance at the beginning and at the end of the period*	85,60,200	85,60,200
Issued during the period	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year	**85,60,200**	**85,60,200**

38 Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments :

Contingent liabilities

Particulars	Currency	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Bank Guarantees Issued for:			
Customs	INR	8.30	8.30
Gujarat Gas Ltd.	INR	5.55	4.56
DGVCL	INR	5.42	4.35
Total Margin for above items	**INR**	**3.63**	**3.76**
Raw Material LC	INR	-	
Raw Material FLC	US$	0.62	0.44
Total Margin for above items	**INR**	**8.40**	**8.40**
Income Tax Demand:			
AY 2017-18 (PY: 2016-17)	INR	0.22	-

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 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the period/year		
Trade payables	42.46	43.68
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.

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

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 Tulsiyan (Director)
J R Dyeing and Printing Mills Ltd.
Gujarat Enviro-Protection and Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
Navbharat Silk Mills Pvt. Ltd.
Pandesara 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

Relative of Key Management Personnel

Name	Designation
Payal Rohan Desai	Spouse of Rohan Ashwin Desai

(b) Related party transactions:

Sr. no	Nature of Transaction	For the year ended 31 March 2019		Total	For the year ended 31 March 2018		Total
		Promoters and their relatives	Companies Controlled by Directors / Relatives		Promoters and their relatives	Companies Controlled by Directors / Relatives	
1	Rent paid	1.24	-	**1.24**	1.24	-	**1.24**
2	Interest paid	1.80	-	**1.80**	-	-	**-**
3	Loan accepted	14.56	-	**14.56**	0.02	-	**0.02**
4	Managerial remuneration	7.95	-	**7.95**	4.45	-	**4.45**
5	Purchase of consumables	-	2.43	**2.43**	-	1.21	**1.21**
6	Purchase of material for building and structure	-	-	**-**	-	0.11	**0.11**
7	ETP expenses	-	7.31	**7.31**	-	1.89	**1.89**
8	CSR activities	-	0.93	**0.93**	-	-	**-**
				-			**-**
		25.55	**10.67**	**36.22**	**5.71**	**3.22**	**8.92**

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Rent payable	-	1.10
Interest payable	1.80	-
Managerial remuneration payable	0.86	0.71
Unsecured loans received	90.40	75.84

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 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Rent Paid		
Purnima Desai	0.48	0.48
Payal Desai	0.76	0.76
Total	**1.24**	**1.24**
Managerial Remuneration		
Ashwin Desai	2.30	1.05
Purnima Desai	0.90	0.65
Rohan Desai	2.30	1.05
Aman Desai	2.45	1.70
Total	**7.95**	**4.45**
Transactions with Companies Controlled by Directors / Relatives		
Sunanda Speciality Coatings Pvt. Ltd. (Consumables)	2.43	1.21
Sunanda Speciality Coatings Pvt. Ltd. (Material for Building & Structure)	-	0.11
Globe Enviro Care Limited (ETP Expenses)	7.31	1.89
Aether Foundation (CSR Expenses)	0.93	-
Total	**10.67**	**3.22**
Loans Accepted		
Ashwin Jayantilal Desai	2.20	(0.10)
Purnima Ashwin Desai	0.89	-
Rohan Ashwin Desai	9.12	2.82
Aman Ashwin Desai	0.30	(0.60)
Aman Desai (HUF)	2.05	(2.10)
Total	**14.56**	**0.01**

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

Not applicable for this FY

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

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 treasury department (Finance) 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 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Total current assets (A)	961.09	540.88
Total current liabilities (B)	887.67	553.71
Working capital (A-B)	**73.42**	**(12.83)**
Current Ratio:	**1.08**	**0.98**

(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.

