STUDDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
CIN: U25208HR1983PLC015135

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 2024

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Notes	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property Plant & Equipment	3	3,225.40	3,204.37
Capital Work in Process (Tangible)	4	171.18	99.52
Right of use Assets	5	67.34	77.27
Intangible Assets	6	27.12	31.90
Intangible Assets under development	7	27.06	17.53
Financial Assets	8		
(i) Non-Current Investments		25.67	0.12
(ii) Other Financial Assets		227.36	37.00
Total Non-Current Assets		**3,771.13**	**3,467.71**
Current Assets			
Inventories	9	484.41	402.19
Financial Assets			
- Trade Receivables	10	416.46	283.64
- Cash & Cash Equivalents	11	392.60	355.72
- Other Bank Balances	12	190.27	229.81
- Other Financial Assets	13	2.71	2.91
Other Current Assets	14	156.86	113.65
Total Current Assets		**1,643.31**	**1,387.92**
Total Assets		**5,414.44**	**4,855.63**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	15	98.38	98.38
Other Equity	16	4,110.56	3,775.67
Total Equity		**4,208.94**	**3,874.05**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
- Non-Current Borrowings	17	0.29	1.99
- Lease Liabilities		53.35	62.59
- Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities	18	29.42	29.72
Non-Current Provisions	19	48.34	45.37
Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	20	173.69	165.61
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**305.09**	**305.28**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
- Current Borrowings	21	3.81	4.14
- Lease Liabilities		20.08	18.94
- Trade Payables	22		
- Total outstanding dues of MSME		120.43	86.29
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than MSME		413.30	219.30
- Other Current Financial Liabilities	23	166.87	161.25
Other Current Liabilities	24	98.11	146.65
Current Provisions	25	21.95	18.87
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	26	55.86	20.86
Total Current Liabilities		**900.41**	**676.30**
Total Liabilities		**1,205.50**	**981.58**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**5,414.44**	**4,855.63**

See accompanying notes to financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For Rajan Chhabra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 009520N

For and on behalf of Board
STUDDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED

CA Rajan Chhabra
Partner
M No. : 088276

Madhu Bhushan Khurana
Chairman and
Managing Director
DIN:00172770

Sidhartha Bhushan Khurana
Managing Director
DIN: 00172788

Place: Faridabad
Date: 24th December, 2024

Manish Mehta
Chief Financial Officer

Asha Mittal
Company Secretary

STUDDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
CIN: U25208HR1983PLC015135

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 2024

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	**Notes**	**Period ended 30th Sept, 2024**	**Year ended 31st March, 2024**
Revenue from Operations			
Revenue	27	2,850.98	5,290.23
Other Income	28	50.70	68.15
Total Income		**2,901.68**	**5,358.38**
EXPENSES			
Cost of Material Consumed		1,348.35	2,429.80
(Increase)/decrease in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work-in-Progress	29	(61.84)	(43.99)
Employee Benefit Expense	30	295.48	708.63
Finance Cost	31	6.37	16.05
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	32	102.38	190.28
Other Expenses	33	756.22	1,293.86
Total Expenses		**2,446.96**	**4,594.63**
Profit before Tax		454.72	763.75
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		110.73	181.24
Deferred Tax		8.83	10.20
Tax relating to earlier periods		0.02	0.04
Total Tax Expense		**119.58**	**191.48**
Profit for the Period		335.14	572.27
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		(0.33)	1.12
Tax Effect		0.08	(0.28)
Total other comprehensive income		(0.25)	0.84
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**334.89**	**573.11**
Earnings per share (face value Rs. 5/-)	34		
- Basic EPS (in Rs.)		17.03	29.08
- Diluted EPS (in Rs.)		17.03	29.08
See accompanying notes to financial statement			

As per our report of even date attached

For Rajan Chhabra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 009520N

For and on behalf of Board
STUDDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED

CA Rajan Chhabra
Partner

M No. : 088276

Place: Faridabad
Date: 24th December, 2024

Madhu Bhushan Khurana
Chairman and
Managing Director
DIN:00172770

Sidhartha Bhushan Khurana
Managing Director

DIN: 00172788

Manish Mehta
Chief Financial Officer

Asha Mittal
Company Secretary

STUDDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
CIN: U25208HR1983PLC015135
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Particulars	For the Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	(Rs. in millions) For the year ended 31st March, 2024
A Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit before Tax	454.72	763.75
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	102.38	190.28
Finance Cost	6.37	16.05
Rent Income	(0.16)	(0.32)
Interest Income	(25.80)	(36.69)
Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment & Investment	0.65	9.80
Other Income	(9.65)	(13.61)
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	**528.51**	**929.26**
Working Capital Adjustments:		
Movement in trade & other payables	198.00	(21.23)
Movement in trade & other receivables	(366.20)	293.36
Movement in inventories	(82.22)	(52.09)
Cash Generated from Operations	**278.09**	**1,149.30**
Direct Taxes Paid and Taxes earlier years	(76.41)	(183.29)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (A)	**201.68**	**966.01**
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchases of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	(201.28)	(407.51)
Sale proceeds from sale of PPE	3.39	2.91
Investment in Fixed Deposits/Maturity	39.54	(181.38)
Rent Received	0.16	0.32
Investment in Non Current Investments	(25.55)	23.89
Interest Received	25.80	36.69
Other Income Received	9.64	13.61
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities (B)	**(148.30)**	**(511.47)**
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds/(Repayment) from Non-Current Borrowings (Net)	(2.03)	(299.65)
Dividend	-	(78.41)
Addition/Repayment of Lease Liabilities	(8.10)	71.37
Interest Paid	(6.37)	(16.05)
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities (C)	**(16.50)**	**(322.74)**
Net increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	**36.88**	**131.80**
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the beginning of the year	**355.72**	**223.92**
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the end of the year	**392.60**	**355.72**

Change in Liability arising from financing activities

Particulars	Borrowing	Lease
As at 31st March, 2024	6.13	81.53
Cash Flows	(2.03)	(9.39)
Non-cash changes	-	1.29
As at 30th Sep, 2024	**4.10**	**73.43**

The above statement should be read together with significant accounting policies and notes to the Standalone financial statements.
(i) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 "Statement of Cash Flow"

(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents includes Bank Balances and Cash in hand as per Note No. 11
(iii) Figures in bracket represents cash outflow

As per our report of even date attached

For Rajan Chhabra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 009520N

For and on behalf of Board
STUDDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED

CA Rajan Chhabra
Partner

M No. : 088276

Place: Faridabad
Date: 24th December, 2024

Madhu Bhushan Khurana
Chairman and
Managing Director
DIN:00172770

Sidhartha Bhushan Khurana
Managing Director

DIN: 00172788

Manish Mehta
Chief Financial Officer

Asha Mittal
Company Secretary

STUDDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(I) EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Equity shares of Rs. 5/- each		
Balance at the beginning of the year	98.38	98.38
Movement during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	98.38	98.38

(II) OTHER EQUITY

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus			Total
	Securities Premium	General Reserves	Retained Earnings	
As at 1st April, 2023	**-**	**82.74**	**3,198.53**	**3,281.27**
Addition:				
Profit for the year	-	-	572.27	572.27
Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	-	-	0.84	0.84
Less:				
Dividend	-	-	78.71	78.71
As at 31st March, 2024	**-**	**82.74**	**3,692.93**	**3,775.67**
As at 1st April, 2024	**-**	**82.74**	**3,692.93**	**3,775.67**
Addition:				
Profit for the year	-	-	335.14	335.14
Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	-	-	(0.25)	(0.25)
Less:				
Dividend	-	-	-	-
As at 30th Sept, 2024	**-**	**82.74**	**4,027.82**	**4,110.56**

STUDDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
Notes to Financial Information

Note No: 3 Property Plant & Equipment

(Rs. in millions)

