



JYOTIRGAMYA ENTERPRISES LIMITED

Regd. Office: 118 Vishal Tower, Janakpuri, New Delhi- 110058

CIN: L24100DL1986PLC234423

Ph: +91-7322820131, Email: jyotirgamyenterprises@gmail.com

[Website- www.jelglobe.com](http://www.jelglobe.com)

Dated: 06th March, 2024

**To
The Listing Department
BSE Limited
Phirozee Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street, 25th Floor
Mumbai - 400001**

Subject: Outcome of Board Meeting dated 6th March, 2024

Dear Sir/Madam,

We are pleased to inform you that the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on Wednesday, 06th March, 2024 at 05:00 P.M., inter alia, has considered and approved the following:

1. Shifting of Registered Office from A1-G1, Ground Floor, Dilshad Garden, Shahdara, East Delhi, Delhi, India, 110095 to 118, Vishal Tower, Janakpuri, New Delhi- 110058;
2. Approved the Financial Statements for the financial year 2021-2022 alongwith auditor report of the Company;
 - Approved the Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter and nine months ended on 31st December, 2021 along with Limited Review Report issued by statutory auditor of the company;
 - Approved the Audited Financial Results for the quarter and year ended on 31st March, 2022 along with auditor's report & declaration with respect to unmodified opinion issued by statutory auditor of the company;
 - Approved the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss account alongwith cash flow statement and notes and annexures thereto for the FY 21-22.
3. Approved the Financial Statements for the financial year 2022-2023 alongwith auditor report of the Company.
 - Approved the Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter ended on 30th June, 2022 along with Limited Review Report issued by statutory auditor of the company;
 - Approved the Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter and half year ended on 30th September, 2022 along with Limited Review Report issued by statutory auditor of the company;



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- Approved the Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter and nine months ended on 31st December, 2022 along with Limited Review Report issued by statutory auditor of the company;
 - Approved the Audited Financial Results for the quarter and year ended on 31st March, 2023 along with auditor's report & declaration with respect to unmodified opinion issued by statutory auditor of the company;
 - Approved the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss account alongwith cash flow statement and notes and annexures thereto for the FY 22-23.
4. Approved the Quarterly Financial Results for First three quarter of the financial year 2023-2024 alongwith auditor report of the Company.
 - Approved the Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter ended on 30th June, 2023 along with Limited Review Report issued by statutory auditor of the company;
 - Approved the Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter and half year ended on 30th September, 2023 along with Limited Review Report issued by statutory auditor of the company;
 - Approved the Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter and nine months ended on 31st December, 2023 along with Limited Review Report issued by statutory auditor of the company;
 5. Approval of Annual Report for the financial year 2020-21 along with the Directors Report and Notice of Annual General Meeting of the Company for the Financial Year 2020-21;
 6. Approval of Annual Report for the financial year 2021-22 along with the Directors Report and Notice of Annual General Meeting for the Financial Year 2021-22;
 7. Approval of Annual Report for the financial year 2022-23 along with the Directors Report and Notice of Annual General Meeting for the Financial Year 2022-23;
 8. Approval of the Notice of the Annual General Meeting of the Company for the FY 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 to be held on Saturday, 30th March, 2024 at 12:00 P.M. and 2:00 P.M. and 4:00 P.M. respectively at the registered office of the Company.
 9. Appointment of **Ms. Srishti Singh & Associates**, Company Secretaries as Scrutinizer of E-voting of the Company at the annual General meeting of the Company held for the FY 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 to be held on March 30, 2024 at 12:00 P.M. and 2:00 P.M. and 4:00 P.M.



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10. Further, please note that the Company has fixed following dates in connection with Annual General Meeting of the Company for the Financial Year 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23.

S. No.	Particulars	Relevant dates
1	Date of Annual General Meeting for the FY 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23	March 30, 2024
2	Purpose of Book Closure & Period	AGM for the FY 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23: 23 March 2024 To 30 March 2024
3	Cut-off Date (Record Date) for remote e-voting	22 March 2024
4	Remote E-Voting	Wednesday 27 March 2024, 9:00 A.M. till Friday 29 March 2024 5:00 P.M.

