

Reliance Comtrade Private Limited
Financial Statements
2022-23

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Reliance Comtrade Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Reliance Comtrade Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements")

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially

inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the Financial Position, Financial Performance including Other Comprehensive Income, cash flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of the appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - e) On the basis of written representations received from the Directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “**Annexure B**”.
 - g) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration under Section 197 of the Act.
 - h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rules 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact on its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The management has represented that to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other

sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

- (b) The management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - (c) Based on our audit procedure conducted that are considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our attention that cause us to believe that the representation under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the current year.
- vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from 1st April, 2023 and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended 31st March, 2023.

For **Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration no. 101720W/W100355

Amit Chaturvedi

Partner

Membership No.: 103141

UDIN: 23103141BGXQUV6735

Place: Mumbai

Date: 14th April, 2023

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Report of even date to the members of **Reliance Comtrade Private Limited** for the year ended 31st March, 2023.

- i. (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.
 - (B) The Company does not have Intangible Assets. Accordingly, reporting requirement of clause (i)(a)(B) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the Financial Statements, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- (d) Based on the records examined by us and information and explanation given to us by the Company, Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year. The Company does not have Intangible Assets during the year. Accordingly, reporting requirements of clause i(d) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) Based on the records examined by us and information and explanation given to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and records examined by us, the Company does not have any Inventory during the year. Accordingly, reporting requirement of clause ii(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- (b) Based on the records examined by us and information and explanations given to us, the Company has not availed any facility from banks on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly reporting requirement of clause ii(b) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- iii. On the basis of examination of records of the Company and information and explanation given to us, during the year the Company has not made investments or

provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, reporting requirement of clause iii (a), (b), (c), (d) (e) and (f) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the company.

- iv. The company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under sections 185 and 186. Accordingly, reporting requirement of clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the company
- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent applicable. Accordingly reporting requirement of clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the company.
- vi. To the best of our knowledge and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of the activities undertaken by the Company. Accordingly reporting requirement to report of clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the company.
- vii. In respect of Statutory dues:
 - (a) Based on the examination of records and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, Duty of customs, Cess and any other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues, which were outstanding as at 31st March, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.
- viii. According to information and explanations given to us and the examination of records of the Company, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly reporting requirement of clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the company.
- ix. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given and books of accounts and records examined by us, the Company has not defaulted in

repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
 - (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not obtained any term loan during the year.
 - (d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the Financial Statements of the Company, we report that, prima facie, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
 - (e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, and on an overall examination of the Financial Statements of the Company, we report that the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures and accordingly, reporting requirement of clause (ix)(e) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (f) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, and the procedures performed by us, we report that the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures and accordingly, reporting requirement of clause (ix)(f) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting requirement of clause x(a) of paragraph 3 the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company during the year has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures. Accordingly, the reporting requirement of clause x(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (a) Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the Financial Statements and as per information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by auditors in Form ADT-4 as

prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

- (c) As represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received by the Company during the year.

- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the reporting requirement of clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act and their details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting requirement of clause (xiii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- xiv. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, internal audit is not applicable to the company. Accordingly, reporting requirement of clause xiv (a) and (b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the company.

- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. Accordingly, the reporting requirement of clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the reporting requirement of clause xvi(a) of paragraph 3 the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (b) On the basis of examination of records and according to the information and explanation given to us by the Company, the Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting requirement of clause xvi(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (c) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting requirement of clause xvi(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (d) As represented by the Management, the Group does not have any Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the Group as per the definition of Group contained in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.

Accordingly, the reporting requirement of clause xvi(d) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- xvii. Based on the examination of the records, the Company has incurred cash losses of Rs 545 Thousands in the financial year and of Rs. 468 Thousands in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under requirement of clause 3(xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. Based on the examination of records of the Company and according to the information and explanation given to us by the Company, the provisions of section 135 of the Act is not applicable to the company and accordingly reporting requirement of clause (xx)(a) and (b) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the company.

