

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

The Director report is not made available to us as at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial



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performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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



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

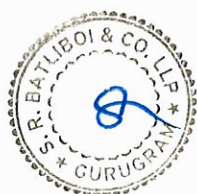
We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022, included in these financial statements, have been audited by the predecessor auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on May 12, 2022.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
 - (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2023 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:



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- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 38 to the financial statements;
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv.
 - a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.
- vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only w.e.f. April 1, 2023, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per **Vishal Sharma**

Partner

Membership Number: 096766



UDIN: 23096766BGYHTL9666

Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: May 15, 2023

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Annexure '1' referred to in paragraph under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

Re: Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited ("the Company")

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i)(a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2023.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii)(a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year except for inventories lying with third parties. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is appropriate. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by them as at indicate March 31, 2023 and discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
- (b) As disclosed in note 23 to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of INR five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements, the quarterly returns/statements filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company. The Company do not have sanctioned working capital limits in excess of INR five crores in aggregate from financial institutions during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company.
- (iii)(a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



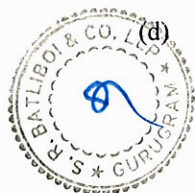
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- (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the manufacture and service of HVAC (Heating, ventilation and Air conditioning) for mobility applications, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same
- (vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (INR lakh)	Deposit under Protest	Period to which the amount relates	Forum
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	30.50	-	2020-21	CIT (Appeals)

- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix)(a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x)(a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)(a) No fraud/ material fraud by the Company or no fraud / material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv)(a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)(a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.



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(xviii)

The previous statutory auditors of the Company have resigned during the year and we have taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 44 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx)(a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 51 to the financial statements.
- (b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 51 to the financial statements.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005


per **Vishal Sharma**

Partner

Membership Number: 096766



UDIN: 23096766BGYHTL9666

Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: May 15, 2023

S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

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Annexure '2' to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date of the financial statements of Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit



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preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per **Vishal Sharma**

Partner

Membership Number: 096766

UDIN: 23096766BGYHTL9666

Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: May 15, 2023



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023
(All amounts in INR in lakh unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	3,196.14	2,515.63
Goodwill	5	3,382.86	3,382.86
Other intangible assets	5	654.75	730.69
Right-of-use assets	45	219.80	121.64
Intangible assets under development	6	776.96	-
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	7	275.36	29.46
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	172.29	12.54
Income tax assets (net)	8A	79.17	222.92
Other non-current assets	9	102.79	85.24
Total non-current assets		8,860.12	7,100.98
Current assets			
Inventories	10	6,103.50	4,813.12
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	11	11,533.55	6,744.35
Cash and cash equivalents	12	522.16	2,141.36
Other bank balances	13	4,171.28	2,861.51
Loans	14	27.87	-
Other financial assets	15	2,238.53	1,374.20
Other current assets	16	951.79	937.81
Total current assets		25,548.68	18,872.35
Assets held for sale	17	47.60	47.60
Total assets		34,456.40	26,020.93
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	18	450.00	450.00
Other equity	19	27,813.71	20,002.08
Total equity		28,263.71	20,452.08
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	20	-	7.21
Lease liabilities	21	124.52	92.25
Provisions	22	495.74	559.33
Total non-current liabilities		620.26	658.79
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	23	7.21	15.78
Trade payables	24		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		36.29	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		3,624.29	3,527.92
Lease liabilities	21	97.70	29.51
Other financial liabilities	25	479.11	371.47
Other current liabilities	26	801.22	671.85
Provisions	27	309.78	175.19
Income tax liabilities (net)	28	216.83	118.34
Total current liabilities		5,572.43	4,910.06
Total liabilities		6,192.69	5,568.85
Total equity and liabilities		34,456.40	26,020.93
Summary of significant accounting policies			
	2		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements			

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. BATLIBOI & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number : 3010035/E300005

per Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 096766



Place: Gurugram
Date: 15 May 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited

Udaiveer Singh
Managing Director
DIN: 08643282

Jasbir Singh
Director
DIN: 00259632

Konika Yadav
Company Secretary
Membership No. A30322

Place: Gurugram
Date: 15 May 2023

Place: Gurugram
Date: 15 May 2023

Place: Gurugram
Date: 15 May 2023



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in INR in lakh unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	29	42,244.96	28,866.35
Other income	30	557.88	228.67
Total income		42,802.84	29,095.02
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials consumed	31	24,485.42	16,550.82
Changes in inventories of intermediate products and finished goods	32	(526.22)	(419.33)
Employee benefits expense	33	4,684.62	3,605.40
Finance costs	34	46.28	35.76
Depreciation and amortisation expense	35	394.74	325.26
Other expenses	36	3,981.48	2,397.66
Total expense		33,066.32	22,495.57
Profit before tax		9,736.52	6,599.45
Tax expense			
Current tax	42	2,505.70	1,691.76
Deferred tax credit	42	(195.04)	(13.13)
Profit for the year		7,425.86	4,920.82
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit obligations		140.17	48.23
Income tax relating to these items		(35.28)	(12.14)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		104.89	36.09
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		7,530.75	4,956.91
Earning per equity share (Nominal value of equity share INR 1000 each)			
Basic	43	16,501.91	10,935.16
Diluted	43	16,501.91	10,935.16
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements			

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. BATLIBOI & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 301003E/E300005



per Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 096766

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited



Udaiveer Singh
Managing Director
DIN: 08643282



Jasbir Singh
Director
DIN: 00259632



Konica Yadav
Company Secretary
Membership No. A30322

Place: Gurugram
Date: 15 May 2023

Place: Gurugram
Date: 15 May 2023

Place: Gurugram
Date: 15 May 2023

Place: Gurugram
Date: 15 May 2023



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Cash flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in INR in lakh unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	9,736.52	6,599.45
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	394.74	325.26
Bad debts	3.34	14.33
Interest income	(315.12)	(136.89)
(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	(1.04)
Liabilities no longer required written back	(201.45)	(29.31)
Provision for warranty	426.70	238.51
Share based payment expenses	280.88	-
Unrealised foreign exchange gain (net)	(18.79)	(2.40)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	-	2.09
Finance costs	46.28	34.70
Working capital requirements:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(4,591.10)	2,105.35
(Increase) in inventories	(1,290.38)	(1,831.83)
(Increase) in financial assets	(962.40)	(128.91)
(Increase) in non-financial assets	(2.59)	(645.18)
Increase in trade payables	151.45	1,145.66
(Decrease) in provisions	(355.70)	(61.43)
Increase/(decrease) in financial liabilities	247.81	(203.97)
Increase/(decrease) in non-financial liabilities	129.37	(203.13)
Cash generated from operations	3,679.56	7,221.26
Income tax paid (net)	(2,263.44)	(2,084.65)
Net cash flows from operating activities	A 1,416.12	5,136.61
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress, intangible assets and intangible assets under development	(1,763.72)	(912.62)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	25.10	32.83
Movement in bank deposits	(1,514.42)	(1,735.58)
Interest received on bank deposits	315.12	122.71
Net cash flows used in investing activities	B (2,937.92)	(2,492.66)
C. Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of short term borrowings (net)	-	(457.37)
Repayment of long term borrowings	(15.78)	(26.67)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(35.34)	(17.30)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(12.03)	(13.51)
Finance costs paid	(34.25)	(22.35)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	C (97.40)	(537.20)
D Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent (A+B+C)	(1,619.20)	2,106.75
E Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	2,141.36	34.61
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year (D+E) {refer note 12}	522.16	2,141.36



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Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Cash flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in INR in lakh unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
a. Cash and cash equivalents include:		
Balances with banks:		
- in current and cash credit accounts	518.38	446.53
- deposits with original maturity less than three months	-	1,692.91
Cash on hand	3.78	1.92
Cash and cash equivalents	522.16	2,141.36

Summary of significant accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. BATLIBOI & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number : 301003E/E300005



per Vishal Sharma

Partner

Membership No. 096766

Place: Gurugram

Date: 15 May 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited



Udaiveer Singh

Managing Director

DIN: 08643282

Place: Gurugram

Date: 15 May 2023



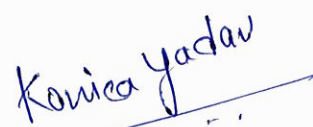
Jasbir Singh

Director

DIN: 00259632

Place: Gurugram

Date: 15 May 2023



Konica Yadav

Company Secretary

Membership No. A30322

Place: Gurugram

Date: 15 May 2023



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in INR in lakh unless otherwise stated)

A Equity share capital

	No. of shares	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2021	45,000	450.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	45,000	450.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	45,000	450.00

B Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus (refer note 19)			
	General reserve	Employee stock option outstanding account	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2021	1,245.89	-	13,799.28	15,045.17
Profit for the year	-	-	4,920.82	4,920.82
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations (net of tax)	-	-	36.09	36.09
Balance as at 31 March 2022	1,245.89	-	18,756.19	20,002.08
Profit for the year	-	-	7,425.86	7,425.86
Share based payment expenses (refer note 52)	-	280.88	-	280.88
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations (net of tax)	-	-	104.89	104.89
Balance as at 31 March 2023	1,245.89	280.88	26,286.94	27,813.71

Summary of significant accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. BATLIBOI & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number : 301003E/E/300005



per Vishal Sharma

Partner

Membership No. 096766

Place: Gurugram

Date: 15 May 2023



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited



Udaiveer Singh

Managing Director

DIN: 08643282

Place: Gurugram

Date: 15 May 2023

Jasbir Singh

Director

DIN: 00259632

Place: Gurugram

Date: 15 May 2023

Konika Yadav

Company Secretary

Membership No. A30322

Place: Gurugram

Date: 15 May 2023



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Corporate information

The financial statements comprise financial statements of Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited (CIN: U74899DL1965PTC008575) (the Company) for the year ended 31 March 2023. The Company is a deemed public limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located at Plot 23, Sector 6, Faridabad, Haryana - 121006.