Description	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fittings	Office Appliances	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Cost								
As at 1st April, 2023	**1,059.53**	**919.87**	**1,561.91**	**64.53**	**28.37**	**22.58**	**36.54**	**3,693.33**
Additions	-	97.02	191.74	1.49	1.07	2.91	7.91	302.14
Re-classification	-	3.30	(3.42)	0.11	-	-	-	(0.01)
Disposals/write off	-	-	31.29	-	0.52	0.75	5.97	38.53
As at 31st March, 2024	**1,059.53**	**1,020.19**	**1,718.94**	**66.13**	**28.92**	**24.74**	**38.48**	**3,956.93**
Additions	-	-	107.18	0.04	0.70	1.58	-	109.50
Re-classification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/write off	-	-	19.60	-	-	0.08	-	19.68
As at 30th Sept, 2024	**1,059.53**	**1,020.19**	**1,806.52**	**66.17**	**29.62**	**26.24**	**38.48**	**4,046.75**
Accumulated Depreciation								
As at 1st April, 2023	**-**	**112.09**	**448.97**	**21.88**	**14.54**	**9.12**	**13.94**	**620.54**
Charge for the year	-	30.71	108.24	6.26	4.95	3.44	4.23	157.83
Re-classification	-	0.21	(0.23)	0.02	-	-	-	(0.00)
Disposals/write off			22.45		0.42	0.46	2.48	25.81
As at 31st March, 2024	**-**	**143.01**	**534.53**	**28.16**	**19.07**	**12.10**	**15.69**	**752.56**
Charge for the year	-	17.19	57.82	3.10	2.16	1.86	2.30	84.43
Re-classification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/write off		-	15.59	-	-	0.05	-	15.64
As at 30th Sept, 2024	**-**	**160.20**	**576.76**	**31.26**	**21.23**	**13.91**	**17.99**	**821.35**
Net Book Value								
As at 30th Sept, 2024	**1,059.53**	**859.99**	**1,229.76**	**34.91**	**8.39**	**12.33**	**20.49**	**3,225.40**
As at 31st March, 2024	**1,059.53**	**877.18**	**1,184.41**	**37.97**	**9.85**	**12.64**	**22.79**	**3,204.37**

Certain borrowings of the Company have been secured against Property, Plant and Equipment (Refer Note No. 17 & 21)

Note No: 4 Capital Work in Progress- Tangible

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Balance at the beginning	99.52	102.09
Additions	181.15	100.63
Less: Capitalised during the year	109.49	103.20
Reversal of Impairment	-	-
Balance at the end	**171.18**	**99.52**

There are no capital work in progress where completion is overdue against original planned timelines as on 30th Sep, 2024.

The following table presents the ageing schedule for Capital-work-in progress-

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at Sept 30, 2024					
Capital work in progress	104.41	31.10	35.67	-	171.18
	104.41	**31.10**	**35.67**	**-**	**171.18**
As at March 31, 2024					
Capital work in progress	99.52	-	-	-	99.52
	99.52	**-**	**-**	**-**	**99.52**

Note No: 5 Right of Use Assets

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Amount
Cost	**Building**
As at 1st April, 2024	**155.47**
Additions	1.29
Disposals/write off	-
As at 30th Sept, 2024	**156.76**
Accumulated Depreciation	
As at 1st April, 2024	**78.20**
Additions	11.22
Disposals/write off	-
As at 30th Sept, 2024	**89.42**
Net Book Value	
As at 30th Sept, 2024	**67.34**
As at 31st March, 2024	**77.27**

STUDDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Note No: 6 Intangible Assets

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Computer Software	Trademark	Technical Know-How	Total
Cost				
As at 1st April, 2023	26.18	0.38	29.46	56.02
Additions	1.50	-	9.33	10.83
Re-classification	-	-	-	-
Disposals/write off	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2024	**27.68**	**0.38**	**38.79**	**66.85**
Additions	-	-	1.94	1.94
Re-classification	-	-	-	-
Disposals/write off	-	-	-	-
As at 30th Sept, 2024	**27.68**	**0.38**	**40.73**	**68.79**
Accumulated Depreciation				
As at 1st April, 2023	10.87	0.29	12.25	23.41
Additions	3.00	0.05	8.49	11.54
Re-classification	-	-	-	-
Disposals/write off	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2024	**13.87**	**0.34**	**20.74**	**34.95**
Additions	1.51	-	5.21	6.72
Re-classification	-	-	-	-
Disposals/write off	-	-	-	-
As at 30th Sept, 2024	**15.38**	**0.34**	**25.95**	**41.67**
Net Book Value				
As at 30th Sept, 2024	**12.30**	**0.04**	**14.78**	**27.12**
As at 31st March, 2024	**13.81**	**0.04**	**18.05**	**31.90**

Note No: 7 Intangible Assets under Development

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Balance at the beginning	17.53	15.88
Additions	11.47	11.22
Less: Capitalised during the year	1.94	9.57
Reversal of Impairment	-	-
Balance at the end	**27.06**	**17.53**

There are no capital work in progress where completion is overdue against original planned timelines as on 30th Sep, 2024.

The following table presents the ageing schedule for Capital-work-in progress-

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 30th Sept, 2024					
Capital work in progress	11.51	15.55	-	-	27.06
	11.51	**15.55**	**-**	**-**	**27.06**
As at March 31, 2024					
Capital work in progress	17.53	-	-	-	17.53
	17.53	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17.53**

Note No: 8 Financial Assets

Note No: 8 (i) Non Current Investments

Particulars	Number of Shares		Amount (Rs. in millions)	
	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Investment in Equity Shares				
A. In Others - At FVTPL				
- Bank of Maharashtra 10/-	1,900.00	1,900.00	0.11	0.12
Total (A)	**1,900.00**	**1,900.00**	0.11	0.12
B. Subsidiary- Unquoted				
- Investment in Equity Shares of Bikerz US Inc.- Fully Paid up* (1000 Shares@ face value of USD 0.001 per share)	1,000.00	-	25.56	-
Total (B)	**1,000.00**	**-**	**25.56**	-
Total Investments	**2,900.00**	**1,900.00**	**25.67**	**0.12**
Aggregate Value of Unquoted Investments			25.56	-
Aggregate Value of Quoted Investments			0.11	0.12
Aggregate Market Value of Quoted Investments			0.11	0.12
Aggregate Amount of Impairment in Value of Investments			-	-

*During the FY 24-25, the company has made investment in Bikerz US Inc. on 09.08.2024 and thus, making it Wholly Owned Subsidiary (WOS).

Note No: 8 (ii) Other Financial Assets

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Balances with Bank		
- in Deposit having maturity for more than 12 months	202.90	12.65
Security Deposit with Vendors	24.46	24.35
Total	**227.36**	**37.00**

Note No: 9 Inventories

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Raw Materials	191.78	195.64
Raw Material in Transit	32.08	7.84
Finished Goods	204.90	176.67
Work in Progress	55.65	22.04
Total	**484.41**	**402.19**

Certain borrowings of the Company have been secured against Inventories (Refer Note No. 17 & 21).

For Valuation, refer Note 2 k of Accounting Policies

Note No: 10 Trade Receivables

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Carried at Amortised Cost		
From Others		
- Secured, considered good	9.44	7.41
- Unsecured, considered good*	407.02	276.23
- With significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Total Receivable	**416.46**	**283.64**
Less: Credit impaired	-	-
Total	**416.46**	**283.64**

Certain borrowings of the Company have been secured against Trade Receivables (Refer Note No. 17 & 21).

No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.