For **Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration no. 101720W/W100355

Amit Chaturvedi

Partner

Membership No.: 103141

UDIN: 23103141BGXQUV6735

Place: Mumbai

Date: 14th April, 2023

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of **Reliance Comtrade Private Limited** on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

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

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

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

For **Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration no. 101720W/W100355

Amit Chaturvedi

Partner

Membership No.: 103141

UDIN: 23103141BGXQUV6735

Place: Mumbai

Date: 14th April, 2023

Reliance Comtrade Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023

		(₹ in thousand)	
	Notes	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	1	11 80 562	11 80 562
Other Non-Current Assets	2	10	10
Total Non-Current assets		11 80 572	11 80 572
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	130	354
Other Current Assets	4	-	6
Total Current assets		130	360
Total Assets		11 80 702	11 80 932
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	5	10 000	10 000
Other Equity	6	11 68 133	11 68 678
Total equity		11 78 133	11 78 678
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	7	2 021	1 771
Total Non-Current Liabilities		2 021	1 771
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	8	259	188
Other Current Liabilities	9	289	295
Total current liabilities		548	483
Total Liabilities		2 569	2 254
Total Equity and Liabilities		11 80 702	11 80 932

Significant Accounting Policies
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1 to 23

As per our Report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 101720W/W100355

Rajendra Kamath

Director

DIN: 01115052

Amit Chaturvedi

Partner

Membership No: 103141

Gaurav Jain

Director

DIN: 02697278

Dated : 14th April, 2023

Saravanan Viswanathan

Director

DIN: 05244819

Reliance Comtrade Private Limited
Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023

		(₹ in thousand)	
		<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
INCOME			
Other Income		-	-
Total Income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
EXPENSES			
Finance Costs	10	133	105
Depreciation / Amortisation Expense	1	-	-
Other Expenses	11	412	363
Total Expenses		<u>545</u>	<u>468</u>
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		(545)	(468)
Tax Expenses			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
Profit/(Loss) For the Year		<u>(545)</u>	<u>(468)</u>
Other Comprehensive Income :			
a) Items that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit & loss		-	-
Income tax relating to Items that will be reclassified to Profit or loss			
b) Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit & loss		-	-
Income tax relating to Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or loss			
Total other Comprehensive Income for the Year (Net of Tax)		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year		<u>(545)</u>	<u>(468)</u>
EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE OF FACE VALUE OF ₹ 10 EACH			
Basic (in ₹)	12	(0.55)	(0.47)
Diluted (in ₹)	12	(0.55)	(0.47)
Significant Accounting Policies			
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1 to 23			

As per our Report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 101720W/W100355

Amit Chaturvedi

Partner

Membership No: 103141

Dated : 14th April, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajendra Kamath

Director

DIN: 01115052

Gaurav Jain

Director

DIN: 02697278

Saravanan Viswanathan

Director

DIN: 05244819

Reliance Comtrade Private Limited
Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2023

A. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in thousand)

Balance as at 1st April, 2021	Change during the year 2021-22	Balance as at 31st March, 2022	Change during the year 2022-23	Balance as at 31st March, 2023
10 000	-	10 000	-	10 000

B. Other Equity

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	Balance at beginning of reporting period i.e. 1st April, 2022	Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	Financial Instruments issued / (repaid) during the year	Transfer (to)/from Retained Earnings	Balance as at 31st March, 2023
Reserves and Surplus					
Securities Premium	24 15 160	-	-	-	24 15 160
Retained Earnings	(12 53 322)	(545)	-	-	(12 53 867)
Instruments classified as Equity *	6 840	-	-	-	6 840
Total	11 68 678	(545)	-	-	11 68 133

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	Balance at beginning of reporting period i.e. 1st April, 2021	Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	Financial Instruments issued / (repaid) during the year	Transfer (to)/from Retained Earnings	Balance as at 31st March, 2022
Reserves and Surplus					
Securities Premium	24 15 160	-	-	-	24 15 160
Retained Earnings	(12 52 854)	(468)	-	-	(12 53 322)
Instruments classified as Equity *	6 840	-	-	-	6 840
Total	11 69 146	(468)	-	-	11 68 678

* For details Refer Note 6

As per our Report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 101720W/W100355

Amit Chaturvedi

Partner

Membership No: 103141

Dated : 14th April, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajendra Kamath