The Company is principally engaged in the business of manufacturing HVAC (Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning) products and services for mobility applications.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 15 May 2023.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lacs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

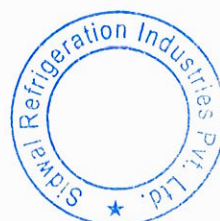
2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in 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.



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in 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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

b. Foreign currencies

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

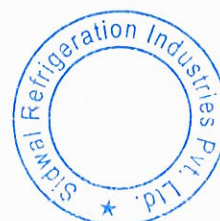
Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company's at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the Statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

c. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

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

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (notes 3, 47 and 48)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (refer notes 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 23, 24, 25, 47 and 48)

d. Revenue from contract with customer

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3.

Sale of products

Revenue from sale of products is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the products. The normal credit term is 30 to 120 days upon delivery.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some contracts for the sale of products provide customers with a right of return and rebates. The rights of return and rebates give rise to variable consideration.

- Rights of return

The Company uses the expected value method to estimate the variable consideration given the large number of contracts that have similar characteristics. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price. A refund liability is recognized for the goods that are expected to be returned (i.e., the amount not included in the transaction price). A right of return asset (and corresponding adjustment to cost of sales) is also recognised for the right to recover the goods from a customer.



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

- **Rebates**

The Company applies the most likely amount method or the expected value method to estimate the variable consideration in the contract. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of thresholds contained in the contract. The most likely amount is used for those contracts with a single threshold, while the expected value method is used for those with more than one threshold. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price and recognised as revenue. A refund liability is recognised for the expected future rebates (i.e., the amount not included in the transaction price).

Other revenue streams

Interest Income

For all debt instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in "other income" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Interest income on fixed deposits is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is initially recognised for revenue earned from sale of products because the receipt of consideration is conditional on successful transfer of the completion of performance obligation. Upon completion of performance obligation and acceptance by the customer, the amount recognised as contract assets is reclassified to trade receivables.

Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment.

Trade receivables

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (n) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Assets and liabilities arising from rights of return

Right of return assets

A right-of-return asset is recognised for the right to recover the goods expected to be returned by customers. The asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory, less any expected costs to recover the goods and any potential decreases in value. The Company updates the measurement of the asset recorded for any revisions to its expected level of returns, as well as any additional decreases in the value of the returned products.

Refund liabilities

A refund liability is recognised for the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer. The Company's refund liabilities arise from customers' right of return and rebates. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

Warranty obligations

The Company gives warranties on certain products and undertakes to repair or replace them if these fail to perform satisfactorily during the free warranty period. These assurance-type warranties are accounted for under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. Refer to the accounting policy on warranty provisions in section (I) Provisions. Such provision represents the amount of expected cost of meeting the obligations of such rectification/replacement. The timing of outflows is expected to be within one year. The provision is based on estimates made from historical warranty data associated with similar products. Revenue for service-type warranties is recognised over the period in which the service is provided based on the time elapsed.

e. Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The Company determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired process is considered substantive if it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, and the inputs acquired include an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process or it significantly contributes to the ability to



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the liabilities or assets related to employee benefit
- arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.
- Potential tax effects of temporary differences and carry forwards of an acquiree that exist at the acquisition date or arise as a result of the acquisition are accounted in accordance with Ind AS 12.
- When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss in accordance with Ind AS 109. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS and shall be recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

f. Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and 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 income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability 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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Goods and Services Tax paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Service Tax taxes paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

g. Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Block of asset	Useful life as per Companies Act, 2013 (in years)
Building	30
Plant and machinery	8-15
Computer	3
Furniture and fixture	10
Office equipment	5
Vehicles	8

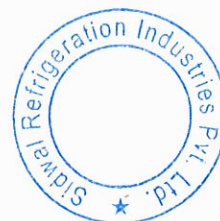
The Company reviews the estimated residual values and expected useful lives of assets at least annually. In particular, the Company considers the impact of health, safety and environmental legislation in its assessment of expected useful lives and estimated residual values.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

h. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.



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

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss, when the asset is derecognised.

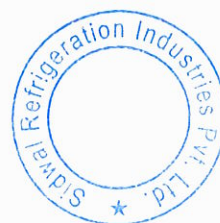
Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

A summary of the policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is, as follows:

Intangible assets	Useful lives	Amortisation method used	Internally generated or acquired
Software's	Finite (5 years)	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the asset	Acquired
Technical Know how	Finite (15 years)	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the asset	Acquired
Backlog Contracts	Finite (1 years)	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the asset	Acquired

i. Leases

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

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

- **Right-of-use assets**

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Building 2 to 7 years
- Plant and Machinery 7 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

- **Lease Liabilities**

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease



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payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

- Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

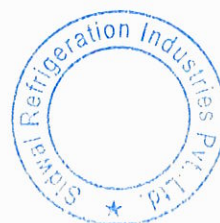
j. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.
- Finished goods and intermediate products: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.
- Stores and spares, consumables and packing materials: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.



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k. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing 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 fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the Company operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

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

The impairment assessment for all assets is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.



I. Provisions and Contingent liabilities

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable 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. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases, where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

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

Warranty Provisions

The Company gives warranties on certain products and undertakes to repair or replace them if these fail to perform satisfactorily during the free warranty period. Such provision represents the amount of expected cost of meeting the obligations of such rectification/replacement. The timing of outflows is expected to be within one year. The provision is based on estimates made from historical warranty data associated with similar products.

m. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.



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The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

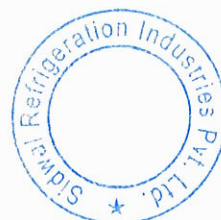
- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company recognizes expected cost of short-term employee benefit as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

n. Share-based payments

Employees (including senior executives) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment (SBP) reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit and loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

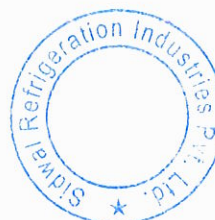
o. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.



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The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (d) Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

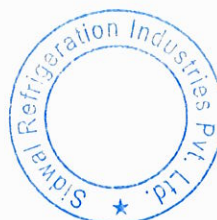
- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt Instrument at Fair Value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- Debt Instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Equity Instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that



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are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade receivables, security deposits and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer note 7, 11 and 15.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent Solely Payments of Principal and Interest.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

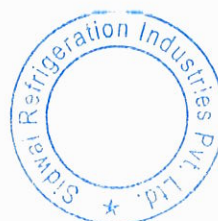
In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has designated, forward exchange contracts taken by the Company to mitigate the foreign exchange risk, as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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



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Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

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

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

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

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision



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matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or as payables as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

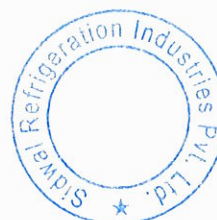
Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans and borrowings)

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.



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Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information refer Note 20 and 23.

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the



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		asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss at the reclassification date

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.

p. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

q. Non-current assets held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use.

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale/ distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale and the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups), its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset or disposal group to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group),
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable),



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

- The asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible are not depreciated, or amortised assets once classified as held for sale.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately from other items in the balance sheet.

r. Borrowing costs

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

s. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holders of Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules 2022 dated March 23, 2022, to amend the following Ind AS which are effective from April 01, 2022.



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

a. Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to Ind AS 37

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable of meeting the obligations under the contract costs (i.e., the costs that the Company cannot avoid because it has the contract) exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it.

The amendments specify that when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making, an entity needs to include costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services including both incremental costs (e.g., the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g., depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract and costs of contract management and supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there were no Onerous Contracts entered by the Company within the scope of these amendments that arose during the period.

b. Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to Ind AS 103

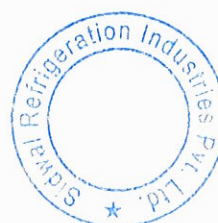
The amendments replaced the reference to the ICAI's "Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements under Indian Accounting Standards" with the reference to the "Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standard" without significantly changing its requirements.

The amendments also added an exception to the recognition principle of Ind AS 103 Business Combinations to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or Appendix C, Levies, of Ind AS 37, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in Ind AS 37 or Appendix C, Levies, of Ind AS 37, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date.

The amendments also add a new paragraph to IFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date.

In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Company applies the amendments prospectively, i.e., to business combinations occurring after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments (the date of initial application).

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there were no contingent assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities within the scope of these amendments that arose during the period.



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

c. Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to Ind AS 16

The amendments modified paragraph 17(e) of Ind AS 16 to clarify that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there were no sales of such items produced by property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

d. Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf.

In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Company applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment (the date of initial application). These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there were no modifications of the Company's financial instruments during the period.

e. Ind AS 41 Agriculture – Taxation in fair value measurements

The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of Ind AS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of Ind AS 41.

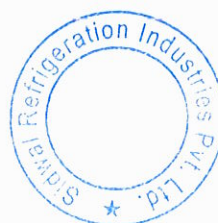
The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022. The amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as it did not have assets in scope of IAS 41 as at the reporting date.

2.4 Standards notified but not yet effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated 31 March 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective from 01 April 2023.

a. Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to Ind AS 8

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has also been clarified how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

b. Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to Ind AS 1

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments to Ind AS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 107.

The Company is currently revisiting their accounting policy information disclosures to ensure consistency with the amended requirements.

c. Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to Ind AS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognised for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 101. The amendments to Ind AS 12 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendments.

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

Determining method to estimate variable consideration and assessing the constraint

Certain contracts for the sale of goods include a right of return and rebates that give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration, the Company is required to use the most appropriate method based on which Company can predict the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled.

The Company determined that the expected value method is the most appropriate method to use in estimating the variable consideration for the sale of goods with rights of return, given the large number of customer contracts that have similar characteristics.

Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Company considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained. The Company determined that the estimates of variable consideration are not constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions. In addition, the uncertainty on the variable consideration will be resolved within a short time frame.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared.



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the country. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the country.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 46.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 47 and 48 for further disclosures.

Revenue recognition - Estimating variable consideration for returns and rebates

The Company estimates variable considerations to be included in the transaction price for the sale of goods with rights of return and rebates. The Company developed a statistical model for forecasting sales returns. The model used the historical return data of each product to come up with expected return percentages. These percentages are applied to determine the expected value of the variable consideration. Any significant changes in experience as compared to historical return pattern will impact the expected return percentages estimated by the Company.

The Company's expected rebates are analysed on a per customer basis for contracts that are subject to a single threshold. Determining whether a customer will be likely entitled to rebate will depend on the customer's historical rebates entitlement and accumulated purchases to date.



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

The Company applied a statistical model for estimating expected rebates for contracts with more than one threshold. The model uses the historical purchasing patterns and rebates entitlement of customers to determine the expected rebate percentages and the expected value of the variable consideration. Any significant changes in experience as compared to historical purchasing patterns and rebate entitlements of customers will impact the expected rebate percentages estimated by the Company.

The Company updates its assessment of expected returns and rebates quarterly and the refund liabilities are adjusted accordingly. Estimates of expected returns and rebates are sensitive to changes in circumstances and the Company's past experience regarding returns and rebate entitlements may not be representative of customers' actual returns and rebate entitlements in the future.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Company's trade receivables and contract assets is disclosed in Note 48

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

Share-based payments

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees using a Black Scholes Options Pricing model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. For cash-settled share-based payment transactions, the liability needs to be remeasured at the end of each reporting period up to the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognised in the profit or loss. This requires a reassessment of the estimates used at the end of each reporting period. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 52.



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4. Property, plant and equipment

Cost or Valuation	Freehold Land	Office equipment	Buildings	Computers	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross Block								
As at 01 April 2021	1.03	95.52	828.08	80.96	1,368.49	175.12	193.87	2,743.07
Additions	-	3.69	195.92	26.16	152.09	39.55	285.31	702.72
Disposals	-	(3.14)	-	(10.99)	(14.46)	-	(49.28)	(77.87)
As at 31 March 2022	1.03	96.07	1,024.00	96.13	1,506.12	214.67	429.90	3,367.92
Additions	-	25.32	27.38	30.86	867.85	16.29	17.03	984.73
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(45.82)	-	-	(45.82)
As at 31 March 2023	1.03	121.39	1,051.38	126.99	2,328.15	230.96	446.93	4,306.83
Accumulated depreciation								
As at 1 April 2021	-	33.24	126.58	37.68	352.66	31.80	87.92	669.88
Charge for the year	-	16.88	27.74	24.89	98.12	18.17	40.62	226.42
Disposals	-	(1.06)	-	(6.75)	(11.06)	-	(25.14)	(44.01)
As at 31 March 2022	-	49.06	154.32	55.82	439.72	49.97	103.40	852.29
Charge for the year	-	18.16	34.73	25.77	131.80	19.45	49.20	279.11
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(20.71)	-	-	(20.71)
As at 31 March 2023	-	67.22	189.05	81.59	550.81	69.42	152.60	1,110.68
Net block as at 31 March 2022	1.03	47.01	869.68	40.31	1,066.40	164.70	326.50	2,515.63
Net block as at 31 March 2023	1.03	54.17	862.33	45.40	1,777.34	161.54	294.33	3,196.14

Notes:

(i) Contractual obligations

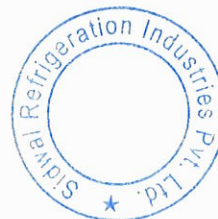
Refer note 37 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

(ii) During the year, there was an impairment loss on property, plant and equipment is INR Nil lakh (31 March 2022: INR 2.09 lakh).

(iii) On transition to Ind AS (i.e. 1 April 2018), the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all Property, plant and equipment measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Property, plant and equipment.

(iv) Title deeds of all immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

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5. Intangible assets

Cost or Valuation	Goodwill	Backlog Contracts	Technical Know-how	Software's	Total intangible assets
Gross Block					
Balance as at 1 April 2021	3,382.86	1.80	803.00	57.20	862.00
Additions	-	-	-	63.42	63.42
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	3,382.86	1.80	803.00	120.62	925.42
Additions	-	-	-	2.05	2.05
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	3,382.86	1.80	803.00	122.67	927.47
Accumulated amortisation					
Balance as at 1 April 2021	-	1.80	102.66	15.68	120.14
Charge for the year	-	-	53.53	21.06	74.59
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	1.80	156.19	36.74	194.73
Charge for the year	-	-	53.53	24.46	77.99
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	1.80	209.72	61.20	272.72
Net block as at 31 March 2022	3,382.86	-	646.81	83.88	730.69
Net block as at 31 March 2023	3,382.86	-	593.28	61.47	654.75

(i) Intangible consist of cost of backlog contracts, technical knowhow and software.

(ii) On transition to Ind AS (i.e. 1 April 2018), the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all Intangible assets measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Intangible assets.

Impairment testing of Goodwill

During the earlier years, the Company has entered into a business combination with Sidwal Technologies, whereby it acquired an organised workforce, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, certain other assets and liabilities generating goodwill of INR 3,382.86 lakh.

The Company performed its annual impairment test of goodwill for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 2022. The recoverable amount of a CGU is its value-in-use (using discounted cash flow approach). In case of discounted cash flow method, the projected cash flows are discounted at an appropriate discount rate to arrive at the present value of the Company, the discount rate considered for such discounting is based on the weighted-average cost of capital.

The key assumptions used for the calculations are as follows:

- Long term growth rate - 5.00% (31 March 2022 - 5.00%)
- Discount rate - 15.50% (31 March 2022 - 15.64%)

As at 31 March 2023 and 2022 the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying amounts. Accordingly, no impairment of goodwill has been recorded in statement of profit and loss. Management believes that any reasonable possible changes in the projected financial budgets and other assumptions would not cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit



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Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in INR in lakh unless otherwise stated)

6. Intangible assets under development

Intangible assets under development

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	776.96	-
	776.96	-

Notes:

(i) Movement in intangible assets under development:

Particulars	Amount
Intangible assets under development as at 01 April 2021	-
Add: additions during the year	-
Less: capitalisation during the year	-
Intangible assets under development as at 31 March 2022	-
Add: additions during the year	776.96
Less: capitalisation during the year	-
Intangible assets under development as at 31 March 2023	776.96

(ii) During the year, expenses aggregating to INR 776.96 lakh (31 March 2022: INR Nil lakh), have been capitalised under intangible assets under development. This consist of license fees paid for transfer of technology for gangway and sliding door system.

(iii) Intangible assets under development aging schedule:

31 March 2023	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	776.96	-	-	-	776.96
Total	776.96	-	-	-	776.96

31 March 2022	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

(iv) There are no projects that are temporarily suspended. Further, there are no projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.



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7 Other financial assets (non-current unsecured, (considered good unless otherwise stated))

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposits		
- Unsecured, considered good	66.53	25.28
- Credit impaired	12.58	12.58
	79.11	37.86
Impairment allowance		
- Credit impaired	(12.58)	(12.58)
	66.53	25.28
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	208.83	4.18
	275.36	29.46

Notes:

- (i) Refer note 13(i) for bank deposits which are under restriction.
(ii) Refer note 47 - Fair value disclosures for disclosure of fair value in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost and note 48 - Financial risk management for assessment of expected credit losses.

8 Deferred tax assets (net)

Deferred tax asset arising on account of :

Expenses allowable in Income tax on payment basis and deposition of Statutory dues	180.86	157.85
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	124.42	128.66
Provision for warranty expenses	3.17	3.17

Deferred tax liability arising on account of :

Property, plant and equipment impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation charged for the financial reporting	136.16	277.14
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Net deferred tax assets

	172.29	12.54
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Movement in deferred tax assets

Particulars	01 April 2022	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	31 March 2023
Liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation charged for the financial reporting	277.14	-	(140.98)	136.16
Assets				
Expenses allowable in Income tax on payment basis and deposition of Statutory dues	157.85	(35.28)	58.29	180.86
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	128.66	-	(4.24)	124.42
Provision for warranty expenses	3.17	-	-	3.17
Deferred tax assets (net)	12.54	(35.28)	195.04	172.29

Movement in deferred tax assets

Particulars	01 April 2021	Recognised in other comprehensive	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	31 March 2022
Liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation charged for the financial reporting	269.47	-	7.67	277.14
Assets				
Provision for employee benefits	141.24	(12.14)	28.76	157.85
Financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost	0.32	-	(0.32)	-
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	136.27	-	(7.61)	128.66
Provision for warranty expenses	3.17	-	-	3.17
Deferred tax assets (net)	11.55	(12.14)	13.13	12.54

8A Income tax assets (net)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Income tax assets	79.17	222.92
	79.17	222.92

9 Other non-current assets (unsecured, considered good)

Capital advances	60.07	31.13
Prepaid expenses	42.72	54.11
	102.79	85.24

10 Inventories

(Valued at lower of cost or net realisable value, unless otherwise stated)

Raw materials		
- in hand	4,069.17	3,421.25
- in transit	423.64	307.40
Work in progress	820.73	634.61
Finished goods		
- in hand	506.84	278.74
- in transit	283.12	171.12
	6,103.50	4,813.12

During the year ended 31 March 2023, INR Nil lakh (31 March 2022: INR Nil lakh) was recognised as an expense for inventories carried at net realisable value.