Particlars	As at 31 March 2019			
	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	1,261.27	504.07	757.20	1,261.27
Trade payables	228.07	227.86	0.20	228.07
Lease liabilities	3.61	0.94	2.67	3.61
Other liabilities	18.18	18.18	-	18.18

Particlars	As at 31 March 2018			
	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	1,255.38	392.08	863.30	1,255.38
Trade payables	138.81	136.57	2.24	138.81
Lease liabilities	0.63	-	0.63	0.63
Other liabilities	16.30	16.30	-	16.30

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

(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 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees
USD				
Trade receivables	0.40	27.64	0.94	61.42
Balance with banks - in EEFC accounts	0.02	1.10	-	-
	0.42	**28.74**	**0.94**	**61.42**

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

(ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees
USD				
Trade payable	0.88	60.59	0.46	29.88
	0.88	**60.59**	**0.46**	**29.88**

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

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

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

Currency wise net exposure (assets - liabilities)	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
Particulars	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees
USD	(0.46)	(31.85)	0.49	31.54
Total	**(0.46)**	**(31.85)**	**0.49**	**31.54**

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

(iv) Sensitivity analysis

Particulars	Impact on profit/equity (1% strengthening)	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
USD	(0.32)	(0.32)
Total	**(0.32)**	**(0.32)**

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

Particulars	Impact on profit/equity (1% weakening)	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
USD	0.32	0.32
Total	**0.32**	**0.32**

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

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	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Variable rate borrowings	916.50	929.54
Fixed rate borrowings	344.77	325.84
Total borrowings	**1,261.27**	**1,255.38**

Sensitivity analysis

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax /pre- tax equity	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Increase by 50 basis points	(4.58)	(4.65)
Decrease by 50 basis points	4.58	4.65

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	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Total liabilities	1,681.30	1,429.33
Less: cash and cash equivalents and bank balances	13.01	11.02
Net debt	**1,668.29**	**1,418.31**
Total equity	**385.45**	**152.85**
Debt-equity ratio	4.33	9.28

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

44 Fair value measurements

(a) Categories of financial instruments -

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019					As at 31 March 2018				
	Carrying amount	Fair values				Carrying amount	Fair values			
		FVTPL	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost		FVTPL	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
Category		**Level 1**	**Level 3**	**Level 3**	**Level 2**		**Level 1**	**Level 3**	**Level 3**	**Level 2**
Financial assets										
Trade receivables	481.94	-	-	-	481.94	261.64	-	-	-	261.64
Cash and cash equivalents	0.98	-	-	-	0.98	0.63	-	-	-	0.63
Other bank balances	12.03	-	-	-	12.03	10.39	-	-	-	10.39
Investment in mutual funds - Quoted	0.12	0.12	-	-	-	0.11	0.11	-	-	-
Investments in equity shares- Unquoted	2.09	-	-	2.09	-	2.09	-	-	2.09	-
Loans	5.12	-	-	-	5.12	1.99	-	-	-	1.99
Other financial assets	21.85	-	-	-	21.85	20.94	-	-	-	20.94
Total financial assets	**524.13**	**0.12**	**-**	**2.09**	**521.92**	**297.79**	**0.11**	**-**	**2.09**	**295.59**
Financial liabilities										
Borrowings	1,261.27	-	250.00	-	1,011.27	1,255.38	-	250.00	-	1,005.38
Trade payables	228.07	-	-	-	228.07	138.81	-	-	-	138.81
Other financial liabilities	21.79	-	-	-	21.79	16.93				16.93
Total financial liabilities	**1,511.13**	**-**	**250.00**	**-**	**1,261.13**	**1,411.12**	**-**	**250.00**	**-**	**1,161.12**

(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.

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

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 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Provident fund		
Employer's Contribution	3.95	3.62
Administration charges	0.22	0.21
Employer's Contribution to ESI (Employee State Insurance)	2.35	2.12
	6.52	**5.95**

(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 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the Beginning of the Period	3.88	-
Interest cost	0.30	-
Current service cost	1.82	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations	-	-
- Due to Change in Demographic Assumptions	-	-
- Due to Change in Financial Assumptions	0.01	-
- Due to Experience	0.70	-
Present value of obligation at the end of the period / year	**6.71**	**3.88**

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the period / year	4.30	-
Interest income	0.33	-
Contributions	3.02	-
Mortality charges and taxes	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognized in Interest Income - Gain / (Loss)	(0.24)	-
Fair value of Plan assets at end of the period / year	**7.41**	**4.30**

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

Net interest cost for current period

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the Beginning of the Period	3.88	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the Beginning of the Period	(4.30)	-
Net Liability/(Asset) at the Beginning	(0.42)	-
Interest Cost	0.30	-
Interest Income	(0.33)	-
Net Interest Cost for Current Period	**(0.03)**	**-**