Director

DIN: 01115052

Gaurav Jain

Director

DIN: 02697278

Saravanan Viswanathan

Director

DIN: 05244819

Reliance Comtrade Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March, 2023

	2022-23	(₹ in thousand) 2021-22	
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Profit / (Loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(545)	(468)	
Adjusted for :			
Finance Costs	133.00	105.00	
Operating Profit / (Loss) before Working Capital Changes	(412)	(363)	
Adjusted for :			
Trade and Other Receivables	6	(4)	
Trade and Other Payables	160	65	
Cash Generated from / (used in) Operations	(246)	(302)	
Taxes Paid (Net)	-	-	
Net Cash flow from / (used in) Operating Activities	(246)	(302)	
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Net Cash from / (used in) Investing Activities	-	-	
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from Borrowings - Non - Current	250	500	
Interest Paid	(228)	-	
Net Cash Generated from / (used in) Financing Activities	22	500	
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(224)	198	
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	354	156	
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note No. 3)	130	354	
CHANGE IN LIABILITY ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
	(₹ in thousand)		
	1st April, 2022	Cash Flows	31st March, 2023
Borrowings - Non-current (Refer Note No. 7)	1 771	250	2 021
Total	1 771	250	2 021
	(₹ in thousand)		
	1st April, 2021	Cash Flows	31st March, 2022
Borrowings - Non-current (Refer Note No. 7)	1 271	500	1 771
Total	1 271	500	1 771

As per our Report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 101720W/W100355

Amit Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No: 103141

Dated : 14th April, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajendra Kamath
Director
DIN: 01115052

Gaurav Jain
Director
DIN: 02697278

Saravanan Viswanathan
Director
DIN: 05244819

Reliance Comtrade Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2023

A. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Reliance Comtrade Private Limited [‘the Company’] is a public limited company incorporated in India having its registered office and principal place of business at 4th Floor, Court House, Dhobi Talao, Lokmanya Tilak Marg, Mumbai- 400002. The principal activity of the company is business of real estate and development of commercial properties in India.

B. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

B.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain assets and liabilities which has been measured at fair value as per requirement of IndAS.

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards (‘Ind AS’), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the companies Act, 2013.

The Company’s Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Thousand (₹000), except when otherwise indicated.

B.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Current and Non-Current Classification

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

An asset is treated as Current when it is –

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets. In case of land the Company has availed fair value as deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Other Indirect Expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Capital Work-in-Progress.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided using straight line method. Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for premium paid on Leasehold Land which is amortised over the period of the lease. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed at each Financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a Property, Plant and Equipment 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.

(c) Leases

The Company, as a lessee, recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset.

The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(d) Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated amortisation / depletion and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the Intangible Assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Other Indirect Expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Intangible Assets Under Development

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an Intangible Asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(e) Contingent Liabilities

Disclosure of contingent liability is made 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 embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of amount cannot be made.

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value

(g) Finance Costs

Borrowing costs include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period for which they are incurred.

(h) Impairment of non-Financial assets - property, plant and equipment and intangible assets :

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets or group of Assets, called Cash Generating Units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

(i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

(j) Tax Expenses

The tax expense for the period comprises of current tax and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.

- Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Income Tax authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted at the Balance sheet date.

- Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilized

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

(k) Foreign Currencies transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings are capitalized as cost of assets under construction.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

In case of an asset, expense or income where an advance is paid/received, the date of transaction is the date on which the advance was initially recognized. If there were multiple payments or receipts in advance, multiple dates of transactions are determined for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

(l) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations at the reporting period.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and a receivable is recognized when the it becomes unconditional.

In case of discounts, rebates, credits, price incentives or similar terms, consideration are determined based on its most likely amount, which is assessed at each reporting period

Interest income

Interest income from a Financial asset is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividends

Dividend Income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount has been established.

(m) Financial Instruments**i) Financial Assets****A. Initial recognition and measurement:**

All Financial Assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of Financial Assets, which are not at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of Financial Assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

B. Subsequent measurement**a) Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost (AC)**

A Financial Asset is measured at Amortised Cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A Financial Asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling Financial Assets and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represents solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

A Financial Asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

C. Other Equity Investments

All other equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'. However, dividend on such equity investments are recognised in Statement of Profit and loss when the company's right to receive payment is established.