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11 Trade receivables

Trade receivables
Receivables from related parties (refer note 40)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade receivables	11,483.93	6,744.35
Receivables from related parties (refer note 40)	49.62	-
	11,533.55	6,744.35
Break-up for security details:		
Trade receivables		
- Unsecured, considered good	11,533.55	6,797.45
- Credit impaired	494.36	458.05
	12,027.91	7,255.50
Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
- Unsecured, considered good	-	(53.10)
- Credit impaired	(494.36)	(458.05)
	11,533.55	6,744.35

Notes:

- (i) Refer Note 48 Financial risk management for assessment of expected credit losses
(ii) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member other than those disclosed in note 40.
(iii) For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer Note 40.
(iv) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 120 days.
(v) **Ageing schedule of trade receivables:**

31 March 2023	Outstanding from the due date of payment						Total
Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	2,049.75	8,200.33	1,119.20	81.21	61.34	21.72	11,533.55
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	494.36	494.36
Total	2,049.75	8,200.33	1,119.20	81.21	61.34	516.08	12,027.91

31 March 2022	Outstanding from the due date of payment						Total
Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	1,132.22	4,528.48	316.72	683.58	33.31	50.04	6,744.35
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	14.36	496.79	511.15
Total	1,132.22	4,528.48	316.72	683.58	47.67	546.82	7,255.50

12 Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks:
- in current and cash credit accounts
- deposits with original maturity of less than three months
Cash in hand

	518.38	446.53
	-	1,692.91
	3.78	1.92
	522.16	2,141.36

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

13 Other bank balances

Deposits with remaining maturity of less than twelve months [refer note (i)]

	4,171.28	2,861.51
	4,171.28	2,861.51

(i) Bank deposits which are under restriction:

Fixed deposits with banks held as margin money for letter of credits, bank guarantees, working capital facilities and buyers credit
Fixed deposits lodged with banks for issue of guarantees in favour of sale tax authorities

	1,222.84	1,177.48
	-	2.27
	1,222.84	1,179.75

14 Loans (current)

Unsecured, considered good
Loans to employees

	27.87	-
	27.87	-

The carrying values are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair values.

The Company does not have any loans which are either credit impaired or where there is significant increase in credit risk.

15 Other financial assets (current) (unsecured, considered good)

Unsecured, considered good
Security deposits
Contract Assets (Unbilled revenue) *

	582.29	419.64
	1,656.24	954.56
	2,238.53	1,374.20

The carrying values are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair values.

*Ageing schedule of Contract Assets (Unbilled revenue):

31 March 2023	Outstanding from the date of transaction						Total
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years		
Undisputed unbilled revenue – considered good	1,140.62	412.26	103.36	-	-	-	1,656.24
Total	1,140.62	412.26	103.36	-	-	-	1,656.24

31 March 2022	Outstanding from the date of transaction						Total
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years		
Undisputed unbilled revenue – considered good	847.48	98.48	8.60	-	-	-	954.56
Total	847.48	98.48	8.60	-	-	-	954.56

16 Other current assets

Advances to suppliers
Prepaid expenses
Balances with statutory authorities
Other advances (refer note 40)

	705.91	700.44
	102.23	64.57
	127.74	65.67
	15.91	107.13
	951.79	937.81

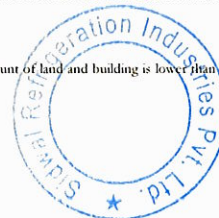
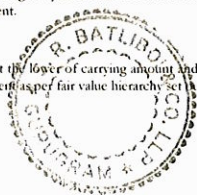
17 Assets held for sale

Land and building

	47.60	47.60
	47.60	47.60

Notes:

- (i) **Details of assets held for sale:**
The Company executed an agreement to sell during the year ended 31 March 2020, for transfer of its land & building in Kalamb, Himachal Pradesh for a consideration of INR 129.51 lakh. The said transfer is subject to the permissions from Himachal Pradesh Government Department.
(ii) **Non-recurring fair value measurements:**
Assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell at the time of re-classification. The carrying amount of land and building is lower than the fair value, hence no write down is made during the year. This is Level 3 measurement as per fair value hierarchy set out in fair value measurement disclosures.



18 Equity share capital

Authorised capital

60,000 (31 March 2022: 60,000) Equity shares of INR 1,000 each

Issued, subscribed capital and fully paid up

45,000 (31 March 2022: 45,000) Equity shares of INR 1,000 each

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	600.00	600.00
	600.00	600.00
	450.00	450.00
	450.00	450.00

(i) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 1,000 each. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets 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.

(ii) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Equity share capital of INR 1000 each fully paid up

Balance at the beginning of the year

Add: Shares issued during the year

Balance at the end of the year

	31 March 2023		31 March 2022
No. of shares	(INR in lakh)	No. of shares	(INR in lakh)
45,000	450.00	45,000	450.00
-	-	-	-
45,000	450.00	45,000	450.00

(iii) Shareholders holding more than 5% of shares of the Company as at balance sheet date

Amber Enterprises India Limited

	31 March 2023		31 March 2022
No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
44,999	100.00%	44,999	100.00%

(iv) Shares held by holding company:

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its Holding Company are as below:

Amber Enterprises India Limited

	As on 31 March 2022		As on 31 March 2021
No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
44,999	100.00%	44,999	100.00%

(v) No equity shares had been issued as bonus, for consideration other than cash and bought back during the period of five years immediately preceeding the reporting date.

(vi) Details of promoter shareholding

	31 March 2023			31 March 2022		
Name of Promoter	Number of shares	% of total shares	% change during the period	Number of shares	% of total shares	% change during the period
Amber Enterprises India Limited	44,999	100.00%	0.00%	44,999	100.00%	0.00%
Mr. Jasbir Singh	1	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.00%	0.00%



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19 Other equity

General reserve

Balance at the beginning and end of the year

1,245.89 1,245.89

Employee stock option outstanding account

Balance at the beginning of the year

- -

Share based payment expenses (refer note 52)

280.88 -

Balance at the end of the year

280.88 -

Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Balance at the beginning of the year

18,756.19 13,799.28

Add: Profit for the year

7,425.86 4,920.82

Add: Other comprehensive income:

Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations (net of tax)

104.89 36.09

Balance at the end of the year

26,286.94 18,756.19

27,813.71 20,002.08

Nature and purpose of other reserves

General reserve

Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10% of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable results for that year. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act 2013, the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn. However, the amount previously transferred to the general reserve can be utilised only in accordance with the specific requirements of Companies Act, 2013.

Employee stock option outstanding account

The Employee stock options outstanding account is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employee under Employee Stock Option Plan 2017 issued by Amber Enterprises India Limited, the Holding Company.

Surplus in the statement of profit and loss

Surplus in the statement of profit and loss are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings include re-measurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

20 Non-current borrowings [refer note (i)]

Secured

Vehicle loan from banks

7.21

- 7.21

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	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
21 Lease liabilities		
Non-current maturities of lease liabilities	124.52	92.25
	124.52	92.25
Current maturities of lease liabilities	97.70	29.51
	97.70	29.51
For disclosures related to lease liabilities (refer note 45).		
22 Provisions (non-current)		
Provision for employee benefits*		
Gratuity	384.00	420.67
Compensated absences	111.74	138.66
	495.74	559.33
*For disclosures related to provision for employee benefits, refer note 46- Employee benefit obligations.		
23 Short-term borrowings		
Secured		
Cash credits	-	-
Current maturities of long-term borrowings:		
Vehicle loan from banks (refer note 20)	7.21	15.78
	7.21	15.78

Notes:

a. Details of security of short term borrowings other than current maturities of long-term borrowings for the year ended 31 March 2023

Cash Credits from bank are secured by first charge on all current and movable fixed assets of the Company, equitable mortgage on industrial plot No. 23, Sector 6, Faridabad, 121007 Haryana and corporate guarantee given by Amber Enterprises India Limited (Holding Company).

b. Details of security of short term borrowings other than current maturities of long-term borrowings for the year ended 31 March 2022

Cash Credits from bank are secured by first charge on all current and movable fixed assets of the Company, equitable mortgage on industrial plot No. 23, Sector 6, Faridabad, 121007 Haryana and corporate guarantee given by Amber Enterprises India Limited (Holding Company).

c. Terms of repayment and interest rate for the year ended 31 March 2023

Cash Credits from bank amounting to INR Nil, carrying interest rate of 6.90% p.a. is repayable within one year.

d. Terms of repayment and interest rate for the year ended 31 March 2022

Cash Credits from bank amounting to INR Nil, carrying interest rate of 7.90% p.a. is repayable within one year.

e. The Company has borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets and quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.

f. The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of INR five crores in aggregate from banks during the year, refer note 48(B)(a) for financing arrangements.

g. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	Long-term borrowings (including current maturities)	Lease liabilities	Short-term borrowings	Total
As at 01 April 2021	49.66	139.06	457.37	646.09
Cash flows:				
Proceeds from borrowings	-	-	-	-
Repayment of borrowings	(26.67)	(17.30)	(457.37)	(501.34)
Non-cash:				
Impact of amortised cost adjustment for lease liabilities	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	22.99	121.76	-	144.75
Cash flows:				
Proceeds from borrowings	-	-	-	-
Repayment of borrowings	(15.78)	(35.34)	-	(51.12)
Non-cash:				
Right-of-use assets recognised during the year	-	135.80	-	135.80
As at 31 March 2023	7.21	222.22	-	229.43



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24 Trade payables

- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note (i) for details of dues to micro and small enterprises)
-total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	36.29	-
	3,624.29	3,527.92
	3,660.58	3,527.92
Trade payables	3,616.47	3,488.91
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 40)	44.11	39.01
	3,660.58	3,527.92

Notes:

(i) Disclosures pursuant to section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act (MSMED), 2006

The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year

Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	36.01	-
Interest due on above	0.28	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.28	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

(ii) The carrying values are considered to be reasonable approximation of their fair values.