The Board Meeting commenced at 5: 00 P.M. and concluded at 8:00 P.M.

Kindly take the above on your record.

**Thanking you.
Yours faithfully,**

For Jyotirgamya Enterprises Ltd

Sahil Minhaj
Khan

Digitally signed by
Sahil Minhaj Khan
Date: 2024.03.06
20:15:52 +05'30'

**Sahil Minhaj Khan
Managing Director
DIN: 06624897**

Encl: As above

Jyotirgamy Enterprises Ltd

Regd. Office: 118 Vishal Tower, Janakpuri, New Delhi- 110058
Website: www.jeltrade.com / Corporate Identity Number (CIN): L24100DL1986PLC234423

STATEMENT OF UNAUDITED STANDALONE FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31st March, 2022

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Rs.)				
		Three months ended	Preceding three months ended	Preceding three months ended	Year Ended	
		31.03.2022	30.12.2021	31.03.2021	31-03-2022	31.03.2021
	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited	Audited	
1	INCOME FROM OPERATIONS					
	(a) Net Sales / Income from Operations (Net of Excise Duty)	208,946	144,828	111,500	702,633	111,500
	(b) Other Operating Income	275,136	-	298,220	275,136	298,220
	Total Income From Operations	484,082	144,828	409,720	977,769	409,720
2	EXPENSES					
	a) Cost of material consumed	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Purchases of stock-in-trade	-	-	-	-	-
	c) Change in inventories of finished goods, work-in progress and stock-in trade	-	-	-	-	-
	d) Employee Benefits expenses	-	52,100	86,920	68,170	86,920
	e) Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	12,623	12,623	19,128	51,290	150,000
	h) Other expenses	248,019	245,997	485,597	848,114	76,510
	Total Expenses	260,642	310,720	591,644	848,114	429,443
3	Profit / (Loss) from Operations before other income, finance costs and exceptional items (1-2)					
4	Other Income	223,440	(165,892)	(181,924)	10,195	(333,153)
5	Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities before finance costs and exceptional items (3 + 4)	223,440	(165,892)	(181,924)	10,195	(333,153)
6	Finance costs	-	-	-	-	6,499
7	Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities after finance costs but before exceptional items (5-6)	223,440	(165,892)	(181,924)	10,195	(339,652)
8	Exceptional item	-	-	-	-	-
9	Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities before tax (7 - 8)	223,440	(165,892)	(181,924)	10,195	(339,652)
10	Tax expense					
	Current Tax	-	-	-	-	-
	MAT credit Entitlement	-	-	-	-	-
	Deferred Tax	2,522	2,522	1,930	10,088	7,721.00
11	Net Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities after tax (9 - 10)	220,918	(168,414)	(183,854)	107	(347,373)
12	Extraordinary items (net of tax expense _____ Lakhs)					
13	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (11 - 12)	220,918	(168,414)	(183,854)	107	(347,373)
14	Share of Profit / (Loss) of associates *					
15	Minority Interest*					
16	Net Profit / (Loss) after taxes, minority interest and share of profit / (loss) of associates (13 + 14 + 15) *					
17	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face value of Re.10/- each)	23,000,000	23,000,000	23,000,000	23,000,000	23,000,000
18	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve) as shown in the Audited Balance Sheet of the previous year	5,945,678	5,777,264	5,540,799	5,724,760	5,724,653
19.i	Earnings Per Share (before extraordinary items) (of Rs. 10/- each) (not annualised)					
	Basic	0.10	(0.07)	(0.08)	0.00	(0.15)
	Diluted	0.10	(0.07)	(0.08)	0.00	(0.15)
	Earnings Per Share (after extraordinary items) (of Rs. 10/- each) (not annualised)					
	Basic	0.10	(0.07)	(0.08)	0.00	(0.15)
	Diluted	0.10	(0.07)	(0.08)	0.00	(0.15)

Notes :

- The above Unaudited Standalone Financial Results of the Company for the quarter ended 31st March, 2022 have been reviewed, recommended and were approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 06th Mar, 2024. The Statutory Auditors of the Company have carried out a Limited Review of aforesaid results.
- The figures of the previous periods have been regrouped/ rearranged wherever considered necessary.
- No Investor Complaint were pending at the end of the quarter.