D. Impairment of Financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

(a) The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or

(b) Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

For Trade Receivables the Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

ii) Financial liabilities**A. Initial recognition and measurement:**

All Financial Liabilities are recognised at fair value and in case of borrowings, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

B. Subsequent measurement:

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

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.

iii) Derecognition of Financial instruments

The Company derecognises a Financial Asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the Financial Asset expire or it transfers the Financial Asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A Financial liability (or a part of a Financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

iv) Offsetting

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amount and it intends, either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(n) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for bonus element in equity share.

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date.

C. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY:

The preparation of the Company's Financial Statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. 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 next financial years.

(a) PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT / INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Estimates are involved in determining the cost attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management. Property, Plant and Equipment / Intangible Assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful life, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful life and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful life and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

(b) RECOVERABILITY OF TRADE RECEIVABLES

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

(c) PROVISIONS

The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability (including litigations) requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

(d) IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The impairment provisions for Financial Assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

In case of non-financial assets company estimates asset's recoverable amount, which is higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

(e) RECOGNITION OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which there is probability of utilisation against the future taxable profit. The Company uses judgement to determine the amount of deferred tax that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.

(f) FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

For estimates relating to fair value of financial instruments refer note 18.2 of financial statements.

D. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT EFFECTIVE

On March 31, 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023. This notification has resulted into amendments in the following existing accounting standards which are applicable to company from April 1, 2023.

- i. Ind AS 101 – First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards
- ii. Ind AS 102 – Share-based Payment
- iii. Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations
- iv. Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments Disclosures
- v. Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments
- vi. Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- vii. Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements
- viii. Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- ix. Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes
- x. Ind AS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting

Application of above standards are not expected to have any significant impact on the company's financial statements.

Reliance Comtrade Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2023

1 Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital work-in-progress

(₹ in thousand)

Description	Gross Block			Depreciation/ Amortisation			Net Block			
	As at 01-04-2022	Additions/ Adjustments	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31-03-2023	As at 01-04-2022	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2022
Property, Plant and Equipment Own Assets:										
Freehold Land	11 80 562	-	-	11 80 562	-	-	-	-	11 80 562	11 80 562
Total (A)	11 80 562	-	-	11 80 562	-	-	-	-	11 80 562	11 80 562
<i>Previous Year</i>	11 80 562		-	11 80 562	-	-	-		11 80 562	11 80 562

Reliance Comtrade Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2023

	As at 31st March, 2023	(₹ in thousand) As at 31st March, 2022
2 Other Non-Current Assets (Unsecured and Considered good)		
Security Deposits	10	10
Total	10	10

	As at 31st March, 2023	(₹ in thousand) As at 31st March, 2022
3 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balance with Bank	130	354
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet	130	354
Cash and Cash Equivalent as per Statement of Cash Flow	130	354

	As at 31st March, 2023	(₹ in thousand) As at 31st March, 2022
4 Other Current Assets (Unsecured and Considered good)		
Others	-	6
Total	-	6

	As at 31st March, 2023		(₹ in thousand) As at 31st March, 2022	
5 Share Capital	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Authorised Share Capital				
Class A Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	10 00 000	10 000	10 00 000	10 000
Class B Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	5 00 000	5 000	5 00 000	5 000
Preference shares of ₹ 10 each	5 00 000	5 000	5 00 000	5 000
	20 000		20 000	
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-Up:				
Class A Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	10 00 000	10 000	10 00 000	10 000
	10 000		10 000	

5.1 The details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares :

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	No. of Shares	% Held	No. of Shares	% Held
<u>Equity Shares</u>				
Reliance 4IR Realty Development Limited	10 00 000	100.00	10 00 000	100.00
	10 00 000	100.00	10 00 000	100.00
<u>Preference Shares</u>				
Reliance Industries Limited	4 84 000	100.00	4 84 000	100.00
	4 84 000	100.00	4 84 000	100.00