(iii) Ageing schedule of trade payables:

31 March 2023	Outstanding from the due date of payment					Total
Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	31.09	5.20	-	-	-	36.29
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,669.79	940.72	11.39	0.77	1.62	3,624.29
Total	2,700.88	945.92	11.39	0.77	1.62	3,660.58

31 March 2022	Outstanding from the due date of payment					Total
Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	3,084.77	408.22	8.85	11.17	14.91	3,527.92
Total	3,084.77	408.22	8.85	11.17	14.91	3,527.92

* The Company does not have any disputed dues.

(iv) Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 7 days to 180 days.

For terms and conditions with related parties, refer to note 40.

For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 48.

25 Other financial liabilities (current)

Payables for capital goods	44.00	78.09
Security deposits	6.12	6.12
Expenses payable	66.22	32.14
Employee related payables (refer note 40)	362.77	255.12
	479.11	371.47

The carrying values are considered to be reasonable approximation of their fair values.

26 Other current liabilities

Advance against sale of land and building	129.54	129.54
Advance from customers (contract liabilities)	219.83	291.26
Payable to statutory authorities	451.85	251.05
	801.22	671.85

27 Provisions

Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	70.40	55.41
Compensated absences	14.31	12.40
Provision for warranty	225.07	107.38
	309.78	175.19

Notes:

- (i) For disclosures related to provision for employee benefits, refer note 46- Employee benefit obligations.

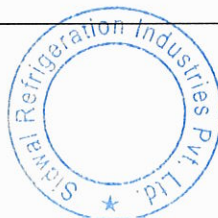
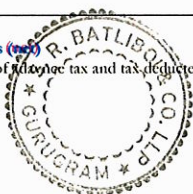
(ii) Information related to provision for warranty:

The Company gives warranties on certain products and undertakes to repair or replace them if these fail to perform satisfactorily during the free warranty period. Such provision represents the amount of expected cost of meeting the obligations of such rectification/replacement. The timing of outflows is expected to be within one year. The provision is based on estimates made from historical warranty data associated with similar products.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Opening balance	107.38	44.52
Add: Provision made during the year	426.70	238.51
Less: Provision utilised during the year	(309.01)	(175.65)
Closing balance	225.07	107.38

28 Income tax liabilities (non-current)

Provision for tax (net of advance tax and tax deducted at source)	216.83	118.34
	216.83	118.34



Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in INR in lakh unless otherwise stated)

Notes:

(i) For repayment terms of the outstanding short-term borrowings (including current maturities) refer the table below:

S.No.	Nature of loan	Lender	As at				Nature of securities	Interest rate	Remaining tenure of repayment
			31 March 2023		31 March 2022				
			Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current			
1	Vehicle Loan	HDFC Bank	-	-	-	2.64	The term loan from bank is secured by way of hypothecation of car.	8.55%	Loan is repaid on 07 February 2023.
2	Vehicle Loan	HDFC Bank	-	-	-	2.55	The term loan from bank is secured by way of hypothecation of car.	8.45%	Loan is repaid on 07 January 2023.
3	Vehicle Loan	HDFC Bank	-	-	-	0.66	The term loan from bank is secured by way of hypothecation of car.	8.45%	Loan is repaid on 05 July 2022.
4	Vehicle Loan	HDFC Bank	-	-	-	0.30	The term loan from bank is secured by way of hypothecation of car.	8.45%	Loan is repaid on 05 July 2022.
5	Vehicle Loan	HDFC Bank	-	-	-	0.23	The term loan from bank is secured by way of hypothecation of car.	8.45%	Loan is repaid on 05 July 2022.
6	Vehicle Loan	HDFC Bank	-	-	-	0.23	The term loan from bank is secured by way of hypothecation of car.	8.45%	Loan is repaid on 05 July 2022.
7	Vehicle Loan	HDFC Bank	-	0.27	0.27	1.52	The term loan from bank is secured by way of hypothecation of car.	8.90%	Repayable in 2 monthly instalments with last instalment payable on 07 May 2023.
8	Vehicle Loan	Yes Bank	-	6.94	6.94	7.65	The term loan from bank is secured by way of hypothecation of car.	9.15%	Repayable in 10 monthly instalments with last instalment payable on 15 January 2024.
Total			-	7.21	7.21	15.78			

(ii) Refer note 47. Fair value disclosures for disclosure of fair value in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost and note 48. Financial risk management for assessment of fair value disclosures.

(iii) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.



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	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
29 Revenue from operations		
Operating revenue		
Sale of products	32,064.18	22,053.57
Sale of services	9,476.85	6,254.08
Other operating revenues		
Scrap sales	703.93	558.70
	42,244.96	28,866.35
30 Other income		
Interest Income on:		
Bank deposits	308.75	122.71
Financial assets carried at amortised cost	6.37	14.18
Interest on income tax refund	0.57	18.29
Other non-operating income:		
Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	6.26	36.99
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	1.04
Liabilities no longer required written back	201.45	29.31
Miscellaneous income	34.48	6.15
	557.88	228.67
31 Cost of raw materials consumed		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	3,728.65	2,316.15
Add: Purchases made during the year	25,249.58	17,963.32
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	4,492.81	3,728.65
	24,485.42	16,550.82
32 Changes in inventories of intermediate products and finished goods		
Opening stock		
Intermediate products	634.61	418.92
Finished goods	449.86	246.22
Closing stock		
Intermediate products	820.73	634.61
Finished goods	789.96	449.86
	(526.22)	(419.33)
33 Employee benefits expense		
Salary, wages and bonus	3,813.92	3,123.02
Contribution to provident and other funds	315.83	267.41
Gratuity expense (refer note 46)	143.62	114.55
Staff welfare expenses	130.37	100.42
Share based payment expenses (refer note 52)	280.88	-
	4,684.62	3,605.40

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ("Code") relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it come into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective. Based on a preliminary assessment, the entity believes the impact of the change will not be significant.



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	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
34 Finance costs		
Interest on		
- debt and borrowing	33.94	21.19
- lease liabilities (refer note 45)	12.03	13.51
Other borrowing cost	0.31	1.06
	46.28	35.76
35 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	279.11	226.42
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 5)	77.99	74.59
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets (note 45)	37.64	24.25
	394.74	325.26
36 Other expenses		
Power, fuel and water charges	200.71	192.84
Contractual labour charges	852.98	498.71
Freight charges	274.75	212.73
Legal and professional fees [refer note (i)]	303.91	174.23
Travelling and conveyance	266.34	138.83
Repairs and maintenance		
- plant and machinery	39.39	66.75
- buildings	154.83	13.18
- others	113.04	111.09
Insurance	26.76	9.63
Rent (refer note 45)		
- plant and machinery	38.11	1.92
- buildings	94.04	79.09
- others	7.06	3.68
Rates and taxes	84.81	34.44
Job work charges	503.11	261.25
Donation	1.08	0.72
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (refer note 51)	109.90	86.23
Commission to directors	10.00	-
Bad debts	3.34	14.33
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	-	2.09
Warranty expenses	426.70	238.51
Miscellaneous expenses	470.62	257.41
	3,981.48	2,397.66
i) Payments to the auditor:		
As auditor:		
Audit fee	9.00	14.20
Limited review	2.00	4.50
In other capacity:		
Reimbursement of expenses	0.90	0.14
Total	11.90	18.84



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Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
37 Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (net of advances)	15.21	47.49
38 Contingent liability not provided for exists in respect of:##		
Income-tax	30.50	-

The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. Based on discussions with the solicitors/favourable decisions in similar cases/legal opinions taken by the Company, the management does not expect these claims to succeed and hence, no provision there against is considered necessary.

39 Segment information

The Company is engaged in the sales of goods and services. Basis the nature of Company's business and operations, the Company has one operating segment i.e. "Consumer durable products" for which information is reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to allocate resources and assess performance. Hence, the Company has only one reportable segment as per the requirements of Ind AS 108 - 'Operating Segments'. Majority of the revenue is derived from one geography and three external customers (who individually constitutes more than 10% of the Company's total revenue) amounting to INR 19,646.39 lakh (31 March 2022: INR 18,110.53 lakh from four external customer, who individually constitutes more than 10% of the Company's total revenue).

40 Related party disclosures

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 24 'Related Party Disclosures', names of the related parties, related party relationship, transactions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exists and with whom transactions have taken place during reported periods are:

A. Relationship with related parties

- | | |
|--|--|
| I. Holding Company | Amber Enterprises India Limited |
| II. Entities over which significant influence is exercised by the Company /key management personnel (either individually or with others) | PICL (India) Private Limited
IL Jin Electronics (I) Pvt Ltd |
| III. Key management personnel (KMP) | |
| a. Mr. Jasbir Singh
(Director) | |
| b. Mr. Daljit Singh
(Director) | |
| c. Mr. Udaiveer Singh
(Managing Director) | |
| d. Dr. Girish Kumar Ahuja
(Independent Director) | |
| e. Mr. Satwinder Singh
(Independent Director) | |
| f. Ms. Simran Singh
(Independent Director) | |
| g. Ms. Konica Yadav
(Company Secretary, W.e.f. 1 February 2023) | |



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40 Related party disclosures

The following transactions were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business for the year ended 31 March 2023

S No.	Particulars	Holding Company	Entities over which significant influence is exercised	Key management personnel
(A)	Transactions made during the year:			
1	Revenue from operations Amber Enterprises India Limited	122.11	-	-
2	Purchases made during the year PICL (India) Private Limited Amber Enterprises India Limited IL Jin Electronics (I) Pvt Ltd	- 14.27 -	3.26 - 4.78	- - -
3	Professional charges Mr. Udaiveer Singh Dr. Girish Kumar Ahuja Ms. Simran Singh	- - -	- - -	2.70 5.00 5.00
4	Extinguishment of Corporate guarantee given* Amber Enterprises India Limited	640.00	-	-
5	Reimbursement of Expenses Amber Enterprises India Limited	79.29	-	-
6	Sitting fees paid to Independent Directors Mr. Satwinder Singh Dr. Girish Kumar Ahuja Ms. Simran Singh	- - -	- - -	0.70 1.20 0.70
7	Purchase of property, plant and equipment Amber enterprises india limited	5.49	-	-
8	Remuneration Paid to KMP's Mr. Jasbir Singh Mr. Daljit Singh Mr. Udaiveer Singh (including ESOP expenses) Ms. Konica Yadav	- - - -	- - - -	25.00 32.28 373.16 1.12

