

Ardee Engineering Limited
(formerly known as Ardee Engineering Private Limited)
(CIN: U29100TG2020PLC141953)
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024
(All amounts are Rs. in Million, except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022
Assets				
Non-current assets				
a) Property, plant and equipment	6	757.51	304.50	181.89
b) Right-of-use assets	8	19.46	20.02	27.51
c) Intangible assets	9	1.84	0.47	-
d) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	10	5.45	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	14	80.65	39.90	-
(iii) Other financial assets	11	24.28	44.93	36.90
e) Deferred tax assets (net)	33	28.89	35.40	25.65
Total non-current assets		918.08	445.22	271.95
Current assets				
a) Inventories	13	683.53	446.56	324.46
b) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	10	7.96	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	14	1,477.98	799.85	707.24
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	15	1.08	250.59	0.41
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	16	242.27	34.09	26.32
(v) Other financial assets	11	1,029.21	486.44	347.85
c) Current tax assets (net)	24	-	0.89	0.22
d) Other current assets	12	260.12	103.58	123.66
Total current assets		3,702.15	2,122.00	1,530.16
Total assets		4,620.23	2,567.22	1,802.11
Equity and Liabilities				
Equity				
a) Equity share capital	17	200.00	190.00	90.00
b) Other equity	18	671.70	141.31	30.78
Total equity		871.70	331.31	120.78
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	19	371.71	154.81	212.38
(ii) Lease liabilities	8	10.26	12.95	19.87
b) Provisions	23	13.03	10.22	10.03
Total non-current liabilities		395.00	177.98	242.28
Current liabilities				
a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	19	1,478.88	878.11	534.53
(ii) Lease liabilities	8	11.52	9.32	9.08
(iii) Trade payables	20	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,028.37	348.70	186.43
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		670.00	457.22	340.75
(iv) Other financial liabilities	21	77.98	15.75	11.95
b) Provisions	23	1.91	1.38	0.76
c) Other current liabilities	22	79.90	347.45	355.55
d) Current tax liabilities (net)	24	4.97	-	-
Total current liabilities		3,353.53	2,057.93	1,439.05
Total liabilities		3,748.53	2,235.91	1,681.33
Total equity and liabilities		4,620.23	2,567.22	1,802.11

See accompanying notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

1-47

As per our report of even date attached

For C Venkat Krishna & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 0045995

P.V.N. Sastry
Partner
Membership No. 029098



For M S K C & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 0015955

Tarun Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 231741



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Ardee Engineering Limited
(formerly known as Ardee Engineering Private Limited)

M. Chandra Sekhar
Chandra Sekhar Moturu
Managing Director
DIN 02010969

Krishna Kumari Moturu
Krishna Kumari Moturu
Chief Financial Officer
DIN 10376709

Place: Hyderabad
Date: September 17, 2024

Ragdeep Moturu
Ragdeep Moturu
Whole-time Director
DIN 07587747

Disha Jindal
Disha Jindal
Company Secretary
Membership No. A65058



Ardee Engineering Limited

(formerly known as Ardee Engineering Private Limited)

(CIN: U29100TG2020PLC141953)

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are Rs. in Million, except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations			
Other income	25	6,209.90	3,312.52
Total Income	26	18.47	4.70
		6,228.37	3,317.22
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	27	4,080.48	2,170.91
Changes in inventories of work-in-progress	28	4.92	(173.72)
Employee benefits expense	29	272.56	204.61
Finance costs	30	156.01	72.44
Depreciation and amortisation expense	31	35.85	28.22
Other expenses	32	1,265.33	866.83
Total expenses		5,815.15	3,169.29
Profit before tax		413.22	147.93
Tax expense			
Current tax	33	101.20	49.02
Adjustment of income tax relating to earlier years (net)		16.12	-
Deferred tax		6.26	(10.22)
Total tax expense		123.58	38.80
Profit after tax		289.64	109.13
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability		1.00	1.87
Deferred tax relating to these items		(0.25)	(0.47)
Total other comprehensive income for the year		0.75	1.40
Total comprehensive income		290.39	110.53
Earnings per equity share (Face value of Rs.10 each)			
- Basic (Rs.)	34	15.24	9.41
- Diluted (Rs.)		15.24	9.41
See accompanying notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements.		1-47	

As per our report of even date attached

For C Venkat Krishna & Co

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 004599S


P.V.N Sastry
Partner

Membership No. 029098



Place: Hyderabad

Date: September 17, 2024

For M S K C & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 001595S


Tarun Kumar Jain
Partner

Membership No. 231741

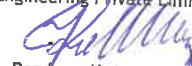


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ardee Engineering Limited

(formerly known as Ardee Engineering Private Limited)


Chandra Sekhar Moturu
Managing Director
DIN 02010969

Krishna Kumari Moturu
Chief Financial Officer
DIN 10376709Place: Hyderabad
Date: September 17, 2024

Ragdeep Moturu
Whole-time Director
DIN 07587747

Disha Jindal
Company Secretary
Membership No. A65058

Ardee Engineering Limited
(formerly known as Ardee Engineering Private Limited)
(CIN: U29100TG2020PLC141953)
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are Rs. in Million, except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax		
Adjustments for:	413.22	147.93
Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Credit impaired trade receivables written off	35.85	28.22
Interest expense on borrowings measured at amortised cost	-	32.49
Interest expense on lease liabilities	142.37	66.27
Interest income on security deposits	2.32	2.41
Interest income on fixed deposits	(0.12)	(0.05)
Interest on income tax	(8.97)	(4.62)
Loss on sale of Property, plant and equipment	3.07	-
Gain on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	0.18
Liabilities no longer required written back	(0.46)	-
Other borrowing costs	(8.92)	-
Provision for credit impaired trade receivables	6.49	2.84
Operating Profit before working capital changes	24.07	41.87
Changes in assets and liabilities	608.92	317.54
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Trade receivables		
Inventories	(742.95)	(206.87)
Other financial assets	(236.97)	(122.10)
Other assets	(522.00)	(146.57)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:	(156.54)	20.08
Trade payables		
Provision	901.37	278.74
Other financial liabilities	4.34	2.68
Other liabilities	62.23	3.80
Cash flows (used in) / generated from operations	(267.55)	(8.10)
Income tax paid (net of refund)	(349.15)	139.20
Net cash flows (used in) / generated from operating activities	(114.53)	(49.69)
B. Cash flows from investing activities	(463.68)	89.51
Purchase of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	(482.49)	(145.01)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	1.80	1.02
Investment in associate	(5.45)	-
Investment in quoted mutual funds	(7.50)	-
Movement in bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	(208.18)	(7.77)
Interest received on fixed deposits	8.97	4.62
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(692.85)	(147.14)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of equity share capital including security premium	250.00	-
Proceeds from long term borrowings	403.51	56.30
Repayment of long term borrowings	(71.26)	(42.31)
Proceeds from short borrowings- net	479.72	367.95
Interest paid on borrowings	(136.67)	(62.21)
Other borrowing costs	(6.49)	(2.84)
Payment towards principal portion of lease liability	(9.47)	(6.68)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(2.32)	(2.40)
Net cash flows generated from financing activities	907.02	307.81
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	A+B+C	250.18
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	(249.51)	250.18
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 15)	250.59	0.41
See accompanying notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements.	1.08	250.59

1-47

For C Venkat Krishna & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 0045995

P.V.N Sastry
Partner
Membership No. 029098



For M S K C & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 0015955

Tarun Kumar Jain
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
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Chandra Sekhar Moturu
Managing Director
DIN 02010969

Krishna Kumari Moturu
Chief Financial Officer
DIN 10376709

Place: Hyderabad
Date: September 17, 2024

Ragdeep Moturu
Whole-time Director
DIN 07587747

Disha Jindal
Company Secretary
Membership No. A65058



Ardee Engineering Limited

(formerly known as Ardee Engineering Private Limited)

(CIN: U29100TG2020PLC141953)

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

(All amounts are Rs. in Million, except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital		
	Number of shares	Amount
As at April 1, 2022	90,00,000	90.00
Addition during the year		
Add: Issued during the year	1,00,00,000	100.00
As at March 31, 2023	1,90,00,000	190.00
Addition during the year		
Add: Issued during the year	10,00,000	10.00
As at March 31, 2024	2,00,00,000	200.00

B. Other equity				
Particulars	Reserve and Surplus		Other comprehensive income	Total
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations routed through OCI	
Balance as at April 1, 2022	-	103.73	-	103.73
Adjustment on first-time adoption of IND AS	-	(72.95)	-	(72.95)
Restated balance as at April 1, 2022	-	30.78	-	30.78
Profit for the year	-	109.13	-	109.13
Other comprehensive income	-	-	1.40	1.40
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	139.91	1.40	141.31
Profit for the year	-	289.64	-	289.64
Other comprehensive income	-	-	0.75	0.75
Issue of equity shares	240.00	-	-	240.00
Balance as at March 31, 2024	240.00	429.55	2.15	671.70

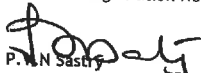
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1-47

As per our report of even date attached

For C Venkat Krishna & Co
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 0045995



P. N. Sastri

Partner

Membership No. 029098



Place: Hyderabad

Date: September 17, 2024

For M S K C & Associates
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 0015955



Tarun Kumar Jain

Partner

Membership No. 231741

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Ardee Engineering Limited

(formerly known as Ardee Engineering Private Limited)



Chandra Sekhar Moturu

Managing Director

DIN 02010969



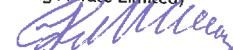
Krishna Kumari Moturu

Chief Financial Officer

DIN 10376709

Place: Hyderabad

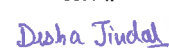
Date: September 17, 2024



Ragdeep Moturu

Whole-time Director

DIN 07587747



Disha Jindal

Company Secretary

Membership No. A65058



Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are Rs. in Million, except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated)

1 Corporate information

Ardee Engineering Limited (formerly known as Ardee Engineering Private Limited) ('the Company'/'Ardee') is a design, engineering and manufacturing entity formed in year 2008 as Partnership firm. On July 20, 2020, the Partnership firm was converted into Private Limited Company under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Later, the Company was converted from Private Limited Company to Public Limited Company, pursuant to a special resolution passed in the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on June 5, 2024 and consequently the name of the Company was changed to Ardee Engineering Limited w.e.f August 05, 2024. The registered office is located at H. No. 8-2-334/K/1, Flat Nos. 101, 102 & 103, Aditya Court, Road No. 5, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad - 500034, Telangana, India.

The Company is engaged in turnkey PEB projects, material handling and processing solutions, electrical and automation solutions, heavy structural and precision engineering solutions. Infrastructure, Irrigation, Mining and Minerals, Ports, Power and Oil and Gas, are the major sectors where Ardee has operated in.

2 Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance with Ind AS

The standalone financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting standards) Rules, 2015, and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Act, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the standalone financial statements.