By order of the Board

Sahil

Sahil Minhaj Khan
Managing Director
DIN:- 06624897

Place : New Delhi
Date : 06/03/2024



AMIT AGARWAL & CO.
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
**The Board of Directors and Members of
JYOTIRGAMYA ENTERPRISES LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statement

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **JYOTIRGAMYA ENTERPRISES LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended and notes to the financial statement, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- (a) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022.
- (b) in the case of the Profit & Loss Account, of the **PROFIT** for the year ended on that date.
- (c) In the case of the Cash Flow Statement, of the cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Code of Ethics* issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



Head Office:

8 & 9 Swaroop Arcade, (Opp. Pragati Kendra), Kapoorthala, Aliganj, Lucknow-226024
Mobile: 9795160707/6394182153, Email: amit@anshindia.in

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statement

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, (changes in equity)⁵ and cash flows of the Company in accordance with⁶ the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments 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 presentation of the financial statement 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.

The Board of Directors is, responsible as well for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility 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 Companies act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("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" statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose 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 and Cash Flow statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
 - e) on the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022, 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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B"



g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us:

- i. the company has disclosed the impact, if any, of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statement.
- ii. the company do not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts
- iii. there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Amit Agarwal & Associates
Chartered Accountants



CA Suraj Kumar Singh
FCA Partner
Membership No. 440365
FRN 008359C
UDIN: 24440365BKCLGO5959

Place: New Delhi
Date: 06.03.2024

ANNEXURE A

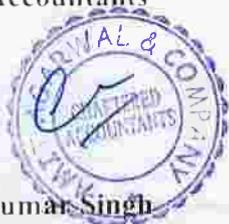
The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 of Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements section of Our Report of even date to the members of JYOTIRGAMYA ENTERPRISES LIMITED on the accounts of the company for the year ended March 31, 2022.

(i)	<p>(a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.</p> <p>(b) As explained to us, fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.</p> <p>(c) The title deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the company.</p>
(ii)	<p>(a) As explained to us, inventories have been physically verified at the quarter-end by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.</p> <p>(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the procedures of physical verification of inventory followed by the management are reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the company and the nature of its business.</p> <p>(c) In our opinion and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company is generally maintaining proper records of its inventories. No material discrepancy was noticed on physical verification of stocks by the management as compared to book records.</p>
(iii)	The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.
(iv)	The company has not granted any loan, made any investments, given any guarantees, and security.
(v)	The company has not accepted any deposits from the public.
(vi)	As per information & explanation given by the management, maintenance of cost records has not been prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act.
(vii)	<p>(a) According to the records of the company, undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Investor Education and Protection Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, IGST, CGST, SGST, cess to the extent applicable and any other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities.</p> <p>(b) According to the information and explanations given to us there was outstanding of Rs. 100800- as TDS under head statutory dues as on March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.</p> <p>(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no amounts payable in respect of income tax, wealth tax, service tax, sales tax, customs duty and excise duty which have not been deposited on account of any disputes.</p>



(viii)	Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, we are of opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to banks.
(ix)	The company had not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year.
(x)	Based on the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the management.
(xi)	Based on the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given to us, we report that managerial remuneration has been paid in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions section 197 read with Schedule VI of the Companies Act, 2013
(xii)	The company is not a Nidhi company hence clause (xii) of para 3 of CARO, 2016 is not applicable.
(xiii)	According to the information and explanations given to us, all the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 178 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by applicable accounting standards.
(xiv)	According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.
(xv)	According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.
(xvi)	The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Amit Agarwal & Associates
Chartered Accountants



CA Suraj Kumar Singh
FCA Partner
Membership No. 440365
FRN 008359C
UDIN: 24440365BKCLGO5959

Place: New Delhi
Date: 06.03.2024

ANNEXURE B

ANNEXURE TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF JYOTIRGAMYA ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of JYOTIRGAMYA ENTERPRISES LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India". 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 over financial reporting 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 system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 control over financial reporting 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 Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India".