*Trade receivable includes amount due from WOS "Bikerz US Inc" amounting to Rs. 14.53 Mn (Previous Year - Rs. 5.80 Mn, when the said company was not a WOS)

Ageing of Trade Receivables as at 30th Sept, 2024 (Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the date of payment					TOTAL
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	414.16	0.52	1.09	0.00	0.26	416.03
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables- Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	0.05	0.38	-	0.43
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**414.16**	**0.52**	**1.14**	**0.38**	**0.26**	**416.46**

Ageing of Trade Receivables as at 31st March, 2024 (Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the date of payment					TOTAL
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	277.18	4.22	1.58	-	0.66	283.64
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables- Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**277.18**	**4.22**	**1.58**	**-**	**0.66**	**283.64**

Note No: 11 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Cash in hand	0.10	0.01
Balances with Bank		
- in Deposit having maturity for less than 3 months	370.44	346.50
- in Current accounts	22.06	9.21
Total	**392.60**	**355.72**

Note No: 12 Other Bank Balances

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Balances with Bank		
- in Deposit having maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months	188.15	227.69
- in Unpaid Dividend account	2.12	2.12
Total	**190.27**	**229.81**

Note No: 13 Other Financial Assets

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Carried at Amortised Cost		
Unsecured, considered good		
Advances to employees	2.71	2.91
Total	**2.71**	**2.91**

Note No: 14 Other Current Assets

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance to Vendors		
- Capital Advance	27.78	18.96
- Others	55.77	21.62
Export Benefit Receivable	3.22	2.14
Prepaid Expenses	14.35	10.20
Balance of GST	-	11.74
Other Assets*	55.74	48.99
Total	**156.86**	**113.65**

*1. **Expenses incurred till date of Financial Statements:** The Company has recognised expenses of Rs. 4.35 million for the period ended 30th September 2024 (31 March 2024: Nil) towards proposed Initial Public Offering (“IPO”) of its equity shares which will be pure Offer for Sale (“OFS”). These expenses primarily include payments for professional services such as legal, consultancy and other advisory services related to the IPO process.
2. **Additional Expenses Expected**: The IPO process is ongoing, and it is expected that additional cost and expenses will be incurred subsequent to the signing of these financial statements. These additional expenses are anticipated to include further professional fees, marketing & promotional costs, consultancy fees, regulatory fees, investment banker’s fees and commissions, Travel and lodging cost, and other incidental costs associated with the IPO. The quantum of such expenses will be determined based on the progression of the IPO process.

Note No: 15 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Number of Shares		Amount (Rs. in millions)	
	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Authorised Capital				
Equity shares of Rs. 5/- each*	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000	250.00	250.00
Issued Capital				
Equity share of Rs. 5/- each*	1,96,76,700	1,96,76,700	98.38	98.38
Subscribed and Fully Paid up				
Equity share of Rs. 5/- each*	1,96,76,700	1,96,76,700	98.38	98.38

In the EGM held on 7th July, 2018, Bonus shares were issued in the ratio of 8 equity shares for every 1 equity share held.

A Reconciliation of Number of Equity Shares Outstanding

Particulars	Number of Shares		Amount (Rs. in millions)	
	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	**1,96,76,700**	**1,96,76,700**	**98.38**	**98.38**
Add: Effect due to Share Split	-	-	-	-
Add: Effect due to Bonus Issue	-	-	-	-
Less: Cancelled during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**1,96,76,700**	**1,96,76,700**	**98.38**	**98.38**

B Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to Equity Shares.

The Company has one class of Equity Shares with a par value of Rs. 5/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in the proportion of their holding. The shareholders have the right to receive interim dividends declared by the Board of Directors and final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the Shareholders.

C Details and Shareholders holding more than 5% Equity Shares

Particulars	Number of Shares		Percentage (%)	
	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Equity shares of Rs 5/- each fully paid*				
Madhu Bhushan Khurana	98,67,780	1,08,67,780	50.15%	55.23%
Sidhartha Bhushan Khurana	38,54,680	28,44,680	19.59%	14.46%
Chand Khurana	16,43,700	16,43,700	8.35%	8.35%

*As per the records of the Company, including its register of members.

D Details of promoters' shareholding*

Particulars	Number of Shares		Percentage (%)	
	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Equity shares of Rs 5/- each fully paid				
Madhu Bhushan Khurana	98,67,780	1,08,67,780	50.15%	55.23%
Sidhartha Bhushan Khurana	38,54,680	28,44,680	19.59%	14.46%
Shilpa Arora	90,000	90,000	0.46%	0.46%

*Promoters here means Promoters as defined in Companies Act, 2013.

In the EGM held on 7th July, 2018, Bonus shares were issued in the ratio of 8 equity shares for every 1 equity share held.

Note No: 16 Other Equity

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus			Total
	Securities Premium	General Reserves	Retained Earnings	
As at 1st April, 2023	**-**	**82.74**	**3,198.53**	**3,281.27**
Addition:				
Profit for the year	-	-	572.27	572.27
Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	-	-	0.84	0.84
Less:				
Dividend	-	-	78.71	78.71
As at 31st March, 2024	**-**	**82.74**	**3,692.93**	**3,775.67**
As at 1st April, 2024	**-**	**82.74**	**3,692.93**	**3,775.67**
Addition:				
Profit for the year	-	-	335.14	335.14
Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	-	-	(0.25)	(0.25)
Less:				
Dividend	-	-	-	-
As at 30th Sept, 2024	**-**	**82.74**	**4,027.82**	**4,110.56**

Note No: 17 Non-Current Borrowings

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
At Amortised Cost		
Term Loans from Banks (Secured)		
Vehicle Loan	4.10	6.13
Other Term Loan	-	-
Total	**4.10**	**6.13**
Less: Current Maturities on Non Current Borrowings		
- Vehicle Loan	3.81	4.14
- Other Term Loan	-	-
Total	**3.81**	**4.14**
Total Non-Current Borrowings	**0.29**	**1.99**

A. Vehicle Loans

Security Terms:

Secured against hypothecation of specified vehicles of the company.

Interest Rates:

Applicable rate of interest is 7.90% to 8.50%

Repayment Terms:

Two vehicle loans are repayable within 39 and 60 equal monthly installments.

Note No: 18 Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Carried at Amortised Cost		
Security Deposit from Dealers	29.42	29.72
Total	**29.42**	**29.72**

Note No: 19 Non-Current Provisions

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Provision for Employee Benefits		
- Gratuity	37.62	35.15
- Leave Encashment	10.72	10.22
Total	**48.34**	**45.37**

Note No: 20 Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Impact of difference between Depreciation as per IT Act, 1961 and Companies Act, 2013	193.66	182.85
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	**193.66**	**182.85**
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Disallowance under the Income Tax Act, 1961	19.97	17.24
Total Deferred Tax Assets	**19.97**	**17.24**
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Asset)	**173.69**	**165.61**

Reconciliation of Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Impact of difference between Depreciation as per IT Act, 1961 and Companies Act, 2013		
Opening Balance	182.85	167.14
Movement during the year	10.81	15.71
Closing Balance	**193.66**	**182.85**
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Disallowance under the Income Tax Act, 1961		
Opening Balance	17.24	11.73
Movement during the year	2.73	5.51
Closing Balance	**19.97**	**17.24**
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Asset)	**173.69**	**165.61**

Note No: 21 Current Borrowings

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
At Amortised Cost		
Loan Repayable on Demand		
From Banks (Secured*)		
- Cash Credit	-	-
- Current Maturities on Borrowings from Banks (Refer Note No. 17)	3.81	4.14
Total	**3.81**	**4.14**

Overdraft limit of Rs 10 million has been sanctioned by HDFC Bank and balance against this overdraft limit as at year end is positive.
Overdraft limit of Rs 200 million has been sanctioned by HDFC Bank against FDR and balance against this overdraft limit as at year end is positive.