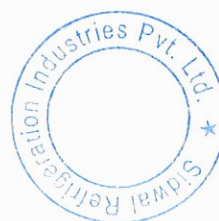
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(B) Balances at year end

S No.	Particulars	Holding Company	Entities over which significant influence is exercised	Key management personnel
1	Trade payables Amber Enterprises India Limited	44.11	-	-
2	Trade receivables Amber Enterprises India Limited	49.62	-	-
3	Payable to KMP's Mr. Udaiveer singh Dr. Girish Kumar Ahuja Ms. Simran Singh Mr. Daljit Singh	- - - -	- - - -	256.03 4.50 4.50 1.21
4	Post - employment benefit of KMP's Mr. Udaiveer singh Ms. Konica Yadav	- -	- -	56.92 0.48
5	Corporate guarantee taken* Amber Enterprises India Limited	19,560.00	-	-



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Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amount in INR lakh unless stated otherwise)

40 Related party disclosures

The following transactions were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business for the year ended 31 March 2022

S No.	Particulars	Holding Company	Entities over which significant influence is exercised	Key management personnel
(A)	Transactions made during the year:			
1	Revenue from operations			
	PICL (India) Private Limited	-	0.30	-
	Amber Enterprises India Limited	0.57	-	-
2	Purchases made during the year			
	PICL (India) Private Limited	-	0.78	-
	Amber Enterprises India Limited	17.53	-	-
3	Legal and professional fees			
	Mr. Udaiveer Singh	-	-	12.00
4	Corporate guarantee taken*			
	Amber Enterprises India Limited	10,000.00	-	-
5	Sitting fees paid to Independent Directors			
	Mr. Satwinder Singh	-	-	1.40
	Dr. Girish Kumar Ahuja	-	-	1.20

(B) Balances at year end

S No.	Particulars	Holding Company	Entities over which significant influence is exercised	Key management personnel
1	Trade payables			
	PICL (India) Private Limited	-	0.34	-
	Amber Enterprises India Limited	38.67	-	-
2	Receivable from KMP's (Other advances)			
	Mr. Udaiveer Singh	-	-	0.95
3	Corporate guarantee taken*			
	Amber Enterprises India Limited	20,200.00	-	-

* Corporate guarantee taken by the Company from Holding Company for working capital borrowings. The original sanctioned limits of working capital borrowings sanctioned by the banks have been disclosed above.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions of sale and purchases with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those prevailing in arm's length transactions. Interest is charged as per terms of the contract with the related parties which is at arm's length. The net outstanding balances are settled generally in cash.

There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables other than disclosed above.

For the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31 March 2022: INR Nil lakh).



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41 Assets pledged/hypothecated/mortgaged as security

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current		
Inventories	6,103.50	4,813.12
Trade receivables	11,533.55	6,744.35
Cash and cash equivalents	522.16	2,141.36
Other bank balances	4,171.28	2,861.51
Loans	27.87	-
Other financial assets	2,238.53	1,374.20
Other current assets	951.79	937.81
Total current assets	25,548.68	18,872.35
Non-current		
Property, plant and equipment	3,196.14	2,515.63
Total assets pledged/hypothecated/mortgaged as security	28,744.83	21,387.98

42 Tax expense

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 are:

Profit or loss section

Current income tax:

Current income tax charge	2,505.70	1,691.76
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Deferred tax:

Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	50.31	(13.13)
Deferred tax credit for earlier year	(245.35)	-

Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss

2,310.66	1,678.62
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OCI section

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year:

Re-measurement gain on defined benefit obligations	(35.28)	(12.14)
--	---------	---------

Deferred tax charged to OCI

(35.28)	(12.14)
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Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate for 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2023:

Accounting profit before tax	9,736.52	6,599.45
At India's statutory income tax rate*	2,450.49	1,660.95
Non-deductible expenses/non-taxable income	105.52	22.02
Tax expense related to earlier years	(245.35)	-
Others	-	(4.35)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	2,310.66	1,678.62

* Domestic tax rate applicable to the Company has been computed as follows

Base tax rate	22%	22%
Surcharge (% of tax)	10%	10%
Cess (% of tax)	4%	4%
Applicable rate	25.17%	25.17%

43 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equityholders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equityholders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the potential dilutive Equity shares into Equity shares.

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

Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company:	7,425.86	4,920.82
Number of weighted average equity shares (Nominal value of INR 1,000 each)		
- Basic	45,000	45,000
- Diluted	45,000	45,000
Earnings per share- after exceptional items and tax		
- Basic	16,501.91	10,935.16
- Diluted	16,501.91	10,935.16

The company do not have any outstanding dilutive potential instruments as on 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

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Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amount in INR lakh unless stated otherwise)

44 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Sl. No.	Ratio	Measurement unit	Numerator	Denominator	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Change	Remarks
					Ratio	Ratio		
1	Current ratio	Times	Current assets	Current liabilities	4.58	3.84	19.28 ⁰⁰	Refer note A
2	Debt-equity ratio	Times	Total debt [Long-term borrowings + Short-term borrowings + Lease liabilities]	Shareholder's equity	0.01	0.01	14.70 ⁰⁰	Refer note A
3	Debt service coverage ratio	Times	Earnings available for debt service [Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + Other adjustments like loss on sale of fixed assets, etc.]	Debt service [finance cost as per Profit & Loss Account + lease payments + principal repayments (other than pre-payments, if any)]	78.55	66.04	18.94 ⁰⁰	Refer note A
4	Return on equity ratio	Percentage	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any)	Average Shareholder's Equity	30.49 ⁰⁰	27.38 ⁰⁰	11.35 ⁰⁰	Refer note A
5	Inventory turnover ratio	Times	Revenue from operations	Average inventories [(Opening + Closing balance) / 2]	7.74	7.41	4.49 ⁰⁰	Refer note A
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Times	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables [(Opening balance + Closing balance) / 2]	4.62	3.71	24.74 ⁰⁰	Refer note A
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Times	Total purchases	Average trade payables [(Opening balance + Closing balance) / 2]	7.02	6.08	15.61 ⁰⁰	Refer note A
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Times	Revenue from operations	Working capital [Current assets - Current liabilities]	2.11	2.07	2.29 ⁰⁰	Refer note A
9	Net profit ratio	Percentage	Profit after taxes	Revenue from operations	17.58 ⁰⁰	17.05 ⁰⁰	3.12 ⁰⁰	Refer note A
10	Return on capital employed	Percentage	Profit before interest and taxes	Capital employed [Tangible net worth + Total debt + Deferred tax liability]	40.66 ⁰⁰	40.58 ⁰⁰	0.18 ⁰⁰	Refer note A
11	Return on investment	Percentage	Interest from bank deposits	Weighted time average bank deposits	6.79 ⁰⁰	4.52 ⁰⁰	49.98 ⁰⁰	Refer note B

Notes:

- A** There is no significant change (25% or more) in FY 2022-23 in comparison to FY 2021-22.
B The increase in ratio is primarily due to increase in deposits with increase in deposit rates in FY 2022-2023 in comparison to FY 2021-2022.



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45 Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company has leases for plant and machinery, office premises, warehouses and related facilities. With the exception of short-term leases, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The Company classifies its right-of-use assets in a consistent manner to its property, plant and equipment.

Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublet the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. For leases over factory premises, the Company must keep those properties in a good state of repair and return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease.

The Company also has certain leases of machinery with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of office equipment with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

	Plant and Machinery	Building	Total
As at 1 April 2021	145.89	-	145.89
Additions	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(24.25)	-	(24.25)
As at 31 March 2022	121.64	-	121.64
Additions	-	135.80	135.80
Depreciation expense	(22.32)	(15.32)	(37.64)
As at 31 March 2023	99.32	120.48	219.80

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	2023	2022
As at 1 April	121.76	139.06
Additions	135.81	-
Accretion of interest	12.03	13.51
Payments	(47.38)	(30.81)
As at 31 March	222.22	121.76
Current	97.70	29.51
Non-current	124.52	92.25

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 48

The range of Interest rates for lease liabilities is 7.50% p.a. to 9.50% p.a. (31 March 2022: 9.48% p.a.) with maturity between FY 2025 to 2028 (31 March 2022: FY 2028)

A The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2023	2022
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	37.64	24.25
Interest expense on lease liabilities	12.03	13.51
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses - rent)	139.21	84.69
Total	188.88	122.45

B The company had total cash outflows for leases of INR 186.59 lakh in 31 March 2023 (31 March 2022: INR 115.50 lakh). The Company also had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of INR 135.81 lakh in 31 March 2023 (31 March 2022: INR Nil lakh).

C The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Company's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised.

D Sale and leaseback transaction

- During the previous year, the Company had entered into a sale and leaseback arrangement with TATA Capital Financial Services Limited for plant and equipment. The Company had entered into this arrangement for financing the assets so as to use the cash generated from this transaction for providing extra working capital into the business.
- The lease had been entered for a period of 84 months with non-cancellable period of 78 months. The Company had considered automatic extension option available for another 6 months in the assessment of lease period since the Company can enforce its right to extend the lease beyond the initial lease period.
The interest rate implicit in the lease used for discounting the lease payments was taken as 9.48%.