**For Amit Agarwal & Associates
Chartered Accountants**



**CA Suraj Kumar Singh
FCA Partner
Membership No. 440365
FRN 008359C
UDIN: 24440365BKCLGO5959**

**Place: New Delhi
Date: 06.03.2024**

JYOTIRGAMYA ENTERPRISES LIMITED

CIN: L24100DL1986PLC234423

118 Vishal Tower, Janakpuri, New Delhi- 110058.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON MARCH 31 2022

PARTICULARS		NOTE NO.	(Amount in Rs.)	
			YEAR ENDED 31-Mar-22	YEAR ENDED 31-Mar-21
I	Revenue From Operations	16	702,633	111,500
II	Other Income	17	282,657	298,220
III	Total Income (I+II)		985,290	409,720
IV	Expenses			
	Purchases of Stock - in - trade			
	Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Stock in trade and Work in Progress	18	68,170	86,920
	Employee Benefit Expenses	19	187,836	150,000
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	3	51,290	76,510
	Other Expenses	20	667,799	435,942
	Total Expenses		975,095	749,372
V	Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax (III-IV)		10,195	(339,652)
VI	Exceptional Items			
VII	Profit Before Tax (V+VI)		10,195	(339,652)
VIII	Tax Expense			
	Current Tax		-	-
	Deferred Tax		(10,088)	(7,721)
IX	Profit for the Year (VII-VIII)		107	(347,373)
X	Other Comprehensive Income			
A(i)	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		=	=
A(ii)	Income Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		=	=
B(i)	Items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss		=	=
B(ii)	Income Tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		=	=
XI	Profit for the Year (IX+X)		107	(347,373)
XII	Earning Per Equity Share			
	(1) Basic (in Rs.)		0,00	(0.15)
	(2) Diluted (in Rs.)		0,00	(0.15)
See accompanying Notes forming a part of the financial statements				

In terms of our report attached

For Amit Agarwal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 13901)



CA Suraj Kumar Singh
Partner
Mem. No. 440365
Place: New Delhi
Date: 06-03-2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Jyotirgamy Enterprises Limited

Sahil

SAHIL MINHAJ KHAN
Managing Director
DIN:06624897

Talat

TALAT KAMAL
Director
DIN:06624899

Talat
TALAT KAMAL
Chief Financial Officer

JYOTIRGAMYA ENTERPRISES LIMITED

CIN: L24100DL1986PLC234423

118 Vishal Tower, Janakpuri, New Delhi- 110058.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

PARTICULARS		For the period ended 31.03.2022	For the period ended 31.03.2021
A	Cash flow from Operating Activities		
	Net Profit / (Loss) before Tax	10,195	(339,652)
	Depreciation written off	51,290	76,510
	Other Income	282,656.92	298,220.00
	Interest paid	-	-
	Operating Profit / (Loss) before working Capital Changes	(221,172)	(561,362)
	Adjustments for changes in Working Capital		
	Increase/ Decrease in Debtors	(163,504)	68,600
	Increase/ Decrease in Stock	68,170	86,920
	Increase/ Decrease other Current Assets	2,944,079	(351,568)
	Increase/ Decrease other Current Liabilities	294,782.00	476,655.00
	Cash generated from / (Used in) Operating Activities	2,922,355	(280,755)
	Taxes (Paid) /Refund Received (Net of TDS)		
	Net Cash generated from / (Used in) Operating Activities (A)	2,922,355	(280,755)
B	Cash flow from Investing Activities		
	Purchase of Fixed assets	-	-
	Inter Corporate Investment	-	-
	Inter Corporate Loan (Given)/ Received Back	(3,124,917)	-
	Profit / Loss on sale of investments	-	-
	Interest Income	282,656.92	298,220.00
	Net Cash generated from / (Used in) Investing Activities (B)	(2,842,260)	298,221
C	Cash flow from Financing Activities		
	Inter Corporate Loan Taken / (Repaid)	-	-
	Interest Paid	-	-
	Net Cash generated from / (Used in) Financing Activities (C)	-	-
	Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	80,095	17,466
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	86,037	68,571
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	166,132	86,037
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year Comprises of		
	Cash in hand	83,908	11,333
	Balances with Scheduled Banks		
	Current Accounts	82,223	74,704
	Total	166,131	86,037