The standalone financial statements up to year ended 31 March 2023 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Act, read with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ("Indian GAAP", "Previous GAAP"). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 are the first set of financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The date of transition to Ind AS is 01 April 2022 (hereinafter referred to as the "transition date").

The standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 and the opening Balance Sheet as at 01 April 2022 have been restated in accordance with Ind AS for comparative information. In accordance with Ind AS 101- First-time Adoption of Ind AS, Company has presented a reconciliation from the presentation of standalone financial statements under Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 ("Previous GAAP") to Ind AS of Shareholders' equity as at 31 March 2023 and 01 April 2022 and of the comprehensive net income for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

(b) Basis of measurement

These standalone financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under historical cost convention, except for the following items (refer to individual accounting policies for detail):

- i. Certain financial instruments - Fair value through profit or loss
- ii. Net defined benefit asset / (liability) - Present value of defined benefit obligations

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

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Company. All the amounts disclosed in the standalone financial statements which also include the accompanying notes have been rounded off to the nearest millions except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated, upto two decimal places as per the requirement of Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013.



Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are Rs. in Million, except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated)

(e) Use of estimates

The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with principles of Ind AS requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting year. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future years.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years

In particular, information about the significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements are disclosed in note no 4.

(f) Classification between - Current and Non-current

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

Operating Cycle

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has determined its operating cycle for the purpose of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

3 Summary of material accounting policies

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment ("PPE") are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any expenditure directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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 derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred. If significant parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from derecognition of 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 derecognised.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on a pro-rata basis on the Straight line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The estimated useful life, residual values and the depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with effect of any change in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.



The useful life of assets are as follows:

Tangible assets	Useful life as per Schedule II	Useful life estimated by the management based on technical assessment
Buildings	30 years	15 - 30 years
Plant and machinery	15 years	15 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	10 years
Computers	3 years	3 years
Office equipments	5 years	5 - 8 years
Vehicles	8 years	8 years

Based on the technical experts assessment of useful life, certain items of property plant and equipment are being depreciated over useful lives different from the prescribed useful lives under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Management believes that such estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

In case of a revision of useful lives, the unamortized depreciable amount is charged over the revised remaining useful life.

3.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises its purchase price and directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use. Amortisation is recognised on a Straight line method basis over their estimated useful lives so as to reflect the pattern in which the assets economic benefits are consumed. The estimated useful life and the amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

The useful life of asset is as follows:

Asset	Useful lives
Software	5 years

3.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each year end whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount and the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through Statement of Profit and Loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash in flows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

3.4 Leases

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

Company as a lessee:

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

Right-of-use assets

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

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section 3.3 Impairment of non-financial assets.



Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the year in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

3.5 Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

The best estimate of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price - i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently that difference is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

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

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

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

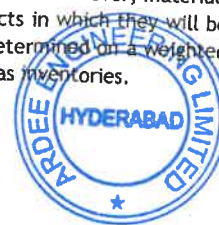
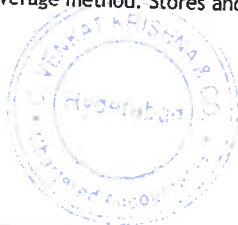
For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

3.6 Inventories

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

i Raw materials, components and stores and spares:

Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost of raw materials, components and stores and spares is determined on a weighted average method. Stores and spares which do not meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are accounted as inventories.



Ardee Engineering Limited

(formerly known as Ardee Engineering Private Limited)

(CIN: U29100TG2020PLC141953)

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are Rs. in Million, except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated)

ii Work-in-progress:

Lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost is determined on a moving weighted average basis

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

3.7 Revenue from contract with customers

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Contract with customers include pre-engineered building, material handling and engineering contracts along with erection and installation services. All the supplies and services are considered as one performance obligation as the Company believes underlying goods and services are single performance obligation, single commercial objective or the consideration in one contract depends on another.

In respect of the contracts, revenue is recognised over a period of time using the input method (equivalent to percentage of completion method POCM) of accounting with contract costs incurred determining the degree of completion of the performance obligation.

Percentage of completion is determined on the basis of proportion of the costs of shipment made and cost of erection incurred as against the total estimated cost of shipment and erection.

The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of a third party. Payment terms agreed with a customer are as per business practice, and there is no financing component involved in the transaction price.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such probability occurs. Due to the uncertainties attached, the revenue on account of extra claims are accounted for at the time of acceptance / settlement by the customers.

Due to the uncertainties attached, the revenue on account of extra claims are accounted for at the time of acceptance/settlement by the customers.

The Company typically provides warranties for general repairs of defects that existed at the time of sale. These assurance-type warranties are accounted for under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Interest income

Interest income on investments and loans is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate including interest on investments classified as fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income. Interest receivable on customer dues is recognised as income in the Statement of Profit and Loss on accrual basis provided there is no uncertainty of realisation.

Contract balances

a. Contract Assets:

Revenue earned but not billed to customers against contract with customers is reflected as unbilled revenue under "Other financial assets" because the receipt of consideration is conditional on Company's performance under the contract (i.e. transfer control of related goods or services to the customer). Upon completion of the installation and acceptance by the customer, the amount recognised as unbilled revenue is reclassified to trade receivables.

Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to the accounting policies on impairment of financial assets in note 3.13 Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

b. Trade Receivables:

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to the accounting policies of financial assets in note 3.13 (Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement).

c. Contract Liabilities:

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

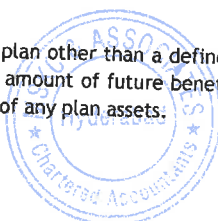
3.8 Retirement and other employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

Defined benefit Plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.



The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense/ (income) on the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. This rate is applied on the net defined benefit liability/(asset), both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability/(asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan, governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 which entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to gratuity payable on termination of his employment at the rate of fifteen days wages for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months, based on the rate of wages last drawn by the employee concerned.

All defined benefit plans obligations are determined based on valuations, as at the Balance Sheet date, made by independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The classification of the Company's net obligation into current and non-current is as per the actuarial valuation report.

3.11 Taxes

Tax expense for the year, comprising current tax and deferred tax, are included in determination of the net profit or loss for the year.

Current income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the year/period end date. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the year and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.12 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized when there is 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 there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance sheet date. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and 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 is a present obligation that arises from past event but is not recognized because either it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. Contingent liabilities are disclosed and not recognized.

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed. However, when realization of income is virtually certain, related asset is recognized. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.



3.13 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, (in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through consolidated statement of profit or loss) transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed off in the statement of profit & loss. Trade receivable that does not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Classification and subsequent measurement:

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition and impairment losses (if any) are recognised directly in profit or loss. The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables and security deposit.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

The Company has not designated any financial asset (debt instruments) at FVOCI.

Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss. The Company has designated investments in mutual funds (debt instruments) in this category.

Derecognition:

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Financial liabilities and equity

An instruments issued by a 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.

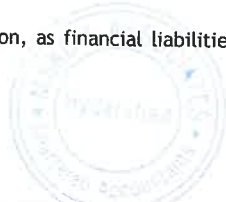
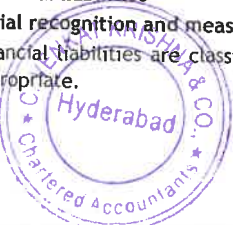
Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and at amortised cost, as appropriate.



All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement:

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost: Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

This category generally applies to borrowings. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Derecognition:

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

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 assets and settle liabilities 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.

3.14 Investments in the nature of equity in Associate

Investment in Associates are valued at Cost. Dividend Income from Associates is recognized when its right to receive the dividend is established.

3.16 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

3.17 Segment Reporting

Identification of segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Board of directors monitors the operating results as a single segment considering activities of manufacturing, supply, erection and installation of pre-engineered buildings, material handling solutions and related services as one single operating segment. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the location in which the customers are situated.

4 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

4.1 Judgements / estimates

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

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 financial year, are described below:

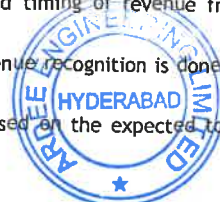
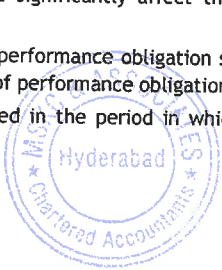
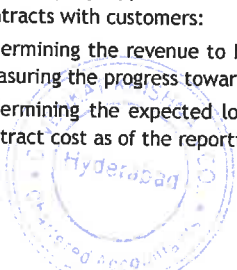
- The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the standalone financial statement were prepared.
- Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

Determining the revenue to be recognized in case of performance obligation satisfied over a period of time; revenue recognition is done by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation.

Determining the expected losses, which are recognized in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected total contract cost as of the reporting date.



Ardee Engineering Limited

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Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are Rs. in Million, except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated)

(b) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company uses its technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for determining the economic life of an asset/component of an asset. The useful lives are reviewed by the management periodically and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

(C) Contingent liabilities

The Company uses significant judgements to assess 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 the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

(d) Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets

The Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix. The provision matrix is based on its historical observed default rates, adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and the Company makes appropriate provision wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.

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

(e) Defined benefit plans (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 complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions.

All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality table. The mortality table tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

(f) Deferred tax recognition

Deferred tax asset (DTA) is recognized only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will have sufficient taxable profits in future against which such assets can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies, recent business performance and developments.

5 Recent accounting pronouncements

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



6 First-time adoption of Ind AS

The following reconciliations provides the effect of transition to Ind AS from Previous GAAP in accordance with Ind AS 101, First-time adoption of Ind AS:

- Reconciliation of total equity as at April 1, 2022 and as at March 31, 2023.
- Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2023.
- Impact of Ind AS adoption on the statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2023.
- Previous GAAP figures have been reclassified/regrouped wherever necessary to conform with financial statements prepared under Ind AS.