Note No: 22 Trade Payables

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
At Amortised Cost		
Dues owed to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises*	120.43	86.29
Dues owed to Other than MSMEs	413.30	219.30
Total	**533.73**	**305.59**

* The above information as required to be disclosed under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company (Refer Note No. 35)

Ageing of Trade Payables as at 30th Sept, 2024

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				TOTAL
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	119.40	0.33	-	-	119.73
(ii) Others	413.26	0.04	-	-	413.30
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	0.56	0.14	-	0.70
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**532.66**	**0.93**	**0.14**	**-**	**533.73**

Ageing of Trade Payables as at 31st March, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				TOTAL
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	85.59	0.70	-	-	86.29
(ii) Others	219.30	-	-	-	219.30
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**304.89**	**0.70**	**-**	**-**	**305.59**

Note No: 23 Other Current Financial Liabilities

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
At Amortised Cost		
Payables on purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	21.37	14.01
Employee Related Liabilities	62.52	84.21
Expenses Payable	80.73	59.10
Others Payable	0.18	1.86
Unpaid Dividend	2.07	2.07
Total	**166.87**	**161.25**

Note No: 24 Other Current Liabilities

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Advances received from Customers	49.22	59.12
Statutory Dues	48.89	87.53
Total	**98.11**	**146.65**

STUDDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Note No: 25 Current Provisions

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Provision for Employee Benefits		
- Gratuity	16.70	16.39
- Leave Encashment	5.25	2.48
Total	**21.95**	**18.87**

Note No: 26 Current Tax Liabilities

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Income Tax Payable	55.86	20.86
Total	**55.86**	**20.86**

Note No: 27 Revenue from operations

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Sale of Goods		
- Inland Sales	2,467.02	4,944.60
- Exports Sales	452.53	531.98
Total Sales	**2,919.55**	**5,476.58**
Less : Discount & Incentives	68.57	186.35
Net Sales	**2,850.98**	**5,290.23**

Note No: 28 Other Income

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Other income - operative		
Interest Income	25.80	36.69
Service Income-Domestic	1.77	1.97
Service Income-Export	7.30	2.60
Miscellaneous Income	1.44	3.46
Export Incentive	8.21	10.15
Profit on account of Currency Fluctuation	6.18	11.65
Other income - Non-operative		
Provision for Bad Debts written back	-	1.54
Gain on Investments carried at Fair Value through Profit & Loss	-	0.09
Total	**50.70**	**68.15**

Note No: 29 (Increase)/decrease in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work-in-Progress

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Inventory at the beginning of the year		
Finished Goods	176.67	109.52
Work in Progress	22.04	45.20
Total	**198.71**	**154.72**
Less: Inventory at the end of the year		
Finished Goods	204.90	176.67
Work in Progress	55.65	22.04
Total	**260.55**	**198.71**
Net (Increase)/Decrease	**(61.84)**	**(43.99)**

STUDDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Note No: 30 Employee Benefit Expenses

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	261.86	637.23
Contribution to Provident Fund & Other Fund	14.86	39.74
Employees Welfare Expenses	18.76	31.66
Total	**295.48**	**708.63**

Note No: 31 Finance Cost

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Interest on:		
- Term Loan	-	6.58
- Cash Credit / Overdraft	0.05	0.09
- Vehicle Loan	0.21	0.73
- Delayed Payment to MSME	1.65	0.96
- Dealer Security Deposit	0.69	1.29
- Lease Liability	3.77	6.40
- Others	0.00	-
Total	**6.37**	**16.05**

Note No: 32 Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment	84.44	157.84
Amortisation of Right of use assets	11.22	20.90
Amortisation of intangible assets	6.72	11.54
Total	**102.38**	**190.28**

Note No: 33 Other Expenses

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Labour Charges	212.26	267.28
Power & Fuel	143.33	242.18
Stores Consumed	68.54	117.54
Cartage Outward	156.75	265.86
Insurance Expenses	5.71	11.64
Repair and Maintenance		
- Plant & Machinery	30.87	57.03
- Building	1.81	39.10
- Others	4.55	5.58
Payment to Auditors	0.28	0.50
Legal & Professional Expenses	13.31	33.41
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenses	3.37	12.35
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	8.35	21.05
Security & housekeeping Exp	14.07	25.41
Commission on Sales	15.67	23.10
Advertisement & Sales Promotion	42.54	84.16
(Gain)/Loss on Sale of Assets	0.65	7.25
Bank Charges	0.62	1.27
Loss on Investments carried at Fair Value through Profit & Loss	0.00	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	33.54	79.15
Total	**756.22**	**1,293.86**

STUDDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED
Notes to Financial Information

Note No: 34 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by 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 dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares, unless the effect of potential dilutive equity share is antidilutive.

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

Particulars	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Profit after tax for calculation of EPS (Rs. In million) (A)	**335.14**	**572.27**
Number of equity shares	1,96,76,700	1,96,76,700
Add: Effect of Bonus issue*	1,96,76,700	1,96,76,700
Number of equity shares for calculating basic & diluted EPS (B)	**3,93,53,400**	**3,93,53,400**
Face Value per share (Amount in Rs.)	5.00	5.00
Basic Earning per share (Amount in Rs.) (A/B)	**8.52**	**14.54**
Diluted Earning per share (Amount in Rs.) (A/B)	**8.52**	**14.54**

*Bonus Shares have been issued in the ratio of 1:1 in the EGM held on 17th December, 2024, EPS has been restated as per Ind-AS 33.

Note No: 35 Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
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 MSME	120.43	86.29
- Interest due on above	-	-
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.	1.65	0.96
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.	-	-

Note No: 36 Segment Information

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of "manufacturing and sale of helmets and two wheeler accessories" which in context of Ind AS 108 "Segment Reporting" as referred to in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 is considered as the only Business Segment.

Note No: 37 Disclosure relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure

In light of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 the Company has carried out the following expenses on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities aggregating to Rs. 3.37 millions as on 30th Sep, 2024 :-

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
(i) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	3.37	12.35

*The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) budget for FY 2024-25 is ₹10.88 million. As of September 30, 2024, the Company has incurred ₹3.37 million and remaining amount is planned for utilization during the rest of the financial year.

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Paid	Unspent at Year end	Total
(ii) Amount to be spent during the year ending on 30th Sept, 2024:			
1. Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
2. On purposes other than 1 above	3.37	-	3.37
(iii) Amount to be spent during the year ending on 31st March, 2024:			
1. Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
2. On purposes other than 1 above	12.35	-	12.35

Nature of Activities taken under CSR :

Activities related to Preventive Healthcare, Education, Environmental Sustainability, Contribution to Prime Minister National Relief Fund.

Note No: 38 Related Party Disclosures

The list of related parties as identified by the management is as under:

Wholly Owned Foreign Subsidiary Company:

- SMK EUROPE-UNIPESSOAL, LDA*

*During the FY 23-24, the company has liquidated its investment in WOS, SMK EUROPE-UNIPESSOAL, LDA

- Bikerz US Inc

*On 22.07.2024, the Company has purchased 100% shares of Bikerz US Inc from Bikerz Inc. Thus, Bikerz US Inc became WOS of Studds Accessories Limited w.e.f. 09.08.2024.

Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence

- Studds Foundation
- Bikerz INC (formerly known as Studds Canada)
- Bikerz US INC

Key Management Personnel & their Relatives:

- Mr. Madhu Bhushan Khurana	Chairman and Managing Director
- Mrs. Chand Khurana	Wife of Chairman and Managing Director
- Mr. Sidhartha Bhushan Khurana	Managing Director
- Mrs. Garima Khurana	Wife of Managing Director
- Mrs. Shilpa Arora	Daughter of Chairman and Managing Director (Whole-time director w.e.f. 24.08.2024)
- Mrs. Pallavi Saluja	Independent Director
- Mr. Shanker Dev Choudhry	Independent Director
- Mr. Pankaj Duhan	Independent Director
- Mr. Manish Mehta	Chief Financial Officer
- Mr. Hitesh Wadhera (resigned w.e.f. 11/11/2023)	Company Secretary
- Mrs. Asha Mittal (appointed w.e.f. 02/03/2024)	Company Secretary

Following transactions were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business during the period ended 30th Sep, 2024 and year ended 31st Mar, 2024:-

(Rs. in millions)

S. No.	Name of the Party	Nature of Transaction	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
1	**Enterprise with Significant Influence**			
	Bikerz US INC	Sale of Goods	15.22	11.08
		Marketing Support Services availed	0.90	0.91
		Balance Receivable/(Payable)	14.53	5.80
	Bikerz INC	Purchase of 100% Shares of Bikerz US Inc.	25.61	-
	SMK EUROPE-UNIPESSOAL, LDA	Proceeds on account of Liquidation of Investment	-	25.82
2	**Key Management Personnel & their Relatives**			
	Mr. Madhu Bhushan Khurana	**Director's Remuneration:**		
		- Short-term employee benefits*	7.57	34.42
		- Dividend	-	43.47
		- Balance Receivable/(Payable)	(0.75)	(13.25)
	Mrs. Chand Khurana	**Salary:**		
		- Short-term employee benefits	1.91	3.55
		- Dividend	-	6.57
		- Balance Receivable/(Payable)	(0.30)	(0.19)
	Mr. Sidhartha Bhushan Khurana	**Director's Remuneration:**		
		- Short-term employee benefits*	8.52	34.46
		- Dividend	-	11.38
		- Balance Receivable/(Payable)	(0.09)	(13.02)
	Mrs. Garima Khurana	**Salary:**		
		- Short-term employee benefits	1.00	1.89
		- Dividend	-	0.14
		- Balance Receivable/(Payable)	(0.17)	(0.01)
	Mrs. Shilpa Arora	**Director's Remuneration:**		
		- Short-term employee benefits	0.61	-
		- Dividend	-	0.36
		- Balance Receivable/(Payable)	(0.61)	-
	Mrs. Pallavi Saluja	Sitting Fees	0.04	0.07
	Mr. Shanker Dev Choudhry	Sitting Fees	0.04	0.05
	Mr. Pankaj Duhan	Sitting Fees	0.03	0.04
	Mr. Manish Mehta	Salary	2.24	4.68
	Mr. Hitesh Wadhera	Salary	-	2.07
	Mrs. Asha Mittal	Salary	0.69	0.27

***Provision for payment of Commission to Directors has not been taken into account for the period ending 30th Sep., 2024.**

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs through banking channel. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the period and year ended 30th Sep, 2024 and 31st March, 2024 the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Note No: 39 Commitments and Contingencies

(i) Commitments (Net of Advances)

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for are as follows:-

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	14.56	14.57

(ii) Contingent Liabilities

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Service Tax demand	3.17	3.17
Goods and Services Tax demand	-	2.75
Goods and Services Tax demand - FY 18-19	3.30	3.30
Income Tax demand - AY 20-21	5.10	4.55
Bank Guarantees/Letter of Credits	20.27	37.10
Claims against the company lodged by various parties (Includes Labour & Vendors)	1.18	2.47

(a) It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings.

(b) The company does not expect any material financial impact in respect of the above contingent liabilities.
(c) There are certain cases against the company, the amount of which can not be quantified.

Note No: 40 Employee Benefits

(A) Defined Contribution Plans as per Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits:

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plan recognised as expense is as under:

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund & Pension*	11.46	29.98
Employer's Contribution to ESI*	2.98	8.66

*Included in Contribution to provident and other funds under Employee Benefits Expense(Refer Note No. 30).

(B) Defined Benefit Plans and Other Long Term Benefits as per Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits:

The Company has defined benefit plan namely Gratuity plan which is governed by payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and other long term benefits namely Leave Encashment. The liability for both the defined benefit plan is computed using the projected unit credit method by a qualified actuary. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service.

I. Disclosures in Respect of Gratuity:

(i) Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation: (Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Present value of obligation as at the beginning	51.55	45.44
Interest Cost	1.82	3.27
Past Service Cost	-	-
Current Service Cost	3.30	5.94
Benefits Paid	(2.67)	(1.98)
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (Gain)/Loss	0.33	(1.12)
Present Value of Obligation as at the end	**54.33**	**51.55**
Current Liability	**16.70**	**16.39**
Non-Current Liability	**37.63**	**35.16**

(ii) Fair Value of Plan Assets: (Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the beginning	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
Employer's Contribution	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Actuarial Gains/(Losses)	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the end	-	-

(iii) Assets and Liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet: (Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Present Value of Obligation at the end	54.33	51.55
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end	-	-
Amount recognised in Balance Sheet	**54.33**	**51.55**

(iv) Net Employee Benefit Expense (recognized in Employee Cost): (Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Current Service Cost	3.30	5.94
Past Service Cost	-	-
Net Interest Cost on Net Defined Benefit Liability	1.82	3.27
Net Benefit Expense recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	**5.12**	**9.21**

(v) Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income: **(Rs. in millions)**

Particulars	**Period ended 30th Sept, 2024**	**Year Ended 31st March, 2024**
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss arising from:		
Effect of experience adjustment (Gains)/Losses	(0.33)	(1.40)
Difference in Present Value of Obligations	0.67	0.27
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**0.34**	**(1.13)**

(vi) Funding Pattern **(Rs. in millions)**

Particulars	**Period ended 30th Sept, 2024**	**Year Ended 31st March, 2024**
	Nil	Nil

(vii) The principal assumptions used in determining defined benefit obligations are shown below:

Particulars	**Period ended 30th Sept, 2024**	**Year Ended 31st March, 2024**
Discount Rate	6.99%	7.24%
Attrition Rate	12.00%	12.00%
Salary Growth Rate	10.00%	10.00%
Mortality Rate	IAL 2012-14	IAL 2012-14

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

(viii) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption

(a) Discount Rate **(Rs. in millions)**

Particulars	**Period ended 30th Sept, 2024**	**Year Ended 31st March, 2024**
Change in assumption (1 % p.a. increase)		
Impact on defined benefit obligation	(2.55)	(2.38)
Change in assumption (1 % p.a. decrease)		
Impact on defined benefit obligation	2.85	2.66

(b) Salary growth rate **(Rs. in millions)**

Particulars	**Period ended 30th Sept, 2024**	**Year Ended 31st March, 2024**
Change in assumption (2 % p.a. increase)		
Impact on defined benefit obligation	5.75	5.37
Change in assumption (2 % p.a. decrease)		
Impact on defined benefit obligation	(4.81)	(4.50)

(c) Attrition Rate **(Rs. in millions)**

Particulars	**Period ended 30th Sept, 2024**	**Year Ended 31st March, 2024**
Change in assumption (2 % p.a. increase)		
Impact on defined benefit obligation	(1.13)	(0.98)
Change in assumption (2 % p.a. decrease)		
Impact on defined benefit obligation	1.36	1.17

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 k
at the end of the reporting period.

(ix) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

Expected benefit payments are as follows: **(Rs. in millions)**

Particulars	**Period ended 30th Sept, 2024**	**Year Ended 31st March, 2024**
Within the next 12 months	16.85	16.54
Between 2 and 5 years	17.44	16.58
Between 5 and 10 years	16.09	14.92
After 10 years	33.54	32.46

(x) Risk exposure

The gratuity scheme is a final salary Defined Benefit Plan that provides for lump sum payment made on exit either by way of retirement, death, disability, voluntary witl defined on the basis of final salary and the period of service and paid as lump sum at exit. The plan design means the risk commonly affecting the liabilities and the fina to be:-

(a) Interest rate risk: The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds, if bond yield fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend

(b) Salary inflation risk: Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

(c) Demographic risk: This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirem decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is im withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to long career employee.