Notes:-

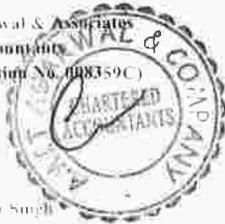
1. The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard-7 (Ind AS- 7) on Statement of Cash Flows issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

2. Previous Year figures has been regrouped wherever necessary to confirm the current years classification.

This is the cash flow statement referred to our report of even date.

In terms of our report attached

For Amit Agarwal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 008359C)



CA Suraj Kumar Singh
Partner
Mem. No. 440365
Place: New Delhi
Date: 06-03-2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Jyotirgamy Enterprises Limited

Sahil
SAHIL MINHAJ KHAN
Director
DIN:06624897

Talat
TALAT KAMAL
Director
DIN:06624899

Talat
TALAT KAMAL
Chief Financial Officer

JYOTIRGAMYA ENTERPRISES LIMITED

CIN: L24100DL1986PLC234423

118 Vishal Tower, Janakpuri, New Delhi- 110058.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 2022

A EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	
Particulars	Amount
Balance at April 1, 2021	23,000,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	23,000,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	
(a) Issue of equity shares under employee share option plan	-
(b) Others	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	23,000,000

B Other Equity			
Particulars	Retained Earning	Securities Premium Reserve	Total
Balance at April 1, 2021	(21,198,974)	27,271,000	6,072,026
Profit for the Year	(347,373)	-	(347,373)
Adjustment in FA	-	-	-
Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	(21,546,347)	27,271,000	5,724,653
Profit for the Year	107	-	107
Adjustment related to Fixed Assets	-	-	-
Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	(21,546,240)	27,271,000	5,724,760

In terms of our report attached

For Amit Agarwal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 006250C)

CA Suraj Kumar Singh
Partner
Mem. No. 440365

Place: New Delhi
Date: 06-03-2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Jyotirgamy Enterprises Limited


SAHIL MINHAJ KHAN
Director
DIN:06624897


TALAT KAMAL
Director
DIN:06624899


TALAT KAMAL
Chief Financial Officer

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JYOTIRGAMYA ENTERPRISES LIMITED

CIN: L24100DL1986PLC234423

118 Vishal Tower, Janakpuri, New Delhi- 110058.

Notes Forming Parts of the Financial Statements

Figures in INR

Note : 11 Share Capital		As on March 31, 2022		As on March 31, 2021	
Sr. No	Particulars	Number	Amount (Rs.)	Number	Amount (Rs.)
1	<u>AUTHORIZED CAPITAL</u>				
	Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each with voting Rights	2550000	25500000	2,550,000	25,500,000
	Preference Shares of Rs. 10/- each	250000	2500000	250,000	2,500,000
		2800000	28000000	2,800,000	28,000,000
2	<u>ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED & PAID UP CAPITAL</u>				
	Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each with voting Rights	2300000	23000000	2,300,000	23,000,000
	Preference Share Capital	247400	2474000	247,400	2,474,000
	Total	2547400	25474000	2,547,400	25,474,000