(a) Reconciliation of balance sheet as at date of transition April 1, 2022

Particulars	Notes to first-time adoption	Previous GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	g(i)	181.89	-	181.89
Right-of-use assets	g(vi)	-	27.51	27.51
Financial assets				
Other financial assets	g(v)	37.02	(0.12)	36.90
Deferred tax asset (net)	g(vii)	(3.23)	28.88	25.65
Total non-current assets		215.68	56.27	271.95
Current assets				
Inventories	g(ix)	474.12	(149.66)	324.46
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	g(viii)	814.67	(107.43)	707.24
Cash and cash equivalents		0.41	-	0.41
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		26.32	-	26.32
Other financial assets	g(v)	189.21	158.64	347.85
Current tax assets (net)		0.22	-	0.22
Other current assets		123.66	-	123.66
Total current assets		1,628.61	(98.45)	1,530.16
Total assets		1,844.29	(42.18)	1,802.11
Equity and Liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital		90.00	-	90.00
Other equity	g	96.30	(65.52)	30.78
Total equity		186.30	(65.52)	120.78
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	g(iv)	217.99	(5.61)	212.38
Lease liabilities	g(vi)	-	19.87	19.87
Provisions		10.03	-	10.03
Total non-current liabilities		228.02	14.26	242.28
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings		534.53	-	534.53
Lease liabilities	g(vi)	-	9.08	9.08
Trade payables				
i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		186.43	-	186.43
ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		340.75	-	340.75
Other financial liabilities		11.95	-	11.95
Provisions		0.76	-	0.76
Other current liabilities		355.55	-	355.55
Total current liabilities		1,429.97	9.08	1,439.05
Total liabilities		1,657.99	23.34	1,681.33
Total equity and liabilities		1,844.29	(42.18)	1,802.11



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(b) Reconciliation of balance sheet as at date of transition March 31, 2023

Particulars	Notes to first-time adoption	Previous GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	g(i)	304.50	-	304.50
Right-of-use assets	g(vi)	-	20.02	20.02
Intangible assets		0.47	-	0.47
Financial assets				
Trade receivables		39.90	-	39.90
Other financial assets	g(v)	45.01	(0.08)	44.93
Deferred tax asset (net)	g(vii)	(1.82)	37.22	35.40
Total non-current assets		388.06	57.16	445.22
Current assets				
Inventories	g(ix)	697.77	(251.21)	446.56
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	g(viii)	949.15	(149.30)	799.85
Cash and cash equivalents		250.59	-	250.59
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		34.09	-	34.09
Other financial assets	g(v)	220.16	266.28	486.44
Current tax assets (net)		0.89	-	0.89
Other current assets		103.58	-	103.58
Total current assets		2,256.23	(134.23)	2,122.00
Total assets		2,644.29	(77.07)	2,567.22
Equity and Liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital		190.00	-	190.00
Other equity	g	237.32	(96.01)	141.31
Total equity		427.32	(96.01)	331.31
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	g(iv)	158.14	(3.33)	154.81
Lease liabilities	g(vi)	-	12.95	12.95
Provisions		10.22	-	10.22
Total non-current liabilities		168.36	9.62	177.98
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings		878.11	-	878.11
Lease liabilities	g(vi)	-	9.32	9.32
Trade payables		-	-	-
i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		348.70	-	348.70
ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		457.22	-	457.22
Other financial liabilities		15.75	-	15.75
Provisions		1.38	-	1.38
Other current liabilities		347.45	-	347.45
Total current liabilities		2,048.61	9.32	2,057.93
Total liabilities		2,216.97	18.94	2,235.91
Total equity and liabilities		2,644.29	(77.07)	2,567.22



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Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are Rs. in Million, except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated)

(c) Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Notes to first-time adoption	Previous GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Income				
Revenue from operations	g(ix)	3,204.88	107.64	3,312.52
Other income	g(v)	4.65	0.05	4.70
Total Income		3,209.53	107.69	3,317.22
Expenses				
Cost of materials consumed		2,170.91	-	2,170.91
Changes in inventories of work-in-progress	g(ix)	(275.27)	101.55	(173.72)
Employee benefits expense	g(ii)	202.75	1.86	204.61
Finance costs	g(iv)	67.72	4.72	72.44
Depreciation and amortisation expense	g(vi)	20.73	7.49	28.22
Other expenses	g(viii)	834.08	32.75	866.83
Total expenses		3,020.92	148.37	3,169.29
Profit/(Loss) before tax		188.61	(40.68)	147.93
Tax expense				
Current tax		49.02	-	49.02
Deferred tax		(1.43)	(8.79)	(10.22)
Total income tax expense		47.59	(8.79)	38.80
Profit/(Loss) for the year		141.02	(31.89)	109.13
Other comprehensive income				
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss				
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability		-	1.87	1.87
Deferred tax relating to these items		-	(0.47)	(0.47)
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	1.40	1.40
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	1.40	1.40
Total other comprehensive income for the year		141.02	(30.49)	110.53

(d) Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2023 and April 1, 2022

Particulars	Notes to first-time adoption	As at 31 March 2023	As at 01 April 2022
Equity share capital		190.00	90.00
Other equity		237.32	96.30
Shareholder's equity as per Previous GAAP (A)		427.32	186.30
Add/(Less): Adjustment			
Impact under Ind AS 116	g(vi)	(2.43)	(1.61)
Fair value adjustment of security deposit	g(v)	0.09	0.04
Provision for credit impaired trade receivables	g(viii)	(149.30)	(107.43)
Fair value adjustment of Inter Corporate Deposit	g(iv)	3.15	5.43
EIR adjustment of Term loans	g(iv)	0.18	0.17
Impact under Ind AS 115	g(ix)	15.07	8.98
Deferred tax adjustment	g(vii)	37.23	28.90
Total adjustments (B)		(96.01)	(65.52)
Shareholder's equity as per Ind AS (A+B)		331.31	120.78



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(e) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Notes to first-time adoption	As at 31 March 2023
Profit as per Previous GAAP		141.02
Add/(Less): Adjustment		
Impact under Ind AS 116	g(vi)	(0.82)
Fair value adjustment of security deposit	g(v)	0.05
Fair value adjustment of Inter corporate deposits	g(iv)	(2.28)
Provision for credit impaired trade receivables	g(viii)	(41.87)
EIR adjustment of term loans	g(iv)	0.01
Impact under Ind AS 115	g(ix)	6.09
Deferred tax adjustment	g(vii)	8.33
Total adjustments (B)		(30.49)
Profit as per Ind AS (C=A+B)		110.53

(f) Impact of Ind AS adoption on cash flow statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Previous GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Net cash flow from operating activities	89.51	-	89.51
Net cash flow from investing activities	(147.14)	-	(147.14)
Net cash flow from financing activities	307.81	-	307.81
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	250.18	-	250.18
Cash and cash equivalents as at April 1, 2022	0.41	-	0.41
Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2023	250.59	-	250.59

(g) Notes to first-time adoption

Optional exemptions availed on first time adoption of Ind AS under "Ind AS 101":

(i) Deemed Cost

The Company has availed the deemed cost exemption as per IND AS 101 in relation to property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets as on the date of transition i.e. April 1, 2022 and hence the net block carrying amount (as per Previous GAAP) has been considered as the gross block carrying amount (as per Ind AS) on that date i.e. April 1, 2022.

(ii) Remeasurement gain / (loss) of net defined benefit plan

Under Previous GAAP the Company recognised actuarial gains and losses in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Under Ind AS, all actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the other comprehensive income.

(iii) Other comprehensive income

The concept of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) did not exist under IGAAP. Also refer point (ii) above.

(iv) Borrowings

(a) Under Previous GAAP, Inter Corporate Deposits are recognised at transaction cost. Under Ind AS 109, these are measured at fair value. Thus the impact on Inter Corporate Deposits under IGAAP is reduced by Rs. 3.15 Mn as on March 31, 2023 (April 1, 2022: Rs. 5.43 Mn) and corresponding reduction of retained earnings by Rs. 2.28 Mn during the financial year 2022-23 (increase as on April 1, 2022: Rs. 5.43 Mn).

(b) Under Previous GAAP, processing fee on borrowings are recognised as expense when incurred. Under Ind AS 109, these costs are recognised under EIR method. Thus the impact on borrowings under IGAAP is reduced by Rs. 0.04 Mn as on March 31, 2023 (April 1, 2022: Rs. 0.17 Mn) and corresponding increase of retained earnings by Rs. 0.01 Mn during the financial year 2022-23 (increase as on April 1, 2022: Rs. 0.17 Mn)

(v) Other financial assets

Under Previous GAAP, Interest free security deposits given are recognised at transaction cost. Under Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 116, these are measured at fair value. Thus impact on security deposits under IGAAP is reduced by Rs. 0.08 Mn as on March 31, 2023 (April 1, 2022: Rs. 0.13 Mn) and corresponding increase in retained earnings by Rs. 0.05 Mn during the financial year 2022-23 and increase in right-of-use asset by Rs. 0.13 Mn as on April 1, 2022.



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(All amounts are Rs. in Million, except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated)

(vi) Lease liabilities and Right-of-use assets

Under Previous IGAAP, Leases are classified as operating leases and lease rentals under operating leases are recognised in the statement of profit or loss on a straight line basis over lease term. Under Ind AS 116, leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Further, lessee shall recognise a right-of-use- asset and lease liability. ROU asset of Rs. 20.02 Mn as on March 31, 2023 (April 1, 2022: Rs. 27.51 Mn) and lease liabilities of Rs. 22.27 Mn as on March 31, 2023 (April 1, 2022: Rs. 28.95 Mn). Depreciation and interest expense of Rs. 7.49 Mn and Rs. 2.41 Mn as on March 31, 2023 (April 1, 2022: Rs. 7.49 Mn and Rs. 3.00 Mn recognised in retained earnings) respectively is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(vii) Deferred tax

Under Previous GAAP, Deferred tax is calculated using the income statement approach which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Under Ind AS 12 deferred tax is calculated using balance sheet approach which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. The application of Ind AS 12 approach has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences which was not required under IGAAP.

In addition, the various transitional adjustments lead to temporary differences. According to the accounting policies, the group has to account for such differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or profit and loss respectively.

(viii) Expected credit loss

Under Previous GAAP, The Company had recognised provision on trade receivables based on the expectation of the Company. Under Ind AS, the Company has to provide loss allowance on receivables based on the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model which is measured following the "simplified approach". The Company uses an provision matrix to measure the expected credit losses of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historical observed default rates, adjusted for forward looking estimates. The Company has impaired its trade receivables by Rs. 41.87 Mn as on March 31, 2023 (April 1, 2022: Rs. 107.43 Mn) and corresponding effect in statement of profit and loss Rs. 41.87 Mn for the financial year March 31, 2023 and Rs. 107.43 Mn in retained earnings as on April 1, 2022.

(ix) Revenue from contract with customers

Contract revenue and contract cost associated with revenue from contract with customers is recognised over a period of time using the input method (equivalent to percentage of completion method POCM) of accounting with contract costs incurred determining the degree of completion of the performance obligation. Contract revenue earned in excess of billing has been reflected as unbilled revenue. Accordingly:

(a) there is an impact of increase in revenue to the amount of Rs. 107.64 Mn and increase in changes in inventories of work-in-progress to the amount of Rs. 101.55 Mn during the financial year 2022-23 (net impact of increase in retained earnings to the amount of Rs. 8.98 Mn as on April 1, 2022).

(b) there is an impact of increase in unbilled revenue to the amount of Rs. 266.29 Mn as on March 31, 2023 (April 1, 2022: Rs. 158.65 Mn) and decrease in inventories to the amount of Rs. 251.21 Mn as on March 31, 2023 (April 1, 2022: Rs. 149.66 Mn).



Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are Rs. in Million, except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated)

7 Property, plant and equipment

Description	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2022	-	33.13	56.91	0.44	2.28	2.19	86.94	181.89
Additions	98.06	27.87	12.74	1.28	1.05	-	1.98	144.49
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2023	98.06	61.00	69.65	1.72	3.33	3.70	87.72	325.18
Additions	179.25	63.61	153.40	0.55	2.67	5.63	75.50	480.61
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2024	277.31	124.61	223.05	2.27	6.00	9.33	161.21	803.78
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	2.44	4.88	0.12	1.19	0.48	11.57	20.68
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	-	2.44	4.88	0.12	1.19	0.48	11.57	20.68
Depreciation for the year	-	3.64	6.33	0.22	1.64	0.86	13.11	25.80
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	-	6.08	11.21	0.34	2.83	1.34	24.47	46.27
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	277.31	118.53	211.84	1.93	3.17	7.99	136.74	757.51
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	98.06	58.56	64.77	1.60	2.14	3.22	76.15	304.50
Net carrying amount as at April 1, 2022	-	33.13	56.91	0.44	2.28	2.19	86.94	181.89

Notes:

(i) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment.

(ii) Refer Note 19 for details on property, plant and equipment subject to charge on secured borrowings.



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Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are Rs. in Million, except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated)

8 Right of use assets and Lease LiabilitiesRight of Use Assets:

Description	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2022	19.31	8.20	27.51
Additions	-	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2023	19.31	8.20	27.51
Additions	9.27	-	9.27
Cost as at March 31, 2024	28.58	8.20	36.78
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2022	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	5.60	1.89	7.49
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	5.60	1.89	7.49
Depreciation for the year	7.93	1.90	9.83
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	13.53	3.79	17.32
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	15.05	4.41	19.46
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	13.71	6.31	20.02
Net carrying amount as at April 1, 2022	19.31	8.20	27.51

Lease liabilities:

(i) Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Opening balance		
Additions during the year	22.27	28.95
Accrual of interest	8.98	-
Interest paid on lease liabilities	2.32	2.40
Payment of lease liabilities	(2.32)	(2.40)
Closing balance	(9.47)	(6.68)
	21.78	22.27
Less: Current lease liabilities	11.52	9.32
Non-current lease liabilities	10.26	12.95

(ii) Payments recognised as expenses and income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Short-term leases and low value assets (refer Note 32)	105.23	96.73

Notes:

(i) Leases where company is a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for buildings, which has lease term between 3 and 6 years. The Company also has lease contracts for plant and machinery, which has lease term of 6 years.

The Company also has certain leases of equipment, machinery and commercial space with lease term up to 12 months. The Company applies the recognition exemptions relating to short-term leases.

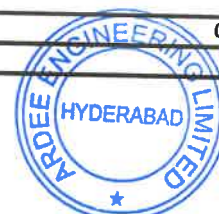
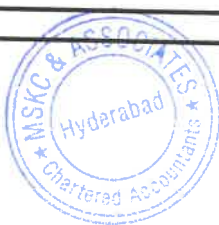
(ii) Contractual maturities of lease liabilities on undiscounted basis are disclosed in Note 38.

9 Intangible assets

Description	Computer Softwares
Cost as at April 1, 2022	-
Additions	-
Cost as at March 31, 2023	0.52
Additions	0.52
Cost as at March 31, 2024	1.59
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2022	2.11
Amortisation for the year	-
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2023	0.05
Amortisation for the year	0.05
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2024	0.22
	0.27
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	1.84
Net carrying amount as at April 1, 2022	0.47

Notes:

The Company has not revalued its intangible assets.



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(All amounts are Rs. in Million, except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated)

10 Investments

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		April 1, 2022	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Non-current						
Investments in unquoted equity shares (fully paid up)						
(i) Associate (at cost)						
Ignwenya Mineral Tech Private limited - Equity shares having face value of Rs.10 each (refer Note 46)	90,870	5.45	-	-	-	-
Total non-current investments		<u>5.45</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
Current						
Investments in quoted mutual funds (carried at fair value through profit and loss)						
HDFC Short Term Debt-G	2,75,693.13	7.96	-	-	-	-
Total current investments		<u>7.96</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments		-		-		-

Notes:

(a) Aggregate value of unquoted investments

5.45

(b) Aggregate value of quoted investments

7.96

(c) Change in fair value of the investments during the year

0.46

(d) Refer Note 37 for fair value measurements and Note 38 for information about the Company's exposure to financial risks.

(e) Refer Note 19 for details on investments subject to charge on secured borrowings.



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11 Other financial assets (Unsecured, considered good)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
Non-current			
Security deposits	0.97	0.17	0.35
Deposits with maturity more than 12 months			
Margin money deposits*	23.31	44.76	36.55
	24.28	44.93	36.90
Current			
Security deposits	8.37	4.94	5.23
Interest accrued on fixed deposits with bank	10.73	4.58	2.64
Unbilled revenue	1,005.74	474.98	337.66
Claims receivables	-	-	0.83
Other receivables	4.37	1.94	1.49
	1,029.21	486.44	347.85

* Margin money deposits held against issuance of bank guarantees and letter of credits provided in favour of customers and suppliers.

12 Other current assets

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
Advances recoverable in kind or for value to be received	86.09	70.54	65.79
Prepaid expenses	2.46	2.00	1.16
Employee advances	14.16	16.75	13.69
Balance with government authorities	157.41	14.29	43.02
	260.12	103.58	123.66

13 Inventories

(Valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
Raw material*	329.21	102.87	152.87
Work-in-progress	330.45	335.52	161.29
Store and spares	21.95	6.40	8.02
Scrap	1.92	1.77	2.28
	683.53	446.56	324.46

* includes goods-in-transit amounting to Rs. 171.32 Mn (March 31, 2023: Nil, April 1, 2022: Nil).
Refer Note 19 for details on Inventories subject to charge on secured borrowings.



14 Trade receivables

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
Non-Current			
Unsecured			
- Considered good	80.65	39.90	-
	<u>80.65</u>	<u>39.90</u>	<u>-</u>
Current			
Unsecured			
- Considered good	1,477.98	799.85	707.24
- Credit impaired	141.15	149.30	107.43
	<u>1,619.13</u>	<u>949.15</u>	<u>814.67</u>
Less: Allowance for credit impaired trade receivables (refer note f below)	(141.15)	(149.30)	(107.43)
	<u>1,477.98</u>	<u>799.85</u>	<u>707.24</u>

Notes:

- (a) Amounts due from related parties out of the above trade receivables (refer note 36)
(b) No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the company.
(c) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on credit terms of 0 to 90 days from date of invoicing other than retention money which is due upon expiry of defect liability period. The Company does not hold any collateral security.
(d) Trade receivables includes retention money aggregating to Rs. 90.88 million (March 31, 2023: Rs. 78.21 million and April 1, 2022: Rs. 0.53 million)
(e) Refer Note 38 for information about the Company exposure to financial risks, and details of impairment losses for trade receivables and fair
(f) Ageing of Trade Receivables
As at March 31, 2024

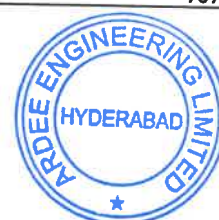
Particulars	Non-current but not Due	Current but not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Receipts					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables								
- considered good	80.65	965.42	226.86	73.68	159.22	52.80	-	1,558.63
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	141.15	-	141.15
Subtotal	80.65	965.42	226.86	73.68	159.22	193.95	-	1,699.78
Less: Allowance for credit impaired trade receivables								(141.15)
Total								1,558.63

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Non-current but not Due	Current but not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Receipts					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables								
- considered good	39.90	480.25	109.88	202.27	7.45	-	-	839.75
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	70.50	78.80	-	149.30
Subtotal	39.90	480.25	109.88	202.27	77.95	78.80	-	989.05
Less: Allowance for credit impaired trade receivables								(149.30)
Total								839.75

As at April 1, 2022

Particulars	Non-current but not Due	Current but not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Receipts					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables								
- considered good	-	0.53	584.96	51.11	56.60	14.04	-	707.24
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	107.43	-	107.43
Subtotal	-	0.53	584.96	51.11	56.60	121.47	-	814.67
Less: Allowance for credit impaired trade receivables								(107.43)
Total								707.24



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(f) Expected credit loss (ECL)

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit in the normal course of business. Before accepting any new customer, the Company assesses the potential customer's credit quality.

The movement in the allowance for credit loss:

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended 31 March 2022
Opening balance	149.30	107.43
Add: Provision created during the year	24.06	41.87
Less: Utilised during the year	(32.21)	-
Closing balance	141.15	149.30

(g) Of the trade receivables balance as at March 31, 2024, Rs. 896.12 Mn (March 31, 2023, Rs. 604.86 Mn ; April 1, 2022, Rs. 540.20 Mn) is due from Company's largest customers individually representing more than 5% of total trade receivables balance.



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Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are Rs. in Million, except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated)

15 Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
Cash on hand			
Balances with banks:	0.31	0.30	0.03
In current accounts	0.77	0.29	0.38
In deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	250.00	-
	1.08	250.59	0.41

16 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
Deposits with remaining maturity less than 12 months			
Margin money deposits*	242.27	34.09	26.32
	242.27	34.09	26.32

* Margin money deposits held against issuance of bank guarantees and letter of credits provided in favour of customers and suppliers.



17 Equity share capital

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
Authorized share capital			
3,50,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 2,00,00,000; April 1, 2022: 1,00,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	350.00	200.00	100.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up			
2,00,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 1,90,00,000; April 1, 2022: 90,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	200.00	190.00	90.00
	200.00	190.00	90.00

Notes:

i) Reconciliation of Authorised equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,00,00,000	200.00	1,00,00,000	100.00
Add: Increase in Authorised Capital (refer Note below)	1,50,00,000	150.00	1,00,00,000	100.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	3,50,00,000	350.00	2,00,00,000	200.00

Note:

Shareholders vide the Extra-ordinary general meeting dated March 30, 2024 (March 31, 2023: November 23, 2022) have approved the following:

Increase in Authorised Equity Share Capital of the Company from Rs. 200.00 Mn (March 31, 2023: Rs. 100 Mn) divided into 20,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 1,00,00,000) Equity shares of Rs.10 each to Rs. 350.00 Mn (March 31, 2023: 200.00 Mn) divided into 3,50,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 2,00,00,000) Equity shares of Rs.10 each by creation of 1,50,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 1,00,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, ranking paripassu with the existing shares of the Company.

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024		For the year ended March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,90,00,000	190.00	90,00,000	90.00
Add: Issue during the year*	10,00,000	10.00	1,00,00,000	100.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	2,00,00,000	200.00	1,90,00,000	190.00

* During FY 2022-23, the Company has issued 1,00,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each amounts to Rs. 100.00 Mn against conversion of loan from promoters.

iii) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

iv) Shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% shares of the aggregate shares of the Company :

Name of shareholder	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		April 1, 2022	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each, fully paid up						
Mr. Chandra Sekhar Moturu*	1,79,99,950	90.00%	1,71,00,000	90.00%	81,00,000	90.00%
Mr. Ragdeep Moturu	20,00,000	10.00%	19,00,000	10.00%	9,00,000	10.00%

* % holding as of March 31, 2024 - 89.9998% are rounded off to 90.00%.

v) Shareholding of promoters

Name of promoter	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		% change during the year
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding	
Mr. Chandra Sekhar Moturu*	1,79,99,950	90.00%	1,71,00,000	90.00%	0%
Mr. Ragdeep Moturu	20,00,000	10.00%	19,00,000	10.00%	0%

* % holding as of March 31, 2024 - 89.9998% are rounded off to 90.00%.