5.2 The reconciliation of the number of outstanding shares is set out below:

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
<u>Equity Shares</u>		
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	10 00 000	10 00 000
Add: Shares Issued during the year	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	10 00 000	10 00 000
<u>Preference Shares</u>		
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	4 84 000	4 84 000
Add: Shares Issued during the year	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	4 84 000	4 84 000

Reliance Comtrade Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2023

5.3 Shareholding of Promoter
As at 31st March, 2023

Sr. no	Class of Equity Share	Promoter's Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
1	Fully paid-up equity shares of ₹ 10 each	Reliance 4IR Realty Development Limited	10 00 000	-	10 00 000	100.00	-
2	Fully paid-up preference shares of ₹ 10 each	Reliance Industries Limited	4 84 000	-	4 84 000	100.00	-

As at 31st March, 2022

Sr. no	Class of Equity Share	Promoter's Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
1	Fully paid-up equity shares of ₹ 10 each	Reliance 4IR Realty Development Limited	10 00 000	-	10 00 000	100.00	-
2	Fully paid-up preference shares of ₹ 10 each	Reliance Industries Limited	4 84 000	-	4 84 000	100.00	-

5.4 The Equity Shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed, if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to their shareholding.

5.5 Of the above Class A equity shares 10 00 000 (Previous year 10 00 000) are held by Reliance 4IR Realty Development Limited, the Holding Company.

Reliance Comtrade Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2023

6 Other Equity	As at		(₹ in thousand)	
	31st March, 2023		31st March, 2022	
Retained Earnings				
As per Last Balance Sheet	(12 53 322)		(12 52 854)	
Add: Profit for the year	(545)	(12 53 867)	(468)	(12 53 322)
Securities Premium				
As per Last Balance Sheet	24 15 160		24 15 160	
Add : Taken during the year	-	24 15 160	-	24 15 160
Instruments classified as Equity				
10% Non Cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Share				
As per Last Balance Sheet	4 840	4 840	4 840	4 840
Zero coupon Unsecured Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures				
As per Last Balance Sheet	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000
Total	11 68 133		11 68 678	

6.1 4 84 000 fully paid (Previous year 4 84 000) 10% Non Cumulative Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares of ₹ 10 each held by Reliance Industries Limited, the Ultimate Holding Company. These Preference Shares shall carry a preferential right over the Equity shares of the Company as regards to payment of dividend and repayment of capital, in the event of winding-up of the Company. The dividend proposed, if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting. The Company (issuer) & Preference-holder will have an option for early conversion at any time after allotment of the Preference Shares by giving one month notice to the Company. The Preference Shares shall, unless converted, be redeemable at the end of 20 year from the date of allotment i.e. 13th March, 2009 or earlier as may be decided by the Company. Each Preference Share may, at the option of the holder and the Company, be converted into 500 (five hundred) Class B Equity Shares at any time from the date of its allotment upto the date of redemption. The Original Allottee, i.e. Reliance Industries Limited has the right to hold all the immovable properties for the time being of the Company.

The reconciliation of the number of outstanding shares is set out below:

	As at	
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Shares Outstanding at the beginning of the year	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Add: Shares issued during the year	4 84 000	4 84 000
Shares Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-
	4 84 000	4 84 000

6.2 2 00 000 fully paid (previous year 2 00 000) Zero Coupon Unsecured Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures (OFCD) of ₹10 each held by Reliance Industries Limited. The Company (issuer) & Debenture-holder will have an option for early conversion at any time after allotment of the OFCDs by giving one month notice to the Company. The conversion will be based on higher of book value or face value as at March 31, 2016. The equity shares arising out of conversion of the OFCDs will rank pari passu in all respects with the then outstanding equity shares of the Company on the date of such conversion, except for dividend, which if declared, shall be paid on pro-rata basis from the date of allotment of such Equity Shares. The Company will settle the outstanding OFCDs on expiry of 15 years. Since the OFCDs are unsecured, no security is required to be created.

6.3 In view of the loss for the year, the company has not created the Debenture Redemption Reserve for a cumulative amount of ₹ 91 thousand in terms of section 71(4) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 18(7) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debenture) Rules, 2014 as amended by Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Amendment Rules, 2019. The Company shall create the Debenture Redemption Reserve out of profits, if any, in the future years.