11.1 Reconciliation of Number of Shares:-

Particulars	As on March 31, 2022		As on March 31, 2021	
	Number	Amount (Rs.)	Number	Amount (Rs.)
<u>Authorised</u>				
Equity Shares of 10/- each with voting Rights				
Share Outstanding at the beginning of the year	2550000	25500000	2,550,000	25,500,000
Add: Increase during the year	0	0	-	-
Less: Decrease during the year	0	0	-	-
Share Outstanding at the end of the year	2550000	25500000	2,550,000	25,500,000
<u>Preference Shares of 10/- each</u>				
Share Outstanding at the beginning of the year	250000	2500000	250,000	2,500,000
Add: Increase during the year	0	0	-	-
Less: Decrease during the year	0	0	-	-
Share Outstanding at the end of the year	250000	2500000	250,000	2,500,000
<u>Issued, Subscribed & Paid up</u>				
Equity Shares of 10/- each with voting Rights				
Share Outstanding at the beginning of the year	2300000	23000000	2,300,000	23,000,000
Add: Shares issued during the year	0	0	-	-
Less: Shares bought back during the year	0	0	-	-
Share Outstanding at the end of the year	2300000	23000000	2,300,000	23,000,000
<u>Preference Shares of 10/- each</u>				
Share Outstanding at the beginning of the year	247400	2474000	247,400	2,474,000
Add: Shares issued during the year	0	0	-	-
Less: Shares bought back during the year	0	0	-	-
Share Outstanding at the end of the year	247400	2474000	247,400	2,474,000



11.2

Terms/Rights attached to Equity Shares

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 shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except in the case of interim dividend.

In the event of Liquidation of the company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts.

The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

11.3 **Details of shares held by Shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company:-**

Name of Shareholder	As on March 31, 2022		As on March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Equity Shares with Voting rights				
Sahil Minhaj khan	650000	28.26%	650,000	28.26%
Saeed Ur Rehman	650000	28.26%	650,000	28.26%
Jyotirgama Advisory Pvt Ltd	112165	4.88%	112,165	4.88%
Anju Chordia	122590	5.33%	122,590	5.33%
Sandeesh Jain	125000	5.43%	125,000	5.43%
Anirudh Goel	136500	5.93%	136,500	5.93%

11.4 The company has not bought back any shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the Balance Sheet date. There are no securities that are convertible into equity / preference shares.

11.5 The company has issued 2,47,400 10% Non Commulative Compulsorily Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs.10/- each for total consideration of Rs. 24,74,000/- which includes 30,000 Preference Shares issued for consideration other than cash,



JYOTIRGAMYA ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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Notes Forming Part Of The Standalone Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2022

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 (Amount in Rupees)	As at March 31, 2021 (Amount in Rupees)
12 Other Equity excluding non controlling interest		
Reserve and Surplus		
(A) Securities premium account		
Opening balance	27,271,000	27,271,000
Add : Premium on shares issued during the year		
Closing balance	27,271,000	27,271,000
(B) Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	(21,546,347)	(21,198,974)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	107	(347,373)
Adjustment related to Fixed Assets	-	-
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	(21,546,240)	(21,546,347)
Total	5,724,760	5,724,653



JYOTIRGAMYA ENTERPRISES LIMITED

CIN: L24100DL1986PLC234423

118 Vishal Tower, Janakpuri, New Delhi- 110058.

Notes Forming Part Of The Standalone Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2022

Note 16 Revenue From Operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in Rupees)
Sale of Goods	702,633	111,500
TOTAL	702,633	111,500

Note 17 Other Income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in Rupees)
Interest Income	275,136	298,220
Balance Write Off	7,520	
Round Off	1	
TOTAL	282,657	298,220

Note 18 Change In Inventory of Stock in Trade

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in Rupees)
Opening Stock	114,520	201,440
Less: Closing Stock	46,350	114,520
TOTAL	68,170	86,920

Note 19 Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in Rupees)
Salaries Expenses	187,836	150,000
TOTAL	187,836	150,000