II. Disclosures in Respect of Leave Encashment and Compensated Absences (Unfunded):

(a) Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation: **(Rs. in millions)**

Particulars	**Period ended 30th Sept, 2024**	**Year Ended 31st March, 2024**
Present Value of Obligation as at the beginning	12.41	12.92
Current Service Cost	4.27	7.27
Interest Cost	0.43	0.69
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (Gain)/Loss	(0.13)	(1.50)
Benefits Paid	(1.02)	(6.97)
Present Value of Obligation as at the end	**15.96**	**12.41**
Current Liability	5.25	2.20
Non-Current Liability	**10.71**	**10.21**

(b) Net Employee Benefit Expense (recognized in Employee Cost): **(Rs. in millions)**

Particulars	**Period ended 30th Sept, 2024**	**Year Ended 31st March, 2024**
Current Service Cost	4.27	7.27
Past Service Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	0.43	0.69
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (Gain)/Loss	(0.13)	(1.50)
Net benefit expense recognized in statement of Profit and Loss	4.57	6.46

(c) The principal assumptions used in determining defined benefit obligations are shown below:

Particulars	**Period ended 30th Sept, 2024**	**Year Ended 31st March, 2024**
Discount Rate	6.99%	7.24%
Attrition Rate	12.00%	12.00%
Salary Growth Rate	10.00%	10.00%
Mortality Rate	IAL 2012-14	IAL 2012-14

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as su employment market.

(d) Reconciliation of Fair Value of Assets and Obligation: **(Rs. in millions)**

Particulars	**Period ended 30th Sept, 2024**	**Year Ended 31st March, 2024**
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end	-	-
Present Value Obligation at the end	15.96	12.41
Amount Recognised in Balance Sheet	**15.96**	**12.41**

Note No: 41 Lease related disclosures

The Company has leases for office buildings, warehouses and manufacturing facilities. With the exception of short-term leases, leases of low-value underlying assets and leases with variable lease payments, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. Variable lease payments which do not depend on an index or a rate are excluded from the initial measurement of the lease liability and right of use assets. 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 sublease the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. Some leases contain an option to extend the lease for a further term. The Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security. For leases over office buildings and other 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. Further, the Company is required to pay maintenance fees in accordance with the lease contracts.

A) Lease payments not included in measurement of lease liability

The expense relating to payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability is as follows: **(Rs. in millions)**

Particulars	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Short term leases & low value assets	-	-
Total	-	-

B) Lease under Ind AS 116 for the year ended 30th Sep, 2024

The Detail of the Right-of-Use assets held by the Company is as follows: **(Rs. in millions)**

Particulars	Depreciation charge for the year	Net carrying amount
Building & Warehousing facilities	11.22	67.34
Total	**11.22**	**67.34**

C) Amount recognised in Statements of Profit & Loss: **(Rs. in millions)**

Particulars	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	11.22	20.90
Interest on lease liabilities	3.77	6.40
Rental expenses relating to short term leases and Low value assets	-	-
Total	**14.99**	**27.30**

D) Amount recognised in Statements of cash flows: **(Rs. in millions)**

Particulars	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Total Cash out flow for the leases	(8.10)	71.37

E) The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at 1st April, 2024 is 9%.

F) Maturity of lease liabilities

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future minimum lease payments were as follows:

(Rs. in millions)

31st March, 2024	Minimum lease payments due			Total
	Within 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 Years	
Lease payments	25.82	21.77	38.59	86.18
Interest expense	5.75	4.09	2.91	12.75
Net present values	**20.07**	**17.68**	**35.68**	**73.43**

Note No: 42 Fair Values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments:

A. Financial Assets

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	30th Sept, 2024		31st March, 2024	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Non-Current Investments*	25.67	25.67	0.12	0.12
Trade Receivables	416.46	416.46	283.64	283.64
Cash & Cash Equivalents	392.60	392.60	355.72	355.72
Other Bank Balances	190.27	190.27	229.81	229.81
Other Financial Assets	230.07	230.07	39.91	39.91
Total Financial Assets	**1,255.07**	**1,255.07**	**909.20**	**909.20**

* Does not include investments in subsidiary which are measured at cost in accordance with Ind AS 101 and Ind AS 27.

B. Financial Liabilities

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	30th Sept, 2024		31st March, 2024	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Non-Current Borrowings	0.29	0.29	1.99	1.99
Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities	29.42	29.42	29.72	29.72
Current Borrowings	3.81	3.81	4.14	4.14
Trade Payables	533.73	533.73	305.59	305.59
Other Current Financial Liabilities	166.87	166.87	161.25	161.25
Total Financial Liabilities	**734.12**	**734.12**	**502.69**	**502.69**

C. Fair value measurement hierarchy for Assets and Liabilities

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.

The Company categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement which are described as follows:-

Level 1

Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2

Inputs are inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included within level 1 for the asset or liability.

Level 3

Inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting significant modifications to observable related market data or Company's assumptions about pricing by market participants.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities:-

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	30th Sept, 2024	31st March, 2024
Financial Assets	-	-
Financial investments as FVTPL	-	-
Investment in Quoted Shares (Level 1)	0.11	0.12
Investment in Unquoted Shares (Level 1)	25.56	-

The management assessed that fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other bank balances, other current financial assets, trade payables and other current financial liabilities approximates their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair values of security deposits and borrowings are considered to be the same as their fair values, as there is an immaterial change in the lending rates.

There have been no transfer from one level to another level of valuation during the above periods.

Note No: 43 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company’s principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, security deposits and employee liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company’s operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company’s principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, investment in equity shares and other receivables that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company’s senior management has assigned the responsibility to oversee the management of these risks to its treasury team. The treasury team assesses the financial risks and takes appropriate action to mitigate those risks. The treasury team provides assurance to the Company’s senior management that the Company’s financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company’s policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market Risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and investment in equity shares.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at 30th Sep, 2024 and 31st March, 2024.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity, other post-retirement obligations and other provisions.

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks.

Interest Rate Risk

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

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company’s profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Increase/decrease in basis points	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
INR Loans*	+ 100 Basis Points	-	-
INR Loans*	- 100 Basis Points	-	-

*Does not include those loans whose rate of Interest is fixed.

Foreign Currency Risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company’s exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company’s operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

Foreign Currency Exposure that have not been hedged by derivative Instrument are given below.

(Rs. in millions)

Liabilities/Assets	FOREIGN CURRENCY	
	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Liabilities		
USD	0.73	1.02
EURO	0.13	0.27
Assets		
USD	1.93	0.79
EURO	0.14	0.17

(Rs. in millions)

Liabilities/Assets	INR	
	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Liabilities		
USD	61.09	85.09
EURO	12.47	24.74
Assets		
USD	161.85	65.57
EURO	13.09	15.00

Foreign Currency Sensitivity
The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in exchange rates of USD and EURO, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company’s profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Company’s exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is as under:

(Rs. in millions)

Currency	Cha	Effect on profit before tax for the y 30th Sept, 2024	31st March, 2024
USD	Appreciation in INR by 5%	(5.04)	0.98
USD	Depreciation in INR by 5%	5.04	(0.98)
EURO	Appreciation in INR by 5%	(0.03)	0.49
EURO	Depreciation in INR by 5%	0.03	(0.49)

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) including deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is being driven by Company’s established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on historical data of credit losses. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in the notes. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

The management believes that the trade receivables as on 30th Sep, 2024 and 31st March, 2024 are not subject to any further credit risk. Accordingly, no new credit losses are being accounted for.

Ageing of Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 30th Sept, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
0-6 Months	414.16	277.18
6-12 Months	0.52	4.22
More than 12 months	1.78	2.24
Total	**416.46**	**283.64**

Balances with Banks

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company’s treasury department in accordance with the Company’s policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty’s potential failure to make payments.

The Company’s maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 30th Sep, 2024 and 31st March, 2024 is the carrying amounts of balances with banks.