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Current service cost	1.82	-
Net interest (Income)/ Expense	(0.03)	-
Net benefit expense	**1.79**	**-**

Amount recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Re-measurement for the year - obligation (gain) / loss	0.71	-
Re-measurement for the year - plan assets (gain) / loss	0.24	-
Total re-measurements cost / (credit) for the period / year recognised in other comprehensive income	**0.95**	**-**

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Defined Benefit Obligation	6.71	-
Fair value of plan assets	7.41	-
Closing net defined benefit liability/(asset)	**(0.70)**	**-**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Current	(0.70)	-
Non-Current	-	-

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

Assumptions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
	%	%
Mortality table	**Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate**	
Discount rate	7.77%	
Rate of increase in compensation levels	8.00%	
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.77%	
Withdrawal rate #		
Age up to 30 years	5.00%	
Age 31 - 40 years	5.00%	
Age 41 - 50 years	5.00%	
Age above 50 years	5.00%	

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2019 is as shown below:

Assumptions	Defined benefit obligation As at 31 March 2019		Defined benefit obligation As at 31 March 2018	
	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	(0.85)	1.05		
Delta effect of 1% change in rate of salary increase	1.04	(0.86)		
Delta effect of 1% change in rate of employee turnover	(0.12)	0.13		

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 March 2019	31 March 2018
1st Following Year	0.13	-
2nd Following Year	0.19	-
3rd Following Year	0.27	-
4th Following Year	0.36	-
5th Following Year	0.41	-
Sum of Years 6 To 10	2.17	-
Sum of Years 11 and above	24.20	-

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

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 2019**	**For the year ended 31 March 2018**
Gross Sales (Contracted Price)	2,011.85	1,084.63
Reductions towards variable consideration (Discount & Delayed Delivery Charges)	(0.05)	-
Revenue recognised	**2,011.80**	**1,084.63**

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 2019**	**For the year ended 31 March 2018**
4'-Methyl-2-Cyanobiphenyl (OTBN)	41.74	-
4-(2-Methoxyethyl) Phenol (4MEP)	436.84	449.52
Thiophene-2-Ethanol (T2E)	337.43	102.25
1-Deoxy-1-(Octylamino)-D-Glucitol (NODG)	196.40	96.95
1-[2-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)Ethyl]Piperazine (HEEP)	79.35	0.28
Other Products	718.36	379.06
Revenue from products (Recognised at point in time) (A)	**1,810.12**	**1,028.07**
Service name		
CRAMS	201.68	56.56
Revenue from services (Recognised over the period) (B)	**201.68**	**56.56**
Grand Total (A) + (B)	**2,011.80**	**1,084.63**

(c) Revenue by Business Classification

Product Name	**For the year ended 31 March 2019**	**For the year ended 31 March 2018**
Large Scale Manufacturing	1,472.80	1,022.33
Contract Manufacturing	323.64	-
Contract Research And Manufacturing Services (CRAMS)	201.68	56.56
Others	13.68	5.73
Total revenue	**2,011.80**	**1,084.63**

(d) Revenue by Geographies / Regions:

Country / Region	**For the year ended 31 March 2019**	**For the year ended 31 March 2018**
India (including Deemed Exports)	1,093.45	687.97
India (SEZ)	159.05	76.80
Spain	95.80	-
Italy	-	7.62
USA	77.64	9.26
Germany	139.56	149.03
Belgium	23.65	-
China	4.24	7.64
Mexico	35.02	34.19
Switzerland	3.09	-
Israel	344.20	1.93
Taiwan	-	5.30
Netherlands	1.32	-
Japan	27.63	63.63
Romania	4.28	10.69
Others - Europe	0.78	8.95
Others - ROW	2.09	21.61
Total revenue	**2,011.80**	**1,084.63**

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

47 : Explanation of transition to Ind AS

These restated Ind AS financial statements, for the period ended 30 September 2021 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 period ending on 31 March 20219 together with comparative period data as at and for the years ending on 31 March 2018 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 year ended 31 March 2019 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 1 April 2018 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019.

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 31 March 2019 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 31 March 2019.