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46 Employee benefit obligations

A Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans

The Company has defined contribution plans. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised during the year towards defined contribution plan is as under:

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Employer's contribution to Provident Fund	261.54	219.47
Employer's contribution to Employee State Insurance	53.31	46.99
Expense recognised during the year	314.85	266.46

B

Particulars	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Gratuity	70.40	384.00	55.41	420.67
Total	70.40	384.00	55.41	420.67

A Disclosure of gratuity

- (i) Gratuity is computed as 15 days salary, for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of 6 months and is payable on retirement/termination/resignation. The Gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement/termination/resignation. The Company makes provision of such gratuity asset/liability in the books of account on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary.

- (ii) Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss is as under:

Description	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Current service cost	68.94	84.34
Past service cost	40.17	-
Interest cost	34.51	30.21
Net impact on profit (before tax)	143.62	114.55
Actuarial gain recognised during the year	(140.17)	(48.23)
Amount recognised in total comprehensive income	3.45	66.33

- (iii) Change in the present value of obligation:

Description	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	476.08	416.66
Current service cost	68.94	84.35
Interest cost	34.51	30.21
Past service cost	40.17	-
Benefits paid	(25.13)	(6.91)
Actuarial gain	(140.17)	(48.23)
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	454.40	476.08

- (iv) Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income

Description	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in demographic assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumption	(156.23)	(10.69)
Actuarial (gain)/loss from experience adjustment	16.08	(37.54)
Total actuarial gain	(140.17)	(48.23)

- (v) Actuarial assumptions

Description	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Discount rate	7.50%	7.25%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	5.00%	8.00%
Mortality	IAIM 2012-14	IAIM 2012-14
Withdrawal rate (Per Annum)	5.00%	5.00%
Retirement age (in years)	58	58

- (vi) Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability

Description	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Impact of change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	454.40	476.08
- Impact due to increase of 1 %	(32.31)	(44.20)
- Impact due to decrease of 1 %	37.39	52.70
Impact of change in salary increase		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	454.40	476.08
- Impact due to increase of 1 %	37.97	51.78
- Impact due to decrease of 1 %	(33.32)	(44.30)

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.

- (vii) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Description	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Within next 12 months	70.40	55.41
Between 1-5 years	67.67	52.38
Beyond 5 years	316.33	368.29

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 14 years (31 March 2022: 17 years).

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47 Fair value disclosures

i) Fair values hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are divided into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost

Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost for which fair value is disclosed is as follows:

Particulars	Level	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
		Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets					
Loans	Level 3	27.87	27.87	-	-
Other financial assets	Level 3	2,513.89	2,513.89	1,403.66	1,403.66
Trade receivables	Level 3	11,533.55	11,533.55	6,744.35	6,744.35
Cash and cash equivalents	Level 3	522.16	522.16	2,141.36	2,141.36
Other bank balances	Level 3	4,171.28	4,171.28	2,861.51	2,861.51
Total financial assets		18,768.75	18,768.75	13,150.88	13,150.88
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	Level 3	7.21	7.21	22.99	22.99
Lease liabilities	Level 3	222.22	250.41	121.76	154.05
Trade payables	Level 3	3,660.58	3,660.58	3,527.92	3,527.92
Other financial liabilities	Level 3	479.11	479.11	371.47	371.47
Total financial liabilities		4,369.12	4,397.31	4,044.14	4,076.43

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, other current financial assets, trade payables, short term borrowings and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

(i) Long-term fixed-rate receivables are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, individual creditworthiness of the customer and other market risk factors.

(ii) The fair values of the Company's fixed interest-bearing borrowings, receivables and lease liabilities are determined by applying discounted cash flows ("DCF") method, using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at 31 March 2023 was assessed to be insignificant.

48 Financial risk management

i) Financial instruments by category

Particulars	31 March 2023			31 March 2022		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Loans	-	-	27.87	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	2,513.89	-	-	1,403.66
Trade receivables	-	-	11,533.55	-	-	6,744.35
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	522.16	-	-	2,141.36
Other bank balances	-	-	4,171.28	-	-	2,861.51
Total	-	-	18,768.75	-	-	13,150.88
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	7.21	-	-	22.99
Lease liabilities	-	-	222.22	-	-	121.76
Trade payables	-	-	3,660.58	-	-	3,527.92
Other financial liabilities	-	-	479.11	-	-	371.47
Total	-	-	4,369.12	-	-	4,044.14

ii) Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis	Bank deposits, diversification of asset base, credit limits and collateral.
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk - foreign exchange	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Cash flow forecasting	Forward contract/hedging, if required
Market risk - interest rate	Long-term and short-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Negotiation of terms that reflect the market factors

The Company's risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (of the Company) under policies approved by the board of directors. The board of directors provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Company. The Company is exposed to this risk for various financial instruments, for example by granting loans and receivables to customers, placing deposits, etc. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of following types of financial assets.

- cash and cash equivalents,
- trade receivables,
- loans and receivables carried at amortised cost, and
- deposits with banks



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Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amount in INR lakh unless stated otherwise)

a) Credit risk management

The Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system, continuously monitoring defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by the Company, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics. The Company assigns the following credit ratings to each class of financial assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

A: Low
B: Medium
C: High

Assets under credit risk –

Credit rating	Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
A: Low	Loans	27.87	-
	Other financial assets	2,513.89	1,403.66
	Cash and cash equivalents	522.16	2,141.36
	Other bank balances	4,171.28	2,861.51
	Trade receivables	11,533.55	6,744.35
B: Medium	Trade receivables	-	53.10
C: High	Trade receivables	494.36	458.05
	Other financial assets	12.58	12.58

Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks.

Trade receivables

The Company closely monitors the credit-worthiness of the debtors through internal systems that are configured to define credit limits of customers, thereby, limiting the credit risk to pre-calculated amounts. The Company assesses increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis for amounts receivable that become past due.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost includes loans and advances to employees, security deposits and others. Credit risk related to these other financial assets is managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously, while at the same time internal control system in place ensure the amounts are within defined limits.

b) Expected credit losses

Trade receivables

(i) The Company recognises lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivables using a simplified approach and uses historical information to arrive at loss percentage relevant to each category of trade receivables.

Ageing	31 March 2023			31 March 2022		
	Gross carrying amount- trade receivables	Expected loss rate	Expected credit loss	Gross carrying amount- trade receivables	Expected loss rate	Expected credit loss
0 - 90 days	8,217.83	0%	0.17	4,733.91	0%	0.10
91 - 180 days	2,032.25	0%	1.24	926.79	0%	0.56
181 - 270 days	828.12	0%	1.94	296.64	0%	0.70
271 - 365 days	291.09	1%	1.67	20.08	1%	0.12
366 - 455 days	47.50	2%	1.05	348.55	2%	7.73
456 - 545 days	8.95	5%	0.44	149.20	5%	7.40
546 - 635 days	8.63	8%	0.67	164.32	8%	12.75
636 - 725 days	16.13	10%	1.57	21.51	10%	2.09
726 - 815 days	37.58	13%	5.07	23.36	13%	3.15
816 - 905 days	12.82	42%	5.34	3.53	42%	1.47
905 - 995 days	10.51	45%	4.77	5.12	45%	2.32
995 - 1085 days	0.42	46%	0.19	32.25	46%	14.71
More than 1085 days	516.08	93%	479.95	530.24	97%	515.24
Total	12,027.91		504.07	7,255.50		568.34

(ii) Reconciliation of loss allowance provision from beginning to end of reporting period:

Reconciliation of loss allowance	Trade receivables
Loss allowance on 01 April 2021	541.41
Add: Changes in loss allowances	(29.31)
Add: Utilised during the year	
Loss allowance on 31 March 2022	511.15
Add: Changes in loss allowances	(14.10)
Add: Utilised during the year	(2.69)
Loss allowance on 31 March 2023	494.36

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

The Company provides for expected credit losses on loans and advances by assessing individual financial instruments for expectation of any credit losses. Since this category includes loans and receivables of varied natures and purpose, there is no trend that the Company can draw to apply consistently to entire population. For such financial assets, the Company's policy is to provide for 12 month expected credit losses upon initial recognition and provides for lifetime expected credit losses upon significant increase in credit risk. The Company does not have any expected loss based impairment recognised on such assets considering their low credit risk nature, though incurred loss provisions are disclosed under each sub-category of such financial assets.

B) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

a) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
- Expiring within one year (cash credit and other facilities)	11,565.16	13,794.04
- Expiring beyond one year (bank loans)	-	-
	11,565.16	13,794.04



b) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities.
The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

31 March 2023	Less than 1 year	1-3 year	3-5 year	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivative					
Borrowings	7.21	-	-	-	7.21
Trade payable	3,660.58	-	-	-	3,660.58
Lease liabilities	101.64	117.96	30.81	-	250.41
Other financial liabilities	479.11	-	-	-	479.11
Total	4,248.54	117.96	30.81	-	4,397.31

31 March 2022	Less than 1 year	1-3 year	3-5 year	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivative					
Borrowings	15.78	7.21	-	-	22.99
Trade payable	3,527.92	-	-	-	3,527.92
Lease liabilities	30.81	61.62	61.62	-	154.05
Other financial liabilities	371.47	-	-	-	371.47
Total	3,945.98	68.83	61.62	-	4,076.43

C) Market risk

a) Foreign currency risk

(i) Unhedged foreign currency risk exposure in foreign currencies:

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2023					31 March 2022			
	CHF	CNY	GBP	EURO	USD	CHF	CNY	EURO	USD
Financial liabilities	27.30	182.60	15.05	11.41	608.83	17.11	96.75	10.58	778.71
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	(27.30)	(182.60)	(15.05)	(11.41)	(608.83)	(17.11)	(96.75)	(10.58)	(778.71)

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss and equity to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
CHF sensitivity		
INR/CHF: increase by 10.60% (previous year: 4.64%)*	(2.89)	(0.79)
INR/CHF: decrease by 10.60% (previous year: 4.64%)*	2.89	0.79
CNY sensitivity		
INR/CNY: increase by 6.34% (previous year: 4.64%)*	(11.58)	(4.49)
INR/CNY: decrease by 6.34% (previous year: 4.64%)*	11.58	4.49
GBP sensitivity		
INR/GBP: increase by 11.02% (previous year: 0%)*	(1.66)	-
INR/GBP: decrease by 11.02% (previous year: 0%)*	1.66	-
EURO sensitivity		
INR/EURO: increase by 8.52% (previous year: 5.62%)*	(0.97)	(0.59)
INR/EURO: decrease by 8.52% (previous year: 5.62%)*	0.97	0.59
USD sensitivity		
INR/USD: increase by 4.88% (previous year: 4.64%)*	(29.71)	(36.13)
INR/USD: decrease by 4.88% (previous year: 4.64%)*	29.71	36.13

* Holding all other variables constant

b) Interest rate risk

i) Liabilities

The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. At 31 March 2023, the Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through bank borrowings at variable interest rates. The Company's investments in fixed deposits, all pay fixed interest rates.