6.4 The Preference Shares shall carry a preferential right over the Equity shares of the Company as regards to payment of dividend and repayment of capital, in the event of winding-up of the Company. The dividend proposed, if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.

7 Borrowings	As at		(₹ in thousand)	
	31st March, 2023		31st March, 2022	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
UnSecured - At Amortised Cost				
Term Loans – from Others #	2 021	-	1 771	-
Total	2 021	-	1 771	-

Represents Borrowings taken from Holding Company.

Reliance Comtrade Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2023

	As at 31st March, 2023	(₹ in thousand) As at 31st March, 2022
8 Trade Payables		
(a) Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
(b) Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	259	188
Total	259	188

8.1 Trade Payables ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
MSME	-					-
Others	-	70	70	92	27	259
Disputed Dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	70	70	92	27	259

8.2 Trade Payables ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	70	93	-	25	188
Disputed Dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	70	93	-	25	188

	As at 31st March, 2023	(₹ in thousand) As at 31st March, 2022
9 Other Current Liabilities		
Interest accrued but not due	-	95
Other Payables*	289	200
Total	289	295

* Includes statutory dues

Reliance Comtrade Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2023

	(₹ in thousand)	
	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
10 Finance Costs		
Interest Expenses	133	105
	<u>133</u>	<u>105</u>
11 Other Expenses		
	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2021-22</u>
Filing Fees	76	18
Bank Charges	12	11
Professional Fees	84	91
Rates and Taxes	170	183
<u>Payment to Auditors</u>		
Audit Fees	<u>70</u>	<u>60</u>
	70	60
Total	<u>412</u>	<u>363</u>

Reliance Comtrade Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2023

12 Earnings per share	2022-23	2021-22
Face Value per Equity Share (₹)	10	10
Basic Earnings per Share (₹)	(0.55)	(0.47)
Net Profit after Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ in thousand)	(545)	(468)
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	10 00 000	10 00 000
Diluted Earnings per Share (₹)	(0.55)	(0.47)
Net Profit after Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ in thousand)	(545)	(468)
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Diluted EPS	24 32 00 000	24 32 00 000
Reconciliation of weighted average number of shares outstanding		
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	10 00 000	10 00 000
Total Weighted Average Potential Equity Shares	24 22 00 000	24 22 00 000
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Diluted EPS	24 32 00 000	24 32 00 000
Diluted EPS is same as Basic EPS for current year, being antidilutive.		

13 The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable. Amounts and other disclosures for the preceding year are included as an integral part of the current year financial statements and are to be read in relation to the amounts and other disclosures relating to the current year.

14 Segment Reporting

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of real estate and development of commercial properties in India. All the activities of the Company revolve around this main business. Accordingly, the Company has only one identifiable segment reportable under Ind AS-108 "Operating Reporting". The Company has one reportable segment. The Principal business of the company is real estate development of commercial properties in India. The Chief Operating Decision Maker (being the Board and executive officers of the Company), who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance obtains financial information.

15 Related Party

i) **As per Ind AS 24, the disclosures of transactions with the Related Parties are given below:**

List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

Sr. No.	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1	Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
2	Reliance 4IR Realty Development Limited	Holding Company

ii) **Transactions during the year with Related Parties:**

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction (excluding reimbursement)	Ultimate Holding Company	Parent Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Total
1	Loans Taken / (Repaid)	-	250	-	250
		-	500	-	500
2	Finance Costs	-	133	-	133
		-	105	-	105
3	Professional Fees	84	-	-	84
		98	-	-	98

Balance as at 31st March, 2023

				(₹ in thousand)
1	Equity Share Capital	-	10 000	-
		-	10 000	-
		-	-	10 000
2	Preference Share Capital	24 20 000	-	-
	(including premium)	24 20 000	-	-
		-	-	24 20 000
3	Loans Taken	-	2 021	-
		-	1 771	-
		-	-	1 771
4	Interest Payables	-	-	-
		-	95	-
		-	-	95
5	Zero Coupon Unsecured Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures	2 000	-	-
		2 000	-	-
		-	-	2 000
6	Trade Payables	146	-	-
		68	-	-
		-	-	146
		-	-	68

Note :

1 Figures in Italics represents previous year's amount.

2 The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. The Outstanding Balances assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates. This balances are unsecured and their settlement occurs through banking channel.