Name of promoter	March 31, 2023		April 1, 2022		% change during the year
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding	
Mr. Chandra Sekhar Moturu	1,71,00,000	90.00%	81,00,000	90.00%	0%
Mr. Ragdeep Moturu	19,00,000	10.00%	9,00,000	10.00%	0%



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18 Other equity

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
Reserves and surplus			
Securities premium [Refer Note (i) below]	240.00	-	-
Retained earnings [Refer Note (ii) below]	429.55	139.91	30.78
Other comprehensive income			
Remeasurement of net defined benefit plan [Refer Note (iii) below]	2.15	1.40	-
Total other equity	671.70	141.31	30.78

Notes:

Movement in reserves and surplus	As at / For the year ended March 31, 2024	As at / For the year ended March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022
(i) Securities premium			
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-
Add: Issue of equity shares (refer note 17)	240.00	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	240.00	-	-
(ii) Retained earnings			
Balance at the beginning of the year	139.91	30.78	103.73
Add: Adjustment on first-time adoption of IND AS (refer Note 6)	-	-	(72.95)
Add: Net profit for the year	289.64	109.13	-
Balance at the end of the year	429.55	139.91	30.78
(iii) Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations (liability net of tax)			
Balance at the beginning of the year	1.40	-	-
Add : Changes during the year	0.75	1.40	-
Balance at the end of the year	2.15	1.40	-

18.1 Nature of reserves:**(a) Securities premium**

Security premium represents the amount received in excess of the face value of the equity shares. The utilisation of the security premium reserve is governed by the section 52 of the Act.

(b) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents the cumulative undistributed profits of the Company and can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(c) Other comprehensive income (OCI)

Remeasurement of defined benefit plan include re-measurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to profit and loss.



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19 Borrowings

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
Non current (at amortised cost)			
<u>Secured</u>			
a. Term loans			
(i) From banks			
(ii) From non-banking financial companies	223.26	60.62	57.41
b. Vehicle and equipment loans	28.19	-	-
(i) From banks			
(ii) From non-banking financial companies	86.69	27.89	28.77
	32.96	10.58	12.67
<u>Unsecured</u>			
a. Term loans			
(i) From non-banking financial companies			
b. Working Capital - Business loans	15.22	-	-
(i) From banks			
(ii) From non-banking financial companies	6.55	21.92	59.14
c. Loan from others	36.89	40.80	49.53
(i) Inter-corporate loan			
	59.49	66.85	74.57
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings	(117.54)	(73.85)	(69.71)
Total non current borrowings	371.71	154.81	212.38
Current (at amortised cost)			
<u>Secured</u>			
a. Loans repayable on demand from banks			
(i) Working Capital Demand Loans	213.31	61.60	65.00
(ii) Cash credit facilities	453.40	445.49	148.01
b. Working capital facility - channel finance			
(i) From non-banking financial companies	106.89	45.27	-
<u>Unsecured</u>			
a. Working capital facility - channel finance			
(i) From non-banking financial companies	155.15	142.37	38.16
(ii) Through TReDs platform	431.19	-	-
b. Repayable on demand			
(i) From related parties	1.40	109.53	198.91
(ii) From others	-	-	14.74
Add: Current maturities of long term borrowings	117.54	73.85	69.71
Total current borrowings	1,478.88	878.11	534.53

Refer Note 37 for fair value measurements and Note 38 for information about the company's exposure to financial risks.



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19.1 Summary of borrowing terms:

The repayment terms and maturity terms of borrowings as stated below :

Non current borrowings

Particulars	Rate of interest (%)	Number of equal Instalments	Maturity year	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
Secured						
a. Term loans						
(i) From banks -refer Note -1						
HDFC Bank	9.30%	21 to 69	Jan-25 to Apr-27	43.77	60.63	57.41
ICICI Bank	10%	120 months	Apr-34	145.96	-	-
Yes Bank	9.80%	46 months	Feb-28	33.53	-	-
(ii) From non-banking financial companies - refer Note -2						
Tata Capital Financial Services Ltd	6.99	60 months	Aug-28	28.19	-	-
b. Vehicle and Equipment Loans- refer Note -3						
(i) From banks						
HDFC vehicle loan	8.50% to 9.50%	12 to 37	Dec-23 to May-	67.57	0.53	-
Yes Bank Loan	7.50% to 10.50%	27 to 48	Apr-22 to Mar-26	19.07	27.33	28.76
(ii) From non-banking financial companies						
Sundaram Finance Ltd	11.25% to 17.35%	60 months	Dec-26 to Jul-28	25.57	10.58	12.67
Toyota Financial services pvt ltd	9.80%	60 months	Dec-26	7.39	-	-
Unsecured						
a. Term loans from NBFC						
Tata Capital Financial Services Ltd	9.80% to 16.67%	36 months	May-26 to Jul-26	15.22	-	-
b. Working capital - Business Loans						
(i) From banks						
Axis Bank limited	9.25% to 16%	36 to 48	Jun-24 to Sep-24	1.52	3.24	4.65
HDFC Bank Ltd	9.25% to 15%	36 to 48	Sep-22 to Mar-25	2.88	5.36	27.90
Unity Small finance bank ltd	17.5%	36 months	Sep-22 to Mar-25	1.96	3.54	5.00
Capital First Limited - BL (ECLGS)	14% to 17.50%	36 to 48	Dec-22 to Aug-	0.20	0.81	3.88
Others	9.25% to 18%	24 to 48	Jan-23 to Mar-24	-	8.97	17.71
(ii) From non-banking financial companies						
Oxyzo financial services pvt ltd	14.50%	18 months	Oct-23 to Mar-25	32.66	19.66	11.50
Other NBFCs	11.25% to 19%	24 to 48	Dec-21 to Mar-	4.23	21.13	38.03
c. Loan from others						
Inter-corporate loan*(EIR- 9.5%)	6.00% *	13 to 36 months	Apr-25 to Mar-27	59.49	66.85	74.57



Current borrowings

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
Secured			
a. Loans repayable on demand from banks			
(i) Working Capital Demand Loan- refer Note - 4			
WCDL from HDFC Bank	213.31	61.60	65.00
(ii) Cash Credit- refer Note -5			
HDFC BANK LTD	116.34	137.79	140.66
ICICI Bank	37.77	45.50	7.35
State Bank of India	299.29	262.20	-
b. Working capital - channel finance - refer Note - 6 and 7			
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	106.88	45.27	-
Unsecured			
a. Working capital - channel finance - refer Note - 7			
(i) From non-banking financial companies			
Aditya Birla Capital Limited	54.96	30.06	-
OXYZO Financial Services Private Limited	100.18	112.31	38.16
(ii) Through TreDs platform			
a. Receivables Exchange of India Limited	293.36	-	-
b. A.TREDS Limited	137.83	-	-
b. Repayable on demand- refer Note-8			
(i) From related parties	1.38	109.52	198.90
(ii) From others	-	-	14.73

Notes:

1. Term Loans from Banks- (Secured):

(i) HDFC Term Loan security:

(a) Primary Security: Current Assets (Stock, Book Debtors) Plant & Machinery, Fixed deposit for Letter of credit, Bank guarantee, personal guarantee from directors and property providers.

(b) Collateral Security: Four immovable properties owned by Director/relative of director provided as security.

(ii) ICICI Term Loan:

(a) Exclusive charge on movable fixed assets, Company's immovable property located at Visakhapatnam and first paripassu on current assets.

(b) A personal guarantee has been provided by Moturu Chandrasekhar, Moturu Ragdeep, Neeraj Ravi and Moturu Sailaja.

(iii) Yes bank term loan: First and exclusive charge through hypothecation on the assets purchased from loan proceeds.

2. Term loan from NBFC- (Secured): Tata Capital loan is secured under the mortgage of Industrial property situated at shed no.6, Sy No.457, Phase-III, IDA Patancheru, Sangareddy District, Telangana.

3. Vehicle loan from Bank and NBFC (Secured): Security provided for the vehicle and equipment loans are the underlying assets for which loan has been obtained.

4. Working Capital Demand Loan (Secured): Interest ranging from 9.3% p.a to 9.35% p.a from HDFC Bank is secured on paripassu basis as given below.

(a) Primary Security. Current Assets (Stock, Book Debtors) Plant & Machinery, Fixed deposit for Letter of credit, Bank guarantee, personal guarantee from directors and property providers.

(b) Collateral Security. Four immovable properties owned by Director/relative of director provided as security.



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5. Credit facility from banks (Secured):**(i) HDFC Bank**

(a) Primary Security: Current Assets (Stock, Book Debtors) Plant & Machinery, Fixed deposit for Letter of credit, Bank guarantee, personal guarantee from directors and property providers.

(b) Collateral Security: Four immovable properties owned by Director/relative of Director provided as security.

(ii) ICICI Bank

(a) First pari passu charge on four immovable properties located at Banjara Hills, at Serilingampally and at Gundlapochampally, Hyderabad, owned by Directors/relative of Director.

(b) First pari passu charge on current assets of the Company.

(iii) SBI Bank

(a) First pari passu charge on stock and receivables

(b) Collateral security on equitable mortgage of industrial land with sheds constructed thereon at Pashamylaram, Sangareddy.

(c) Personal guarantee has been provided by Moturu Chandrasekhar and Moturu Ragdeep.

The cash credit facilities are repayable on demand and carries interest ranging from 9.35% p.a to 9.75% p.a.

Further, for non-fund based facilities, commissions on bank guarantees typically ranging from 0.75% p.a to 2.75% p.a, while commissions on letters of credit ranges from 0.70% p.a to 1.40% p.a.

Tenor: The tenure of working capital facilities typically ranges up to 365 days, while vehicle loans have a tenor ranging from one year to five years. Further, the tenure of bank guarantees typically ranges from six months to 24 months, while the maximum tenor for letter of credit is 12 months.

6. Working Capital/Channel Finance (Secured): Primary charge on stocks and receivables funded out of Tata Capital Financial Services Limited. Collateral - Security on liquid funds i.e mutual funds.**7. Facility through TreDs platform / other NBFCs:** Interest ranging from 9.5% p.a to 14.5% p.a, with a credit period ranging from 45 to 120 days.**8. Interest free loan from related parties and others repayable on demand****9. Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions**

The borrowings obtained by the company from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such borrowings were taken.