Note 20 Other Expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in Rupees)
Audit Fees	15,000	15,000
Fees & Subscriptions	54,100	40,345
Festival Expenses	22,692	-
Interest Paid on Car Loan	-	-
Listing Fees Paid	318,000	350,000
Legal & Professional Charges	-	15,000
Accounting Charges	-	-
Insurance Expenses	-	-
Bank Charges	-	6,499
Business Promotion Expense	39,191	-
Advertisement Expenses	55,540	9,100
Courier Charges	13,093	-
Interest on late payment	-	-
GST Late Fees	-	-
Office Expense	95,584	-
Professional Fees	10,000	-
Staff Welfare Expense	44,599	-
Round Off	-	(2)
TOTAL	667,799	435,942



JYOTIRGAMYA ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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118 Vishal Tower, Janakpuri, New Delhi- 110058.

Notes Forming Part Of The Standalone Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2022

Note 4 Non Current Investment

Particulars	As At March 31, 2022 (Amount in Rupees)	As At March 31, 2021 (Amount in Rupees)
Investment (At Cost) (a) In Equity Instruments	3,846,187	3,846,187
TOTAL	3,846,187	3,846,187

Note 5 Long Term Loans & Advances

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in Rupees)
Unsecured, Considered Good Body Corporates	13,936,917	10,812,000
TOTAL	13,936,917	10,812,000

Note 6 Income Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in Rupees)
On Fixed Assets	104,274	114,361
TOTAL	104,274	114,361

Note 7 Inventories

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in Rupees)
Stock In Trade	46,350	114,520
TOTAL	46,350	114,520

Note 8 Trade Receivables

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in Rupees)
Outstanding Less than Six Months Unsecured, Considered Good	-	-
Outstanding More than Six Months Unsecured, Considered Good	2,313,104	2,149,600
TOTAL	2,313,104	2,149,600



Note 9 **Cash & Cash Equivalents**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in Rupees)
Cash in Hand	83,908	11,333
Balances with Scheduled Bank In Current Account	82,223	74,704
TOTAL	166,131	86,037

Note 10 **Short Term Loans & Advances**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in Rupees)
Balances with Government Authorities		
Security deposit	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	-
TDS Receivable	-	-
GST Receivable	21,127	115,424
Other Unsecured Loan and Advances	-	2,849,782
TOTAL	21,127	2,965,206

Note 13 **Financial Liabilities - Borrowings**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in Rupees)
Secured		
From Body Corporates*	-	-
Unsecured		
From Other*	-	-
Total	-	-

(* Secured by the way of hypothecation of vehicle financed)

Note 14 **Financial Liabilities - Trade Payable**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in Rupees)
Sundry Creditors		
a) Total outstanding due to MSME	-	-
b) Total outstanding due to others	3,212,483	2,889,059
TOTAL	3,212,483	2,889,059

Note 15 **Financial Liabilities - Other Financial Liabilities**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in Rupees)
Expenses Payable	15,000	30,000
Other Payables	1,585,978	1,629,620
Statutory Dues	100,800	70,800
Advance From customer	2,438,000	2,438,000
TOTAL	4,139,778	4,168,420



JYOTIRGAMYA ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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Notes Forming Part Of The Standalone Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2022