Reliance Comtrade Private Limited
Notes on Financial Statement for the Year ended 31st March, 2023

iii) Disclosure in Respect of Related Party Transactions during the year:

		(₹ in thousand)	
Particulars	Relationship	2022-23	2021-22
1	Loans Taken / (Repaid) Reliance 4IR Realty Development Limited	250	500
	Holding Company		
2	Finance Costs Reliance 4IR Realty Development Limited	133	105
	Holding Company		
3	Professional Fees Reliance Industries Limited	84	98
	Ultimate Holding Company		

iv) Balances as at 31st March, 2023

		(₹ in thousand)	
Particulars	Relationship	2022-23	2021-22
1	Equity Share Capital Reliance 4IR Realty Development Limited	10 000	10 000
	Holding Company		
2	Preference Share Capital Reliance Industries Limited	24 20 000	24 20 000
	Ultimate Holding Company		
3	Zero Coupon Unsecured Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures Reliance Industries Limited	2 000	2 000
	Ultimate Holding Company		
4	Loans Taken Reliance 4IR Realty Development Limited	2 021	1 771
	Holding Company		
5	Interest Payables Reliance 4IR Realty Development Limited	-	95
	Holding Company		
6	Trade Payables Reliance Industries Limited	146	68
	Ultimate Holding Company		

16 Deferred tax assets (net) as at Balance Sheet date consists of the following items. As a matter of prudence, the Company has not recognised deferred tax assets in the books of accounts

Deferred Tax (assets)/ liabilities	(₹ in thousand)	
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Deferred Tax Assets		
Related to Property, Plant & Equipment	4 57 172	4 26 411
Deferred Tax Asset	<u>4 57 172</u>	<u>4 26 411</u>

18.1 Capital Management

The Company adheres to a disciplined Capital Management framework in order to maintain a strong balance sheet. The main objectives are as follows:

- a) Maintain AAA rating domestically and investment grade rating internationally.
- b) Manage foreign exchange, interest rates and commodity price risk, and minimise the impact of market volatility on earnings.
- c) Diversify sources of financing and spread the maturity across tenure buckets in order to manage liquidity risk.
- d) Leverage optimally in order to maximise shareholder returns.

The Gearing Ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows :

		(₹ in thousand)	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	
Debt	2 021	1 771	
Cash and bank balance (Including liquid investment)	(130)	(354)	
Net debt	<u>1 891</u>	<u>1 417</u>	
Total Equity	<u>11 78 133</u>	<u>11 78 678</u>	
Net debt to equity ratio	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	

Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings as described in note 7.

Reliance Comtrade Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2023

18.2 A. Financial Instruments

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023				As at 31st March, 2022			
	Carrying Amount	Levels of Input used in			Carrying Amount	Levels of Input used in		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets								
At Amortised Cost								
Cash and Cash Equivalents	130	-	-	-	354	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities								
At Amortised Cost								
Borrowings	2 021	-	-	-	1 771	-	-	-
Trade Payables	259	-	-	-	188	-	-	-

The financial instruments are categorized into three levels based on the inputs used to arrive at fair value measurements as described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; and

Level 2: Inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Inputs based on unobservable market data.

Valuation Methodology

All financial instruments are initially recognised and subsequently re-measured at fair value as described below:

Fair value of Trade Receivables, Cash and Cash Equivalents and Borrowings are carried at amortised cost as it is not materially different from its carrying cost largely due to short-term maturities of these financial assets and liabilities.

B. Financial Risk Management

The different types of risks the company is exposed to are credit risk and liquidity risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to pay amounts due causing financial loss to the company. The Company ensure that sales of services are made to customers with appropriate creditworthiness. Investment and other market exposures are managed against counterparty exposure limits. Credit information is regularly shared between businesses and finance function, with a framework in place to quickly identify and respond to cases of credit deterioration. The company has a prudent and conservative process for managing its credit risk arising in the course of its business activities.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that suitable sources of funding for the company's business activities may not be available. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and matching maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Interest Rate Risk

Fluctuation in future cash flows of a financial instrument because of changes in market interest rates gives rise to interest rate risk.