10. Details of borrowings guaranteed by Directors and others:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
Directors	702.33	384.43	122.41
Relative of Directors	145.96	-	-



19.2 Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

Particulars	Borrowings		Lease liabilities		Total
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	
As at April 1, 2022	212.38	534.53	19.87	9.08	775.86
Cash flows:					
Principal paid on lease liabilities	-	-	-	(6.68)	(6.68)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	-	-	-	(2.40)	(2.40)
Proceeds from long term borrowings	56.30	-	-	-	56.30
Repayment of long term borrowings	(42.31)	-	-	-	(42.31)
Proceeds from short term borrowings, net	-	367.96	-	-	367.96
Interest paid on borrowings	(25.76)	(36.45)	-	-	(62.21)
Non-cash flows:					
Movement from non-current to current	(73.85)	73.85	(6.92)	6.92	-
Debt converted into equity	-	(100.00)	-	-	(100.00)
Interest expense during the year	28.05	38.23	-	2.40	68.68
As at March 31, 2023	154.81	878.12	12.95	9.32	1,055.20
Cash flows:					
Principal paid on lease liabilities	-	-	-	(9.47)	(9.47)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	-	-	-	(2.32)	(2.32)
Proceeds from borrowings	403.51	-	-	-	403.51
Repayment of borrowings	(71.26)	-	-	-	(71.26)
Proceeds from short term borrowings, net	-	479.72	-	-	479.72
Interest paid on borrowings	(31.21)	(105.46)	-	-	(136.67)
Non-cash flows:					
Movement from non-current to current	(117.54)	117.54	(11.67)	11.67	-
New leases	-	-	8.98	-	8.98
Interest expense during the year	33.40	108.96	-	2.32	144.68
As at March 31, 2024	371.71	1,478.88	10.26	11.52	1,872.37



20 Trade payables

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,028.37	348.70	186.43
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	670.00	457.22	340.75
Total trade payables	1,698.37	805.92	527.18

Amounts due to related parties out of the above trade payable (refer note 36)

Refer Note 38 for information about the Company's exposure to financial risks.

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 0 to 30 days.

20.1 Trade payables ageing schedule

March 31, 2024

Particulars	Payables Not Due	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	976.46	51.91	-	-	-	1,028.37
(ii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Others	494.25	112.13	39.49	23.36	0.77	670.00
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,470.71	164.04	39.49	23.36	0.77	1,698.37

March 31, 2023

Particulars	Payables Not Due	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	314.53	31.70	2.42	0.05	-	348.70
(ii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Others	367.77	53.71	18.96	16.78	-	457.22
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	682.30	85.41	21.38	16.83	-	805.92

April 1, 2022

Particulars	Payables Not Due	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	149.19	36.91	0.33	-	-	186.43
(ii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Others	286.30	32.99	21.46	-	-	340.75
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	435.49	69.90	21.79	-	-	527.18

20.2 Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006: The following are amounts due to micro and small enterprises as defined in the '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. The disclosures are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of year*	1,028.37	348.70	186.43
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of year	-	-	-
(iii) Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond the appointed day, during the year	-	-	-
(iv) Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act (other than Section 16)	-	-	-
(v) Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act (Section 16)	-	-	-
(vi) Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-	-
(vii) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year to suppliers under MSMED Act	-	-	-
(ii)+(vi)	-	-	-

* includes payables not due



21 Other financial liabilities

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
Current			
Employee dues			
Retention money	21.56	14.76	10.96
	56.42	0.99	0.99
	77.98	15.75	11.95

22 Other current liabilities

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
Statutory dues liabilities			
Advance from customers	20.76	7.79	22.42
	59.14	339.66	333.13
	79.90	347.45	355.55

23 Provisions

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
Non-current			
Employee benefit obligation (refer Note 34)			
Provision for gratuity	13.03	10.22	10.03
	13.03	10.22	10.03
Current			
Employee benefit obligation (refer Note 34)			
Provision for gratuity	1.91	1.38	0.76
	1.91	1.38	0.76

24 Income tax assets / (liabilities), net

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
Advance tax / TDS (net of refunds)	103.67	49.91	23.82
Less: Provision for taxes	108.64	49.02	23.60
Refer Note 33 for tax expense details.	(4.97)	0.89	0.22



25 Revenue from operations

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Revenue from contract with customers	6,205.07	3,306.40
Other operating revenue		
Scrap sale	4.83	6.12
	6,209.90	3,312.52

25.1 Disaggregated revenue information

In the following table, revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by primary geographical market, major revenue streams and timing of revenue recognition.

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Primary geographical market		
In India	6,209.90	3,312.52
Outside India	-	-
	6,209.90	3,312.52
Major revenue streams		
Pre-engineered building	2,679.62	1,353.83
Material handling solutions	1,758.62	1,508.47
Engineering and other supplies	1,766.83	444.10
Others	4.83	6.12
	6,209.90	3,312.52
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	4.83	6.12
Over time	6,205.07	3,306.40
	6,209.90	3,312.52

25.2 Information about major customers (from external customers)

During the year, the Company has derived revenue from 3 customers (March 31, 2023: 4) totalling to RS. 3,370.57 Mn (March 31, 2023: 1,846.44 Mn) contributing individually 10% or more of its total revenue.

25.3 Contract balances

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade receivables (refer Note 14)	1,558.63	839.75
Contract assets (refer Note 11)	1,005.74	474.98
Contract liabilities (refer Note 21)	59.14	339.66

26 Other income

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest income earned on financial assets		
- Bank deposits	8.97	4.62
- Other interest income	0.12	0.05
Net gain on financial assets designated on FVTPL	0.46	-
Liabilities no longer required written back	8.92	-
Miscellaneous income	-	0.03
	18.47	4.70

27 Cost of materials consumed

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Inventory at the beginning of the year	102.87	152.87
Add: Purchases	4,306.82	2,120.91
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(329.21)	(102.87)
	4,080.48	2,170.91



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28	Changes in inventories of work-in-progress	For the year ended	For the year ended
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Inventories at the beginning of the year		
	Work-in-progress	335.52	161.29
	Scrap	1.77	2.28
	Inventories at the ending of the year		
	Work-in-progress	(330.45)	(335.52)
	Scrap	(1.92)	(1.77)
	Net decrease/ (increase)	4.92	(173.72)
29	Employee benefits expense	For the year ended	For the year ended
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Salaries, wages and bonus	232.56	182.02
	Contribution to provident and other funds (refer Note 34)	12.65	11.40
	Gratuity (refer Note 34)	5.27	3.01
	Staff welfare expenses	22.08	8.18
		272.56	204.61
30	Finance costs	For the year ended	For the year ended
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Interest expense on		
	Borrowings measured at amortised cost	144.13	67.19
	Lease liabilities	2.32	2.41
	Income tax	3.07	-
	Other borrowing costs	6.49	2.84
		156.01	72.44
31	Depreciation and amortisation expense	For the year ended	For the year ended
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer Note 7)	25.80	20.68
	Depreciation on right-of-use assets (refer Note 8)	9.83	7.49
	Amortisation of intangible assets (refer Note 9)	0.22	0.05
		35.85	28.22
32	Other expenses	For the year ended	For the year ended
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Job work, installation and erection charges	546.91	330.02
	Labour charges	295.84	142.99
	Freight charges	120.16	50.87
	Rent	105.23	96.73
	Loading and unloading Charges	4.03	1.67
	Material testing charges	2.17	0.73
	Sand blasting charges	11.27	6.20
	Site civil works	29.27	16.83
	Security charges	7.18	4.18
	Stores and spares consumption	5.08	7.36
	Transportation charges	6.70	4.18
	Repair and maintenance	19.75	15.38
	Power and fuel	24.93	21.18
	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0.18
	Legal and professional charges	8.70	60.21
	Travelling and conveyance expenses	7.24	4.49
	Bank charges	5.52	6.73
	Auditor's remuneration (refer note 32.1)	3.85	0.60
	Rates and taxes	10.92	3.37
	Expenditure for corporate social responsibility (refer Note 32.2)	2.18	1.38
	Provision for credit impaired trade receivables	24.07	41.87
	Credit impaired trade receivables written off	-	32.49
	Miscellaneous expenses	24.33	17.19
		1,265.33	866.83



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32.1 Auditor's remuneration

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Statutory audit	2.75	0.50
Tax audit	0.10	0.10
Other services	1.00	-
	3.85	0.60

Note: Amount given above excluding Goods and Service tax.



Ardee Engineering Limited

(formerly known as Ardee Engineering Private Limited)

(CIN: U29100TG2020PLC141953)

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are Rs. in Million, except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated)

- 32.2 As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The focus areas of Company's CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education and PM relief fund. The CSR activities of the Company are in line with the specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year	2.18	1.38
(b) Amount of expenditure incurred during the year		
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset		
-In cash	-	-
-Yet to be paid in cash	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above		
-In cash	2.31	1.25
-Yet to be paid in cash	-	-
(c) Details of spent/unspent obligations		
(i) Contribution to charitable trust & PM relief fund	2.31	1.25
(ii) Unspent amount in relation to:		
-Ongoing project	-	-
-Other than ongoing project	-	0.13
(d) Total of previous years shortfall (net of incurred during the year)	-	-
(e) Reason for shortfall	Not Applicable refer note below*	

* As of respective reporting date, the company was in process of identifying the CSR activities. This shortfall was subsequently paid.

Details of other than ongoing project

Opening Balance as at April 1, 2023	Amount deposited in specified fund of Schedule VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing balance as at March 31, 2024
0.13	-	2.18	2.31	-
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2022	Amount deposited in specified fund of Schedule VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing balance as at March 31, 2023
-	-	1.38	1.25	0.13



33 Tax expense

(A) Income tax expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Current tax:		
Current tax for the year	101.20	49.02
Adjustment of income tax relating to earlier years (net)	16.12	-
Deferred tax:		
Deferred tax for the year	6.26	(10.22)
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss	123.58	38.80

(B) Income tax expense charged to other comprehensive income (OCI):

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Income tax impact on re-measurement of defined benefit plans	(0.25)	(0.47)
Income tax charged to OCI	(0.25)	(0.47)

(C) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Profit before tax	413.22	147.93
Tax rate applicable to the Company	25.17%	25.17%
Estimated tax expense on profit	104.00	37.23
Adjustment of income tax relating to earlier years (net)	16.12	-
Tax effect of expenditure disallowed under income tax	3.08	0.35
Others	0.38	1.22
Income tax expense	123.58	38.80

(D) Movement in deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities from April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	Credit/ (charge) in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Credit/ (charge) in OCI	As at March 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(4.85)	(5.56)	-	(10.41)
Right-of-use assets	(5.04)	0.14	-	(4.90)
Provision for doubtful debts	37.58	(2.06)	-	35.52
Provision for employee benefits	2.92	1.09	(0.25)	3.76
Lease liabilities	5.60	(0.12)	-	5.48
Others	(0.81)	0.25	-	(0.56)
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)	35.40	(6.26)	(0.25)	28.89

Movement in deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023:

Particulars	As at 01 April 2022	Credit/ (charge) in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Credit/ (charge) in OCI	As at March 31, 2023
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(3.10)	(1.75)	-	(4.85)
Right-of-use assets	(6.92)	1.88	-	(5.04)
Provision for doubtful debts	27.04	10.54	-	37.58
Provision for employee benefits	2.72	0.67	(0.47)	2.92
Lease liabilities	7.29	(1.69)	-	5.60
Others	(1.38)	0.57	-	(0.81)
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)	25.65	10.22	(0.47)	35.40



Ardee Engineering Limited

(formerly known as Ardee Engineering Private Limited)

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Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are Rs. in Million, except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated)

34 Employee benefit obligations**34.1 Post retirement benefit - Defined contribution**

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund and employee state insurance which are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss as they accrue. The Company has recognised as an expense aggregating to Rs. 12.65 Mn (March 31, 2023: Rs. 11.40 Mn) in respect of the defined contribution plans.