Liquidity Risk

The Company’s objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of long term bank loans and short term borrowings etc. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.
The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company’s financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(Rs. in millions)

Nature of Liability	Up to 1 Year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at 30th Sept, 2024				
Borrowings	-	0.29	-	0.29
Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities	-	29.42	-	29.42
Lease Liabilities	20.08	53.35	-	73.43
Current Borrowings	3.81	-	-	3.81
Trade Payables	533.73	-	-	533.73
Other Current Financial Liabilities	166.87	-	-	166.87
Total	**724.50**	**83.06**	**-**	**807.55**

(Rs. in millions)

Nature of Liability	Up to 1 Year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at 31st March, 2024				
Borrowings	-	1.99	-	1.99
Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities	-	29.72	-	29.72
Lease Liabilities	18.94	62.59	-	81.53
Current Borrowings	4.14	-	-	4.14
Trade Payables	305.59	-	-	305.59
Other Current Financial Liabilities	161.25	-	-	161.25
Total	**489.92**	**94.30**	**-**	**584.22**

Note No: 44 Capital Management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. The Company includes within net debt borrowings & trade payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	**As at 30th Sept, 2024**	**As at 31st March, 2024**
Borrowings	4.10	6.13
Lease Liabilities	73.43	81.53
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	392.60	355.72
Net Debt (A)*	-	-
Equity (B)	**4,208.94**	**3,874.05**
Net Debt/ Equity Ratio (A/B)	-	-

* Net debt, if negative, is restricted to Nil.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company’s capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing.

Note No:45 Analytical Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 30th Sep, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024	% of variance	Reasons
a. Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.83	2.05	(10.73)	
b. Net Debt-Equity Ratio	Debt	Shareholders' Equity	0.02	0.02	-	
c. Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings Available for Debt	Debt Service	26.49	2.37	1,017.72	Repayment of term loan
d. Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit after Taxes	Average Shareholders' Equity	16.58%	15.78%	5.07	
e. Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	5.80	6.34	(8.52)	
f. Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Average Trade Receivable	16.29	17.74	(8.17)	
g. Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	6.47	7.47	(13.39)	
h. Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Average Working Capital	7.84	10.97	(28.53)	Due to increase in Current Assets
i. Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Net Sales	11.76%	10.82%	8.69	
j. Return on Capital employed	Earnings before taxes	Capital Employed	20.68%	18.89%	9.48	
k. Return on investment.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Note No: 46 Relationship with Struck off companies
The company does not have any transaction with companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013.

Note No: 47 Benami Properties
The Company does not have any Benami Property held in its name or in the name of any other person/company. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

Note No: 48 Wilful Defaulter
The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

Note No: 49 Undisclosed Income
There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (Such as search or survey), that has not been recorded in books of accounts.

Note No: 50 Crypto Currency
The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or virtual currency during the year.

Note No: 51 Registration or Satisfaction of Charges
The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction of charges, which is yet to be registered with registrar of companies beyond the statutory period.

Note No: 52 Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements
The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an impact on current or previous financial year.

Note No: 53 Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium
The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities(intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:

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.

The Company has not received any fund from any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities(intermediaries) 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 Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

Note No: 54 Compliance with number of layers of companies:
The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

Note No: 55 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's Standalone financial information requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. These include recognition and measurement of financial instruments, estimates of useful lives and residual value of Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets, valuation of inventories, measurement of recoverable amounts of cash-generating units, measurement of employee benefits, actuarial assumptions, provisions etc.

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. The Company continually evaluates these estimates and assumptions based on the most recently available information. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

A. Judgments
In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

Lease
Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on lease-by-lease basis. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

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

(i) Contingent liabilities
The 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. The Company evaluates the obligation through Probable, Possible or Remote model ('PPR'). In making the evaluation for PPR, the Company take into consideration the Industry perspective, legal and technical view, availability of documentation/agreements, interpretation of the matter, independent opinion from professionals (specific matters) etc. which can vary based on subsequent events. The Company provides the liability in the books for probable cases, while possible cases are shown as contingent liability. The remote cases are disclosed in the Standalone financial information.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets
The impairment provisions for trade receivables are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation based on the company's past history and other factors at the end of each reporting period.

(iii) Impairment of Assets
An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. In calculating the value in use, certain assumptions are required to be made in respect of highly uncertain matters, including management's expectations of growth in EBITDA, long term growth rates; and the selection of discount rates to reflect the risks involved.

(iv) Gratuity benefits

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan 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 complexity of 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.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds, and extrapolated maturity corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

(v) Taxes

Provision for tax liabilities require judgments on the interpretation of tax legislation, developments in case law and the potential outcomes of tax audits and appeals which may be subject to significant uncertainty. Therefore the actual results may vary from expectations resulting in adjustments to provisions, the valuation of deferred tax liabilities, cash tax settlements and therefore the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

Note No: 56 Distributions Made and Proposed

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Period ended 30th Sept, 2024	Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders:		
Interim Dividend (Including Dividend Tax) (Rs. in millions) (A)	-	-
Per Share Dividend (Amount in Rs.)	-	-
Proposed Dividend (Rs. in millions) (B)*	-	78.71
Per Share Dividend (Amount in Rs.)	-	4.00
Total Dividend (A+B)		**78.71**

The Board had recommended annual dividend @ 80% on paid up share capital of the company i.e. Rs. 4 per paid up equity share for the FY 23-24 in AGM held on 30.09.24 and the same was approved by the members. The payment of the same was made in Oct, 2024.

Note No: 57: Events occuring after the reporting period

1.Mrs. Deepshika Singla & Mr. Shishira Rudrappa have been appointed as Independent Directors w.e.f. 15th November, 2024 and Mrs. Pallavi Saluja & Mr. Shanker Dev Choudhary have resigned from the position of Independent Directors w.e.f. 21st November, 2024.

2. The company has received a Show Cause Notice (SCN) from Goods and Service Tax (GST), Faridabad for FY 2020-21 carrying a demand of Rs. 32,56,502 (Including Interest & Penalty of Rs. 2,96,046). The company is in the process of filing the reply of the said SCN.

3. The company has issued Bonus shares in ratio of 1:1 i.e one new equity share bearing face value of ₹ 5 each for every one existing fully paid equity share bearing face value of ₹ 5 each, in the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting (EGM) held on 17th December, 2024.

Note No: 58

Previous year figures have been rearranged or regrouped, wherever necessary.

As per our report of even date attached

For Rajan Chhabra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 009520N

CA Rajan Chhabra
Partner
M No. : 088276

Place: Faridabad
Date: 24th December, 2024

For and on behalf of Board
STUDDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED

Madhu Bhushan Khurana
Chairman and
Managing Director
DIN:00172770

Sidhartha Bhushan Khurana
Managing Director
DIN: 00172788

Manish Mehta
Chief Financial Officer

Asha Mittal
Company Secretary

1. Corporate Information

STUDDS ACCESSORIES LIMITED ("the Company") is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The registered office of the company is located at 918, Sector 68, IMT Faridabad, 121004, Haryana.

Studds Accessories Limited is one of the leading manufacturers and exporters of Helmets & two-wheeler accessories in India. The product range of the Company includes helmets and two-Wheeler Accessories.

2. Basis of Preparation, Measurement and Material Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Preparation and Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle, paragraph 66 and 69 of Ind AS 1 and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of the current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

The financial statements are presented in INR, the functional currency of the Company. Items included in the financial statements of the Company are recorded using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the 'functional currency').

The financial statements of the Company for the period ended 30th September 2024 were approved for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on 24th December 2024.

Basis of measurement

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain class of financial assets/liabilities, share based payments and net liability for defined benefit plans that are measured at fair value.

(b) Key Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Continuous evaluation is done on the estimation and judgements based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are included in the following notes:

(a) Measurement of defined benefit obligations
(b) Measurement and likelihood of the occurrence of provisions and contingencies
(c) Recognition of deferred tax assets/liabilities.
(d) Key assumptions used in discounted cash flow projections
(e) Impairment of Goodwill and Intangible assets
(f) Indefinite useful life of certain intangible assets
(g) Measurement of Lease liabilities and Right of Use Asset
(h) Fair valuation of assets acquired, and liabilities assumed as part of business combination

(c) Current versus non-current classification

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

- An **asset** is treated as **current** when it is: -
  - expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle, or
  - held primarily for the purpose of trading, or
  - expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
  - cash or cash equivalents, unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

- The Company classifies **all other Assets** as **non-current**.