Fluctuation in fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument because of changes in market interest rates gives rise to interest rate risk.

The company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in IND AS 107.

Interest rate exposure profile appended in table below

(₹ in thousand)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Loans		
Floating Rate	-	-
Long Term Fixed Rate	2,021.00	1,771.00
Total	2,021.00	1,771.00

The Rate of interest is linked to bank MCLR and remains fixed till next date

19 Details of Loans given, Investments made, Guarantees given and securities provided covered under Section 186(4) of Companies Act, 2013

- i) Loans given ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil)
- ii) Investments made ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil)
- iii) Guarantees given and securities provided by the company in respect of loans ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil)

Reliance Comtrade Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2023

20 Ratio Analysis

Sr. No.	Particulars	2022-23	2021-22	% Changes
1	Current Ratio [§]	0.24	0.75	(68.17%)
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	0.00	0.00	14.17%
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	(3.10)	(3.46)	(10.40%)
4	Return on Equity Ratio	-0.05%	-0.04%	16.50%
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	1.84	2.03	(9.35%)
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
9	Net Profit Ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
10	Return on Capital Employed (Excluding Working Capital Financing)	-0.03%	-0.03%	13.51%
11	Return on Investment	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-

§ Current Ratio decreased due to decrease in cash and cash equivalent balance during the year.

20.1 Formulae for computation of ratios are as follows:

Sr. No.	Particulars	=	Formula
i	Current Ratio	=	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities (Including Current maturities of Non-Current Borrowings)}}$
ii	Debt/ Equity Ratio	=	$\frac{\text{Non-Current Borrowings} + \text{Current Borrowings}}{\text{Equity Share Capital} + \text{Other Equity}}$
iii	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	=	$\frac{\text{Earnings before Interest, Tax and Exceptional Items}}{\text{Interest Expense} + \text{Principal Repayments made during the period for long term loans}}$
iv	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	=	$\frac{\text{Profit After Tax (Attributable to Owners)}}{\text{Average Net Worth}}$
v	Inventory Turnover Ratio	=	$\frac{\text{Cost of Goods Sold (Cost of Material Consumed} + \text{Purchases} + \text{Changes in Inventory} + \text{Manufacturing Expenses})}{\text{Average Inventories of Finished Goods, Stock-in-Process and Stock-in-Trade}}$
vi	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	=	$\frac{\text{Value of Sales \& Services}}{\text{Average Trade Receivables}}$
vii	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	=	$\frac{\text{Other Expenses}}{\text{Average Trade Payables}}$
viii	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	=	$\frac{\text{Value of Sales \& Services}}{\text{Average Working Capital}}$
ix	Net Profit Ratio (%)	=	$\frac{\text{Profit/ (Loss) after tax (after exceptional items)}}{\text{Value of Sales \& Services}}$
x	Return on Capital Employed (%)	=	$\frac{\text{Net Profit After Tax} + \text{Deferred Tax Expense/(Income)} + \text{Finance Cost (-) Other Income}}{\text{Average Capital Employed}^{\$}}$
xi	Return on Investment (%)	=	$\frac{\text{Other Income (Excluding Dividend)}}{\text{Average Cash, Cash Equivalents \& Other Marketable Securities}}$

\$\$ Capital employed includes Equity, Borrowings, Deferred Tax Liabilities, Creditor for Capital Expenditure and reduced by Investments, Cash and Cash Equivalents, Capital Work-in-Progress and Intangible Assets under Development.

Reliance Comtrade Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2023

21 OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

- (a) There are no balances outstanding with struck off companies as per section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (b) The Company have 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:
 - (i) 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
 - (ii) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (c) The Company have 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:
 - (i) 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
 - (ii) Provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (d) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

22 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

The Company has no contingent liability. The Company has no contracts remaining to be executed on capital account.

23 Approval of Financial Statements

The Financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 14th April, 2023

As per our Report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 101720W/W100355

Amit Chaturvedi

Partner

Membership No: 103141

Dated : 14th April, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajendra Kamath

Director

DIN: 01115052

Gaurav Jain

Director

DIN: 02697278

Saravanan Viswanathan

Director

DIN: 05244819