34.2 Post-employment benefit - Defined benefit**(a) Gratuity (unfunded)**

Particulars	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023			April 1, 2022		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Net defined benefit liability - Gratuity plan	13.03	1.91	14.94	10.22	1.38	11.60	10.03	0.76	10.79
Total employee benefit obligations	13.03	1.91	14.94	10.22	1.38	11.60	10.03	0.76	10.79

- (b) The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India (Gratuity plan). The Gratuity plan is a final salary plan for India employees, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The Gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under this Act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. The plan was unfunded.

The plans are exposed to a number of risks, including:

- Interest rate risk: decreases/increases in the Discount rate used will Increase/decrease the defined benefit obligation
- Attrition risk: Changes in the estimation of mortality rates of Current and former employees.
- Salary risk: increases in future salaries Increase the gross defined benefit obligation.

Gratuity cost amounting to Rs. 5.27 Mn (March 31, 2023: Rs. 3.01 Mn) has been included in Note 29 under employee benefits expense. The company's gratuity plan is unfunded.

(c) Reconciliation of net defined benefit obligation

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balance as at the beginning of the year	11.60	10.79
Current service cost	4.44	3.01
Interest cost	0.84	-
Included in profit and loss (refer note 29)	5.28	3.01
Remeasurement loss/(gain):		
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from:		
Changes in demographic assumptions	0.53	(0.47)
Changes in financial assumptions	0.40	(0.15)
Experience adjustments	(1.93)	(1.24)
Included in OCI	(1.00)	(1.86)
Benefits paid	(0.93)	(0.34)
Other movements	(0.93)	(0.34)
Balance as at the end of the year	14.95	11.60

(d) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions used in determining the present value of the defined benefit obligations include:

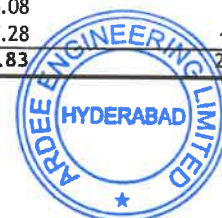
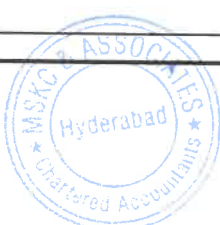
Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate	7.24%	7.51%
Future salary growth	8.00%	8.00%
Mortality rates	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)

The weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2024 was 11 years (31 March 2023: 9 years) for gratuity plan.

(c) Maturity analysis

The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity obligations are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Within 1 year	1.96	1.40
2 to 5 years	3.51	4.19
6 to 10 years	6.08	5.66
> 10 years	27.28	13.75
Total	38.83	25.00



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(e) Sensitivity analysis

The impact to the value of the defined benefit obligation of a reasonably possible change to one actuarial assumption, holding all other assumption constant, is presented in the table below. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

Actuarial assumptions	Reasonably possible change	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
		Defined benefit obligation		Defined benefit obligation	
		Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate	(+/- 1%)	13.55	16.57	10.76	12.56
Future salary growth	(+/- 1%)	16.56	13.52	12.61	10.70
Attrition rate	(+/- 1%)	14.75	15.13	11.50	11.70
Future mortality rates	(+/- 1%)	14.93	14.93	11.60	11.60



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35 Earnings per share

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per equity share computations:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Profit after tax	289.64	109.13
Weighted average number of equity shares	1,90,10,959	1,16,02,740
Face value per share in INR	10	10
Basic and Diluted earnings per equity share	15.24	9.41

Note: No potential equity shares are outstanding as on March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, and there are no items giving rise to dilutive equity shares. Hence basic EPS is considered as diluted EPS.



36 Related party transactions

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

Names of related parties and description of relationship as identified by the Company:

Nature of Relationship	Name of the Party
Associate	Ingwenya Mineral Tech Private Limited (w.e.f 15 June 2023)
Directors/ Company Secretary of Company	Chandra Sekhar Moturu, Managing Director Ragdeep Moturu, Director Sundararama Sarma Gorrepati, Director (Appointed w.e.f. 05 May 2023) Raveendragouda, Company secretary (Resigned w.e.f. 30 May 2024)
Directors having control/significant influence	Ardee Drives Private Limited (formerly known as Balaji Drives Pvt Ltd) Rotec Transmissions Private Limited Arun Kapital Networks Arun Computers Arun Infotech Arovan Logistics ACS Engineering Solutions ARCS
Relative of Directors of Company	Arundee Moturu N Rama

Transactions with related parties during the year are as follows:

Name of the related party	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Purchase of Goods		
Ardee Drives Private Limited (formerly known as Balaji Drives Private Limited)	81.83	13.42
Rotec Transmissions Private Limited	14.57	24.08
Arun Computers	1.32	1.11
Arun Kapital Networks	379.58	1.52
Goods in Transit		
Ardee Drives Private Limited (formerly known as Balaji Drives Private Limited)	61.20	-
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		
Arun Computers	0.48	0.61
Arun Kapital Networks	-	0.10
Revenue from Contracts		
Ardee Drives Private Limited (formerly known as Balaji Drives Private Limited)	12.00	12.55
Rotec Transmissions Private Limited	40.07	3.72
Arun Kapital Networks	11.34	20.22
Ingwenya Mineral Tech Private Limited	31.78	-
Rent expense		
ARCS	7.23	4.75
Proceeds from Borrowings_Unsecured Loan		
Chandra Sekhar Moturu	143.30	45.87
Ragdeep Moturu	59.05	11.00
Repayments of borrowings_Unsecured Loan		
Chandra Sekhar Moturu	246.22	127.60
Ragdeep Moturu	72.35	16.23
N Rama	-	2.02



Transactions with related parties during the year are as follows:

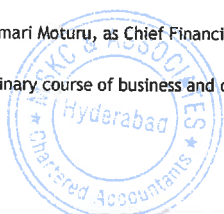
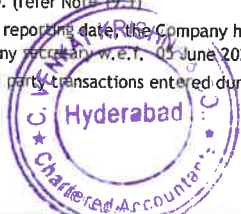
Name of the related party	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Advances from Customers		
Ardee Drives Private Limited (formerly known as Balaji Drives Private Limited)	3.29	13.50
Advance to suppliers		
Arun Infotech	-	1.61
Ingwenya Mineral Tech Private Limited	3.50	-
Staff Advance Given		
Arundeeep	1.86	3.26
Sundarama Sarma Gorrepati	0.15	-
Investment in Associate		
Ingwenya Mineral Tech Private Limited	5.45	-
Proceeds from issue of equity shares including securities premium		
Chandra Sekhar Moturu	225.00	-
Ragdeep Moturu	25.00	-
Loan Conversion to Equity		
Chandra Sekhar	-	90.00
Ragdeep	-	10.00
Managerial Remuneration		
Mr. Chandra Sekhar Moturu	3.30	3.30
Mr. Ragdeep Moturu	4.80	4.80
Mr. Sundarama Sarma Gorrepati	2.99	-
Note: Liability for gratuity on actuarial valuation basis are provided for the Company as a whole. Accordingly, amounts pertaining to key management personnel are not included.		

Amount due to/from related party :

Name of the related party	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade Payables		
Ardee Drives Private Limited (formerly known as Balaji Drives Private Limited)	53.87	13.76
Arun Computers	1.23	0.42
Arun Kapital Networks	-	2.25
Rotec Transmissions Private Limited	-	14.26
Trade Receivables		
Ardee Drives Private Limited (formerly known as Balaji Drives Private Limited)	-	0.31
Rotec Transmissions Private Limited	31.69	10.63
Arun Kapital Networks	31.28	4.03
Ingwenya Mineral Tech Private Limited	14.43	-
Borrowings-Unsecured loan		
Chandra Sekhar Moturu	0.74	100.36
Ragdeep Moturu	0.66	9.16
Retention Money Payable		
Arun Kapital Networks	56.42	-
Advances received from customer		
Ardee Drives Private Limited (formerly known as Balaji Drives Private Limited)	3.29	13.50
Advance to suppliers		
Arun Infotech	1.61	1.61
Ingwenya Mineral Tech Private Limited	3.50	-
Employee dues payable		
Sundarama Sarma Gorrepati	0.27	-
Staff Advance		
Arundeeep Moturu	5.12	3.26
Sundarama Sarma Gorrepati	0.77	-

Note :

1. Personal guarantees were provided by Chandra Sekhar Moturu and Ragdeep Moturu towards borrowings facilities availed by the company, where applicable. (refer Note 19.1)
2. Subsequent to reporting date, the Company has appointed Krishna Kumari Moturu, as Chief Financial Officer, w.e.f. 25 August 2024 and Disha Jindal, as Company secretary w.e.f. 05 June 2024.
3. All the related party transactions entered during the year were in ordinary course of business and on arm length basis.



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Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are Rs. in Million, except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated)

37 Fair value measurements**37.1 The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities by categories were as follows:**

Particulars	Notes	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
As at March 31, 2024				
Financial assets				
Investments	10	7.96	-	-
Trade receivables	14	-	-	1,558.63
Cash and cash equivalents	15	-	-	1.08
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	16	-	-	242.27
Other financial assets	11	-	-	1,053.49
Total financial assets		7.96	-	2,855.47
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	19	-	-	1,850.59
Trade payables	20	-	-	1,698.37
Other financial liabilities	21	-	-	77.98
Total financial liabilities		-	-	3,626.94
As at March 31, 2023				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	14	-	-	839.75
Cash and cash equivalents	15	-	-	250.59
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	16	-	-	34.09
Other financial assets	11	-	-	531.37
Total financial assets		-	-	1,655.80
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	19	-	-	1,032.92
Trade payables	20	-	-	805.92
Other financial liabilities	21	-	-	15.75
Total financial liabilities		-	-	1,854.59
As at April 1, 2022				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	14	-	-	707.24
Cash and cash equivalents	15	-	-	0.41
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	16	-	-	26.32
Other financial assets	11	-	-	384.75
Total financial assets		-	-	1,118.72
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	19	-	-	746.91
Trade payables	20	-	-	527.18
Other financial liabilities	21	-	-	11.95
Total financial liabilities		-	-	1,286.04



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Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are Rs. in Million, except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated)

37.2 Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical items (unadjusted)

Level 2: Observable direct or indirect inputs other than Level 1 inputs

Level 3: Unobservable inputs (i.e. not derived from market data)

Particulars	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 March 2024					
Financial assets measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements					
At FVTPL					
Investment in mutual funds	10	7.96	-	-	7.96
Financial assets measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed					
Security deposits	11	-	-	9.34	9.34
Total financial assets		7.96	-	9.34	17.30
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed					
Borrowings	19	-	-	1,850.59	1,850.59
Total financial liabilities		-	-	1,850.59	1,850.59
As at 31 March 2023					
Financial assets measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements					
At FVTPL					
Investments	10	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed					
Security deposits	11	-	-	5.11	5.11
Total financial assets		-	-	5.11	5.11
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed					
Borrowings	19	-	-	1,032.92	1,032.92
Total financial liabilities		-	-	1,032.92	1,032.92
As at 01 April 2022					
Financial assets measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements					
At FVTPL					
Investments	10	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed					
Security deposits	11	-	-	5.58	5.58
Total financial assets		-	-	5.58	5.58
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed					
Borrowings	19	-	-	746.91	746.91
Total financial liabilities		-	-	746.91	746.91

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the current and previous year.