Interest rate risk exposure

Below is the overall exposure of the Company to interest rate risk:

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Variable rate borrowing	-	-
Fixed rate borrowing	7.21	22.99
Total borrowings	7.21	22.99

Sensitivity

Below is the sensitivity of profit or loss and equity changes in interest rates.

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Interest sensitivity*		
Interest rates – increase by 100 bps (previous year: 100 bps)*	-	-
Interest rates – increase by 100 bps (previous year: 100 bps)*	-	-

* Holding all other variables constant

ii) Assets

The Company's fixed deposits are carried at amortised cost and are fixed rate deposits. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

c) Price risk

The Company does not have any significant investments in equity instruments which create an exposure to price risk.

49 Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are

- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of balance sheet.

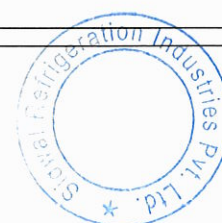
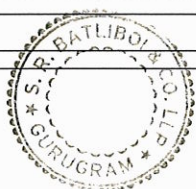
Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. This takes into account the subordination levels of the Company's various classes of debt. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

(a) Debt equity ratio

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Total borrowings*	7.21	22.99
Total equity	28,263.71	20,452.08
Debt to equity ratio**	0.00	0.00

*excluding lease liabilities

**less than two decimals



50 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Indian Accounting Standard 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("Ind AS 115"), establishes a framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised and requires disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows arising from customer contracts. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised through a 5-step approach:

- Identify the contract(s) with customer;
- Identify separate performance obligations in the contract;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
- Recognise revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied.

(a) Disaggregation of revenue

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

	For the year ended 31 March 2023		For the year ended 31 March 2022	
Revenue from operations	Sale of products	Sale of services	Sale of products	Sale of services
Revenue from customers (transferred at point of time)	32,064.18	9,476.85	22,053.57	6,254.08
Total revenue from contracts with customers	32,064.18	9,476.85	22,053.57	6,254.08
India	31,978.34	9,476.85	21,987.47	6,254.08
Outside India	85.84	-	66.10	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	32,064.18	9,476.85	22,053.57	6,254.08
Timing of revenue recognition				
Goods/services transferred at a point in time	32,064.18	9,476.85	22,053.57	6,254.08
Total revenue from contracts with customers	32,064.18	9,476.85	22,053.57	6,254.08

(b) Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities

Ind AS 115 also requires disclosure of 'revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period' and 'revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods. Same has been disclosed as below:

Description	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	59.76	11.90
Revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods	-	-
Total	59.76	11.90

(c) Contract balances[^]

Description	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Trade receivables	-	11,533.55	-	6,744.35
Contract assets	-	-	-	-
Unbilled revenue [*]	-	1,656.24	-	954.56
Contract liabilities related to sale of goods	-	-	-	-
Advance from customers	-	219.83	-	291.26

^{*}During the year ended 31 March 2023, INR 1,656.24 lakhs (31 March 2022: INR 954.56 lakhs) of unbilled revenue has been reclassified to trade receivables upon billing to customers on completion of contractual terms. Subsequently, the receipts from customers has been adjusted against the receivables.

[^]Remaining performance obligations as at the reporting date are expected to be recognised over the next year by the Company.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 120 days.

Contract liabilities consist of short-term advances received from customer to supply goods.

(d) Reconciliation of revenue recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss with Contract price

Description	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Contract price	41,541.03	28,345.98
Less: Discount, rebates, credits etc.	-	(38.33)
Revenue from operations as per Statement of Profit and Loss	41,541.03	28,307.65

(e) Performance obligations

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the product and payment is generally due within 30 to 120 days from delivery.



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Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amount in INR lakh unless stated otherwise)

51 Details of CSR expenditure:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	109.90	86.23
b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year.	109.90	86.23

c) Amount spent during the year ended on 31 March 2023:	In cash	Yet to be paid in	Total
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	109.90	-	109.90

d) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2022:	In cash	Yet to be paid in	Total
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	86.23	-	86.23

(e) Details of spent on other than ongoing projects:	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
(i) Contributions to Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), engaged in conducting research in science, technology, engineering and medicine aimed at promoting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).	-	50.98
(ii) Promoting education including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects	109.90	35.25
Total	109.90	86.23

f) There are no unspent amount during at the end of year.

g) Details of excess CSR expenditure:	2023	2022
Opening Balance as at 1 April	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	109.90	86.23
Amount spent during the year	109.90	86.23
Closing Balance 31 March	-	-

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52 Share based payments

(a) Scheme details

The Holding Company has Employee Stock Option Scheme i.e. "Amber Enterprises India Limited - Employee Stock Option Plan 2017" ("Plan"), under which the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, at its discretion, may grant share options of the company to eligible employees of the Company or to the employees of any of its subsidiary company. Under this plan, the options shall vest not earlier than 1 (One) year and not later than maximum Vesting Period of 5 (Five) years from the date of Grant. Vesting of Options would be subject to continued employment with the Company, including with the Subsidiaries, as the case may be, and thus the Options would vest essentially on passage of time.

Number of options outstanding	Grant date	Vesting date	Exercise period	Exercise price	Fair value on grant date
1,250	13-May-22	12-May-23	3 years from date of vesting	2,879.45	1,372.00
1,250	13-May-22	12-May-24	3 years from date of vesting	2,879.45	1,533.90
1,250	13-May-22	12-May-25	3 years from date of vesting	2,879.45	1,674.00
1,250	13-May-22	12-May-26	3 years from date of vesting	2,879.45	1,825.20

(b) Compensation expenses arising on account of the share based payments

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Expenses arising from equity – settled share-based payment transactions	280.88	-
Total	280.88	-

(c) Fair value on the grant date

The fair value at grant date is determined using "Black Scholes Pricing Model" which takes into account the exercise price, term of the option, share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying shares, expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option.

The following inputs were used to determine the fair value for options granted on 13 May 2022.

Description	Vest 1	Vest 2	Vest 3	Vest 4
Number of options outstanding	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00
Grant date	13-May-22	13-May-22	13-May-22	13-May-22
Financial year of vesting	2023-24 to 2026-27	2024-25 to 2027-28	2025-26 to 2028-29	2026-27 to 2029-30
Share price on grant date (in INR)	3,379.45	3,379.45	3,379.45	3,379.45
Expected life (in years)	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5
Price volatility of company's share *	47.10%	43.70%	41.90%	41.90%
Risk free interest rate	6.70%	7.10%	7.20%	7.40%
Exercise price (in INR)	2,879.45	2,879.45	2,879.45	2,879.45
Dividend yield	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%
Fair value of option (in INR)	1,372.00	1,533.90	1,674.00	1,825.20

* The measure of volatility used is the annualized standard deviation of the continuously compounded rates of return of stock over the expected lives of different vests, prior to grant date. Volatility has been calculated based on the daily closing market price of the Company's stock on BSE over these years.

(d) Movement in share options during the year

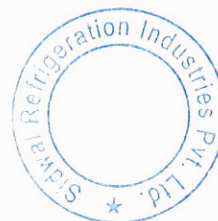
Description	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding as on 01 April 2021	-	-
Options granted during the year	-	-
Options forfeited/lapsed/expired during the year	-	-
Options exercised during the year	-	-
Options outstanding as at 31 March 2022	-	-
Options granted during the year	1,250	2,879.45
Options forfeited/lapsed/expired during the year	-	-
Options exercised during the year	-	-
Options outstanding as at 31 March 2023 ^#	1,250	2,879.45
Exercisable at the end of the period.	-	-

^ The weighted average remaining contractual life of the share options outstanding at the end of year is 4.61 years

The weighted average fair value of share options outstanding at the end of year is INR 1,601.28 per share option.



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53 Additional regulatory information

- (i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property. under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (iii) The Company has balance with the below-mentioned companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 for the year ended 31 March 2023


Name of struck off company	Nature of transactions with struck off company	Balance outstanding as on 31 March 2023	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any
Sai Stainless Steel Works Pvt Ltd	Purchase of raw material	4.75	External Vendor
Danfoss Industries Private Limited	Purchase of raw material	44.49	External Vendor
Crylic Resins (India) Private Limited	Purchase of raw material	3.92	External Vendor

The following table summarises the transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 for the year ended as at March 31, 2022:

Name of struck off company	Nature of transactions with struck off company	Balance outstanding as on 31 March 2022	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any
Sai Stainless Steel Works Pvt Ltd	Purchase of raw material	35.60	External Vendor

- (iv) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.
- (v) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.
- (vi) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vii) The Company has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (viii) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (ix) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

For S.R. BATLIBOI & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 301003E/E300005


per Vishal Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 096766

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Sidwal Refrigeration Industries Private Limited

  
Udaivger Singh **Jasbir Singh** **Konica Yadav**
Managing Director Director Company Secretary
DIN: 08643282 DIN: 00259632 Membership No. A30322

Place: Gurugram
Date: 15 May 2023



Place: Gurugram
Date: 15 May 2023

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