- A **liability** is treated as **current** when it is: -
  - expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle, or
  - held primarily for the purpose of trading, or
  - due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
  - there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

- The Company classifies **all other liabilities** as **non-current**.

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

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

(d) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when control of the products being sold is transferred to our customer and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations. The Performance Obligations in our contracts are fulfilled at the time of dispatch, delivery or upon formal customer acceptance depending on customer terms.

Revenue is measured on the basis of contracted price, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government such as goods and services tax, etc. Accumulated experience is used to estimate the provision for such discounts and rebates. Revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable a material reversal will not occur.

Our customers have the contractual right to return goods only when authorized by the Company. An estimate is made of goods that will be returned and a liability is recognized for this amount using a best estimate based on accumulated experience.
Income from services rendered is recognized based on agreements/arrangements with the customers as the service is performed and there are no unfulfilled obligations.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

(e) Expenditure

Expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis.

(f) Foreign Currency

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

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognized in statements of profit or loss.

Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items is recognized in line with the gain or loss of the item that gave rise to the translation differences (translation differences on items whose gain or loss is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income, or the Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or the Statement of Profit and Loss respectively).

(g) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) are stated at cost of acquisition or construction, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of tangible asset includes purchase cost (net of rebates and discounts) including any import duties and non-refundable taxes, and any directly attributable costs on making the asset ready for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. The other repairs and maintenance of revenue are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they have incurred.

Capital work in progress is stated at Cost less Impairment. Plant and equipment are stated at Cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such a 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. Freehold land is not depreciated.

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 recognized 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 recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using straight-line method on a pro-rata basis from the date on which each asset is ready for its intended use to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is provided on estimated useful lives, as specified in Part “C” of the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized 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 income statement when the asset is derecognized.

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 with definite useful life acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at Cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at Cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The Cost of Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life which is as follows. Residual Value is considered as Nil in the below cases:

Nature of Assets	**Estimated Useful Life**
Computer software	6 years
Trademarks	Over the useful life of underlying assets
Technical Know-How	Over the useful life of underlying assets

The amortization period and method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is materially different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly.

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 recognized in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

(i) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost includes interest expense as per Effective Interest Rate (EIR).

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset until such time that the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a project, the amount capitalized represents the actual borrowing costs incurred. Where surplus funds are available out of money borrowed specifically to finance projects, the income generated from such current investments is deducted from the total capitalized borrowing cost. Where the funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalized is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the company during the period/year. Capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to profit and loss during the extended periods when the active development on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

(j) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, less any provisions for obsolescence. Cost is determined on the following basis: -

Raw Materials are recorded at cost on a weighted average cost formula.
Stores & spares are recorded at cost on a weighted average cost formula.
Finished goods and work-in-process are valued at raw material cost + cost of conversion and attributable proportion of manufacturing overhead incurred in bringing inventories to its present location and condition.
Scrap is valued at net realizable value.
Machinery spares (other than those qualified to be capitalized as PPE and depreciated accordingly) are charged to profit and loss on consumption.

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

(k) Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions

Provisions are recognized 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. 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 liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent Assets

Contingent asset being a possible asset that arises from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, is not recognized but disclosed in the financial statements.

(l) Employee Benefits

Short-Term Obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled within the operating cycle after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are recognized in the period in which the related services are rendered and are measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid.

Other Long-Term Employee Benefit Obligations

Liabilities for leave encashment and compensated absences which are not expected to be settled wholly within the operating cycle after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows which are expected to be paid using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period on Government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurement as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in profit or loss.

Post-Employment Obligations

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company has defined benefit plans namely gratuity for employees. The liability or asset recognized in the balance sheet in respect of gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.
The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in profit or loss.

Re-measurement of gains and losses arising from experience, adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company has defined contribution plans for post retirements benefits, namely, Employee Provident Fund Scheme administered through Provident Fund Commissioner. The Company's contribution is charged to revenue every year. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The Company's contribution to State Plans, namely the Employees' State Insurance Fund and Employees' Pension Scheme are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss every year.

(m) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise of cash at banks and cash in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(n) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprise of current income tax and deferred tax. It is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to a business combination or to an item which is recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current Tax
Current tax is the expected tax payable/receivable on the taxable income/loss for the year using applicable tax rates for the relevant period, and any adjustment to taxes in respect of previous years. Interest expenses and penalties, if any, related to income tax are included in finance costs and other expenses respectively. Interest Income, if any, related to income tax is included in other income.

Deferred Tax
Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profits. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and tax losses incurred to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.
The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the assets realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax for the year
Current and deferred tax are recognized in statement of profit & loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the income taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(o) Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for Land and Buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

(i) The contract involves the use of an identified asset
(ii) The Company has substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
(iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short term leases) and leases of low value assets. These short-term and leases of low value assets, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Right-of use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

A lease liability is remeasured upon the occurrence of certain events such as a change in the lease term or a change in an index or rate used to determine lease payments. The remeasurement normally also adjusts the leased assets.

Lease liability and ROU assets have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

(p) 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 assets or cash-generating units (CGU) fair valueless 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 Company of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing 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 net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. 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.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such an indication exists, the Company estimates the assets or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized 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 recognized. 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 recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

(q) Development expenses

As per Ind AS 38, Intangible assets are recognized only when the future economic benefits which are attributable to the asset can be recognized. Development expenses for which the future economic benefits could be ascertained have been capitalized and the rest has been shown in the Profit and Loss Account.

(r) Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures certain financial instruments 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 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 is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the standalone financial information are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is material 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 material to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is material to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the standalone financial information on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is material 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.

(s) 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 and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Subsequently, financial instruments are measured according to the category in which they are classified.

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets (other than equity investment in subsidiaries) are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognized at cost. 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 recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the assets.

Subsequent measurement

All recognized financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortized cost using the effective interest method or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of Financial Assets
Classification of financial assets depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:
- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortized cost unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option:
- Business model test: the objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows.
- Cash flow characteristic test: the contractual term of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through other comprehensive incomes unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option:
- The business model test: the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting cash flows and selling financial assets.
- Cash flow characteristic test: the contractual term of the financial asset gives rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture:
Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investment in Other Entities at fair value through Profit or loss (FVTPL)
Investment in equity instruments other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are classified at fair value through profit or loss, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Financial assets that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset that meets the amortized cost criteria or fair value through Other comprehensive income criteria may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets and liabilities or recognizing the gains or losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets which are fair valued through profit or loss are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on Remeasurement recognized in profit or loss.

Trade & Other Receivables
Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequently, these assets are held at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method net of any expected credit losses. The EIR is the rate that discounts estimated future cash income through the expected life of financial instrument.

Impairment of Financial Assets
The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the following:
- financial assets measured at amortized cost
- financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:
- the twelve month expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instruments that are possible within twelve months after the reporting date); or
- full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that results from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Derecognition of Financial Assets
A financial asset is derecognized only when:
- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients or
- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset has expired

<u>Financial Liabilities</u>

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortized cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit and loss. In the case of trade payables, they are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently, these liabilities are held at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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

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

Trade and Other Payables
Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods or services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid.

Borrowings
Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

The difference between the carrying amount of financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the Statement of Profit Loss.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities
The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

Offsetting Financial Instruments
Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

(t) Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity 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 for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(u) Dividend Distribution:

Dividends paid are recognized in the period in which the interim dividends are approved by the Board of Directors of the Company, or in respect of the final dividend when approved by shareholders of the Company.

(v) Recent pronouncements:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the period ended September 30, 2024. MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the company.

(w) Previous year's figures have been rearranged or regrouped wherever necessary.