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Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

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37.3 Methods and assumptions

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- (a) The fair value of borrowings is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rates. The own non performance risk as at year end was assessed to be insignificant. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs.
- (b) The fair value of security deposits were calculated based on future cash flows using a current lending rate. These are based on discounted cash flow analysis. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.
- (c) The Company has not disclosed the fair values of financial instruments such as trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents and trade payables, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.
- (d) The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV. These instruments are classified as level 1 fair values in the fair value hierarchy.



38 Financial risk management**38.1 General objectives, policies and processes**

The Company is exposed through its operations to the following financial risks: (i) Credit risk; (ii) Market risk comprising of interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and other price risk; and (iii) Liquidity risk.

In common with all other businesses, the Company is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these financial statements.

There have been no substantive changes in the Company's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous periods unless otherwise stated in this note.

The Board has the overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Company's finance function.

The overall objective of the Board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Company's competitiveness and flexibility. Further details regarding these policies are set out below.

38.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises principally from the Company's trade receivables, security deposits, bank balances and other financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 and April 1, 2022 is the carrying amounts of financial assets as per Note 37.

None of the Company's cash equivalents, other bank balances and security deposits were past due or impaired as at March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 and April 1, 2022.

Trade receivables and contract assets

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and location in which customers operate. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk from trade receivables by establishing a maximum payment period.

The Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix. The provision matrix is based on its historical observed default rates, adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and Company makes appropriate provision wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk. Generally, trade receivables are written-off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 10 and 13. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance are considered integral part of trade receivables and considered in the calculation of impairment. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables and contract assets as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

The movement in provision for expected credit loss for trade receivables are as follows:

Particulars	Trade receivables
Loss allowance as at April 1, 2022	107.43
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	41.87
Loss allowance as at March 31, 2023	149.30
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	24.06
Less: Utilised during the year	(32.21)
Loss allowance as at March 31, 2024	141.15

38.3 Market risk

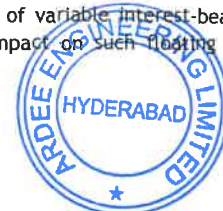
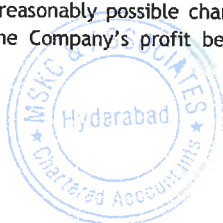
Market risk arises from the Company's use of interest-bearing, tradable and foreign currency financial instruments. It is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates (interest rate risk), foreign exchange rates (currency risk) or other market factors (other price risk). The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rate relates primarily to the Company's borrowings with variable interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

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



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39 Ratios

S No.	Ratio	Formula	Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		Ratio as on March 31, 2023	Variation	Reason for change more than 25%
				Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator			
(a)	Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	Current Assets	3,702.15	3,353.53	2,122.00	2,057.83	1.10	1.03	7.06% Not major variance
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Debt / Equity	Debt= long term borrowing + Short-term borrowings	1,850.59	871.70	1,032.92	331.31	2.12	3.12	-31.91% Increase in equity, due to fresh issue of shares and increase in profits.
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Net Operating Income / Debt Service	Net Operating Income= Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + finance cost	481.50	219.72	209.79	113.60	2.19	1.85	18.66% Not major variance
(d)	Return on Equity (in %)	Profit after tax less pref. Dividend x 100 / Shareholder's Equity	Net Income= Net Profits after equity	289.64	601.51	109.13	226.05	48.15	48.28	-0.26% Not major variance
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Inventory	Cost of goods sold	4,085.40	565.05	1,997.19	385.51	7.23	5.18	39.56% Improvement on account of the increase in the volume of business.
(f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Net Credit Sales / Average Trade Receivables	Net credit sales	6,209.90	1,199.19	3,312.52	773.30	5.18	4.28	20.92% Not major variance
(g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables	Net Credit Purchases	4,306.82	1,252.15	2,120.91	666.55	3.44	3.18	8.10% Not major variance
(h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue / Working Capital	Revenue from operations	6,209.90	348.62	3,312.52	64.07	17.81	51.70	-65.55% Decreased primarily due to higher working capital.
(i)	Net Profit (in Net Profit / Net Sales %)	Net Profit / Net Sales	Net profit	289.64	6,209.90	109.13	3,312.52	4.66	3.29	41.58% Ratio has improved on account of increase in revenue and profit in current year average
(j)	Return on Capital Employed (in %)	EBIT / Capital Employed	EBIT= Earnings before Interest and taxes	569.23	2,722.29	220.37	1,364.23	20.91	16.15	29.45% equity has increased on account of fresh issue of share capital, increase in profits and increase in debt.
(k)	Return on Investment (in %)	Investment Income / Net Investment	Income generated from invested funds	9.43	273.85	4.62	79.14	3.44	5.84	-41.01% Decreased due to purchase of associate.



Ardee Engineering Limited

(formerly known as Ardee Engineering Private Limited)

(CIN: U29100TG2020PLC141953)

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are Rs. in Million, except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated)

Particulars	Increase/ decrease in basis points	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		April 1, 2022	
		Balance	Effect on profit before tax	Balance	Effect on profit before tax	Balance	Effect on profit before tax
INR	+100/-100	1,549.52	15.50	755.53	7.56	308.74	3.09

(b) Foreign exchange risk

The Company has no foreign currency receivables or payables as on 31 March 2024, 31 March 2023 and 01 April 2022, hence foreign exchange risk is not applicable.

38.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due.

a) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following table sets out the contractual maturities (representing undiscounted contractual cash-flows) of financial liabilities:

As at March 31, 2024	Note	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows					
			Total	Up to 3 Months	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Lease liabilities	8	21.78	24.50	3.21	8.31	9.49	3.49	-
Borrowings	19	1,850.59	1,856.76	746.25	736.47	98.27	197.67	78.10
Trade payables	20	1,698.37	1,698.37	1,171.85	526.52	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	21	77.98	77.98	21.56	56.42	-	-	-
Total		3,648.72	3,657.61	1,942.87	1,327.72	107.76	201.16	78.10

As at March 31, 2023	Note	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows					
			Total	Up to 3 Months	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Lease liabilities	8	22.27	25.62	2.29	7.03	8.11	8.19	-
Borrowings	19	1,032.92	1,041.44	656.27	227.11	45.19	112.87	-
Trade payables	20	805.92	805.92	704.39	101.53	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	21	15.75	15.75	14.76	0.99	-	-	-
Total		1,876.86	1,888.73	1,377.71	336.66	53.30	121.06	-

As at April 1, 2022	Note	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows					
			Total	Up to 3 Months	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Lease liabilities	8	28.95	34.71	2.14	6.94	9.32	16.31	-
Borrowings	19	746.91	756.97	200.00	371.02	49.06	135.48	1.41
Trade payables	20	527.18	579.89	421.74	158.15	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	21	11.95	11.95	10.96	-	0.99	-	-
Total		1,314.99	1,383.52	634.84	536.11	59.37	151.79	1.41

The interest payments on variable interest rate borrowings in the table above reflect market forward interest rates at the reporting date and these amounts may change as market interest rates change. The future cash flows on contingent consideration may be different from the amount in the above table as the relevant conditions underlying the contingency change. Except for these financial liabilities, it is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.



40 Segment information

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the company's chief operating decision maker (CODM) to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available. The Company is a design, engineering and manufacturing company which is engaged in turnkey PEB projects, material handling and processing solutions, electrical and automation solutions, heavy structural and precision engineering solutions. The CODM identified entire business as a single reportable segment, hence segment reporting is not applicable.

41 Capital management

The Company's objectives when maintaining capital are:

(a) to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and

(b) to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Company sets the amount of capital it requires in proportion to risk. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the net debt to equity ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by equity. Net debt is calculated as the total borrowings and lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances.

The debt-to-adjusted-capital ratios were as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022
Borrowings and lease liabilities	1,872.37	1,055.19	775.86
Less: Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	(266.66)	(329.44)	(63.28)
Net debt	1,605.71	725.75	712.58
Equity share capital	200.00	190.00	90.00
Other equity	671.70	141.31	30.78
Total equity	871.70	331.31	120.78
Net debt to equity ratio	184.20%	219.05%	589.98%

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the current and previous years.

42 Contingent liabilities and commitments**42.1 Contingent liabilities**

(a) There are no claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt as on March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 and April 1, 2022.

(b) Guarantees excluding financial guarantees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022
The company has guaranteed to an unrelated party for the performance in a contract for the supply of goods and services.	807.35	435.38	217.81

42.2 Commitments - There are no open commitments as on March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 and April 1, 2022.**43 Events after the reporting period**

The management has assessed, the subsequent events to the year end and is of the view that there are no material events which require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements except as disclosed in financial statements.

44 Other regulatory information**(i) Details of benami property held**

No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 and the rules made thereunder.

(ii) Borrowings secured against current assets

The Company has borrowings secured against current assets and statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.

(iii) Wilful defaulter

The Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(iv) Relationship with struck off companies

The Company does not have any relationship with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(v) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on Number of Layers) Rules, 2017.



Ardee Engineering Limited

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Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are Rs. in Million, except for share and per share data and where otherwise stated)

(vi) Undisclosed income

The Company does not have any transactions not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(vii) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(viii) Registration of charges or satisfaction with ROC

The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(ix) 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:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

45 The Code on Social Security, 2020

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

46 During the year, pursuant to Share Purchase Agreement dated June 7, 2023, the Company has acquired 21.62% of shareholding in Ignwenya Mineral Tech Private limited and acquisition was completed on June 15, 2023.

47 These standalone financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on September 17, 2024.

As per our report of even date attached

For C Venkat Krishna & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 0045995

P.V.N Sastry
Partner
Membership No. 029098



Place: Hyderabad
Date: September 17, 2024

For M S K C & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 0015955

Tarun Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 231741



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Ardee Engineering Limited
(formerly known as Ardee Engineering Private Limited)

Chandra Sekhar Moturu
Managing Director
DIN 02010969

Krishna Kumari Moturu
Chief Financial Officer
DIN 10376709

Place: Hyderabad
Date: September 17, 2024

Ragdeep Moturu
Whole-time Director
DIN 07587747

Disha Jindal
Company Secretary
Membership No. A65058