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-
i) Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2019
ii) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2019
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 31March 2019 and 01 April 2018:

Particulars	Note	31 March 2019	1 April 2018
Equity as per Indian GAAP		**638.37**	**405.32**
Adjustments to retained earnings			
Leases	C	(3.69)	**(3)**
Fair valuation of security deposit	b	(0.00)	-
Investment in mutual funds	c	0.02	0.01
Reclassification of preference shares into	d	(250.00)	(250.00)
Provision of gratuity	e	0.69	0.42
Transaction cost on borrowings	f	-	-
Deferred tax impact	g	0.06	-
Total of Ind AS adjustment to retained earnings		**(252.92)**	**(252.47)**
Equity as per Ind AS		**385.45**	**152.85**

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Annexure VI - Notes to the restated financial information (continued)

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

Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2019:

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2019
Net profit as per Indian GAAP		**233.05**
Adjustments to net profit		
Leases	c	(0.79)
Fair valuation of security deposit	b	(0.00)
Investment in mutual funds	a	0.01
Provision of gratuity	d,e	1.23
Transaction cost on borrowings	g	-
Deferred tax impact	h	(0.15)
Total of Ind AS adjustments to net profit		**0.30**
Net Profit as per Ind AS		**233.35**
Adjustments to other comprehensive income		
Actuarial gains and losses (net of tax)	d	(0.96)
Deferred tax impact on investments	h	0.21
Total of Ind AS adjustments to other comprehensive income		**(0.75)**
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS		**232.60**

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

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.

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

48 : Leases

(a) For Right-of-use assets schedule - Please refer note 3.

(b) Lease liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Current	0.94	-
Non Current	2.67	0.63
Total	**3.61**	**0.63**

(c) Interest expenses on lease liabilities

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Interest on lease liabilities	0.36	-

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Short-term lease	0.75	0.30
Low value assets	-	-

(e) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flow

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Total cash outflow for leases	1.26	-

(f) Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Less than one year	1.25	-
One to five years	2.97	-
More than five years	-	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	**4.22**	**-**

(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.

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

49 Operating Segment

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Sales Value		
India	1,093.45	693.93
Rest of the World	918.35	390.70
	2,011.80	**1,084.63**
Carrying amount of assets*		
India	454.30	200.22
Rest of the world	27.64	61.42
	481.94	**261.64**

*Segment assets represent trade receivables

Additions to property, plant and equipment, right of use assets and intangible assets		
India	127.68	492.27
	127.68	**492.27**

(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 year ended 31 March 2019, revenue from operations of one customer of the company represented approximately 17.07% of revenue from operations.
(ii) For the year ended 31 March 2018, revenue from operations of one customer of the company represented approximately 16.50% 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. 0.67 million (31 March 2018: NA). 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. 0.93 million (31 March 2018: NA) 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 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Aether Foundation	Promoting health care including preventive health care and promoting education in tribal and rural area, vocational training support, assistance for research program	0.93	-
	Total	**0.93**	**-**

51 Events subsequent to 31 March 2019

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

Birju S. Shah
Proprietor
Membership No: 107086

Place: Surat
Date: December 6, 2021
ICAI UDIN: 21107086AAAAIX3178

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

Ashwin Desai
Managing Director
DIN: 00038386
Place: Surat
Date: December 6, 2021

Rohan Desai
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00038379
Place: Surat
Date: December 6, 2021

Faiz Nagariya
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: ADBPN8514G
Place: Surat
Date: December 6, 2021

Chitrarth Parghi
Company Secretary
Mem. No.: A54033
Place: Surat
Date: December 6, 2021

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

52 Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements

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

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
Current Assets	961.09	540.88
Current Liabilities	887.67	553.71
Current Ratio (Times)	**1.08**	**0.98**
% Change from previous period / year	10.84%	

(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 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
Total Debt	1,261.27	1,255.38
Total Equity	385.45	152.85
Debt Equity Ratio (Times)	**3.27**	**8.21**
% Change from previous period / year	-60.16%	

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

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
Profit for the year	233.35	77.66
Add: Non cash operating expenses and finance cost	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	64.07	51.86
Finance costs	106.00	99.99
Earnings available for debt services	**403.42**	**229.51**
Interest cost on borrowings	93.98	91.97
Principal repayments (including certain prepayments)	96.00	-
Total Interest and principal repayments	**189.98**	**91.97**
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (Times)	**2.12**	**2.50**
% Change from previous period / year	-14.91%	

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

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
Profit for the year	233.35	77.66
Total Equity	385.45	152.85
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	**60.54%**	**50.81%**
% Change from previous period / year	19.15%	

(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 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
Cost of materials consumed	1,095.75	543.40
Closing Inventory	398.36	224.14
Inventory Turnover Ratio (Days)	**132.70**	**150.55**
% Change from previous period / year	-11.86%	

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

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
Credit Sales	2,011.80	1084.63
Closing Trade Receivables	481.94	261.64
Trade Receibables Ratio (Days)	**87.44**	**88.05**
% Change from previous period / year	-0.69%	

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

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
Cost of materials consumed	1,095.75	543.40
Closing Trade Payables	228.07	138.81
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (Days)	**75.97**	**93.24**
% Change from previous period / year	-18.52%	

(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 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
Revenue from operations	2,011.80	1,084.63
Net Working Capital	73.42	(12.83)
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (Times)	**27.40**	**(84.54)**
% Change from previous period / year	-132.41%	

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

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
Profit for the year	233.35	77.66
Revenue from operations	2,011.80	1,084.63
Ratio (Times)	**0.12**	**0.07**
% Change from previous period / year	62.00%	

(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 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
Profit/(Loss) before tax* (A)	325.97	93.03
Finance Costs* (B)	106.00	99.99
Other income* (C)	20.97	7.23
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)-(C)	**411.00**	**185.79**
Capital Employed- Pre Cash (K)=(E)+(F)+(G)-(H)-(I)-(J)	**1,633.59**	**1,397.10**
Total Equity (E)	385.45	152.85
Non-Current Borrowings (F)	757.20	863.30
Current Borrowings (G)	504.07	392.08
Current Investments (H)	0.12	0.11
Cash and Cash equivalents (I)	0.98	0.63
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (J)	12.03	10.39
Ratio (D)/(K) (%)	**25.16%**	**13.30%**
% Change from previous period / year	89.19%	

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Annexure VII - Statement of Adjustments to the Restated Standalone Financial Information

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

Summarised below are the restatement adjustments made to the equity of the Audited Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 and their consequential impact on the equity of the Company:

Particulars	Notes reference	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
A. Total equity as per Restated Standalone Financial Information - IND AS		**385.45**	**152.85**
Adjustment:			
Material restatement Adjustment:			
(i) Audit qualifications	1	-	-
(ii) Adjustments due to prior period items / other adjustments	2	-	-
B. Total impact of adjustments (i + ii)		**-**	**-**
C. Total Equity as per ICDR restated Standalone Financial Stattements (A +/- B)		**385.45**	**152.85**

Summarised below are the restatement adjustments made to the net profit of the audited standalone financial statements of the Company for the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 and their impact on the profit of the Company:

Particulars	Notes reference	For the year ended 31 March 2019
A. Net Profit after tax as per Restated Standalone Financial Information		**233.35**
Adjustment:		
Material restatement Adjustment:		
(i) Audit qualifications	1	-
(ii) Adjustments due to prior period items / other adjustments	2	-
B. Total impact of adjustments (i + ii)		-
C. Net Profit as per ICDR restated Standalone Financial Stattements (A +/- B)		**233.35**

1. Adjustments for audit qualification : None

2. Adjustments due to prior period items / other adjustments : Impact of actuarial valuation for gratuity

3. Material regrouping :

Appropriate regroupings have been made in the Restated standalone balance sheet, Restated standalone Statement of Profit and Loss and Restated Statement of Cash Flows, wherever required, by reclassification of the corresponding items of income, expenses, assets, liabilities and cashflows, in order to bring them in line with the accounting policies and classification as per Ind AS financial information of the Company for the period ended 31 March 2019 prepared in accordance with Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013, requirements of Ind AS 1 and other applicable Ind AS principles and the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2018, as amended.

Non-adjusting items

1. Audit Qualifications in Annexure to Auditors' Report, which do not require any corrective adjustments in the Restated Standalone Financial Information :: None