Note :3 - **Property, plant and equipment**

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Freehold land	Furniture & fittings	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Cost or deemed cost					
As at March 31,2017	-	24,052	16,612	1,079,552	1,120,216
Additions	18,005,000	-	-	-	18,005,000
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31,2018	18,005,000	24,052	16,612	1,079,552	19,125,216
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31,2019	18,005,000	24,052	16,612	1,079,552	19,125,216
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31,2020	18,005,000	24,052	16,612	1,079,552	19,125,216
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31,2021	18,005,000	24,052	16,612	1,079,552	19,125,216
Accumulated Depreciation					
As at April 1, 2016	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	7,125	8,318	345,060	360,503
Additions on acquisition	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals on sale of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31,2017	-	7,125	8,318	345,060	360,503
Charge for the year	-	5,014	2,727	234,768	242,509
As at March 31,2018	-	12,139	11,045	579,828	603,012
Charge for the year	-	3,529	1,830	159,728	165,087
As at March 31,2019	-	15,668	12,875	739,556	768,099
Charge for the year	-	2,484	1,228	108,674	112,386
As at March 31,2020	-	18,152	14,103	848,230	880,485
Charge for the year	-	1,748	824	73,938	76,510
As at March 31,2021	-	19,900	14,927	922,168	956,995
Charge for the year	-	1,075	1,064	49,151	51,290
As at March 31,2022	-	20,975	15,991	971,319	1,008,285
Net Block As at March 31,2018	18,005,000	11,913	5,567	499,724	18,522,204
Net Block(As at March 31,2019)	18,005,000	8,384	3,737	339,996	18,357,117
Net Block(As at March 31,2020)	18,005,000	5,900	2,509	231,322	18,244,731
Net Block(As at March 31,2021)	18,005,000	4,152	1,685	157,384	18,168,221
Net Block(As at March 31,2022)	18,005,000	3,077	621	108,233	18,116,931



JYOTIRGAMYA ENTERPRISES LIMITED

CIN: L24100DL1986PLC234423

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

NOTE 1: Corporate information

Jyotirgamy Enterprises Limited ("the Company") is a limited company domiciled in India with its registered office located at 118 Vishal Tower, Janakpuri, New Delhi- 110058. It was incorporated on 25-09-1986 under the provision of the Companies Act, 1956 and is engaged in the business of business consultancy and trading of Fabrics and Gold, Metals and precious stones etc

Information on other related party relationships of the Company is provided in Item No. 13 of Note 21.

NOTE 2: ACCOUNTING POLICIES DISCLOSURES

1. Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

Effective April 1, 2016, the Company has adopted all the Ind AS, as except as otherwise stated, and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, with April 1, 2015 as the transition date. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principle generally accepted in India as prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was previous GAAP.

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

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("INR") and all the values are rounded to the nearest decimal, except when otherwise indicated.

1.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

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

- a. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- b. Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- c. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d. 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:

- a. Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- b. Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- c. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period



JYOTIRGAMYA ENTERPRISES LIMITED

CIN: L24100DL1986PLC234423

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

All other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

All the items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. The present value of the expected cost for site restoration after the end of lease term is included in the cost of the leasehold land.

Leases under which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Assets taken on finance lease are initially capitalised at fair value of the asset or present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to periods during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/under development as at the balance sheet date.

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 company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset are derecognised when replaced. Further, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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

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

1.4 Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost of Tangible Assets, less its residual value, is depreciated on pro-rata basis on Straight Line Method over the useful life of the assets estimated by the management. Pursuant to this policy, assets are depreciated over the following term-

Asset Type	Estimated Useful Life (In Years)
Vehicles	8
Furniture and fixtures	10
Computers Hardware	6

The above mentioned useful lives are based on the management's estimate of the useful life of tangible assets and which are lower than the lives arrived at on the basis of Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013 except for Plant & Machinery where life is taken as 20 years instead of 15 years on the basis of technical advice.



1.5 Investment Property

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its investment property as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., 1 April 2015.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

The Company depreciates building component of investment property over 20 years from the date of original purchase/construction.

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates the building over estimated useful lives of 20 years instead of 15 years which is higher than the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

1.6 Intangible assets

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

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

Intangible assets include Computer Software which comprises ERP, Self- developed systems etc).

Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



1.7 Research and development cost:

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognised as an 'intangible asset' when all of the below conditions are met:

- i. The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- ii. The Company's intention to complete the asset and use or sell it
- iii. The Company has ability to use or sell the asset
- iv. It can be demonstrated how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits
- v. Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset are available, and
- vi. The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

1.8 Amortisation of intangible assets

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

Amortisation is done on the straight line method over its useful life of 6 years.

1.9 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

1.10 Leases

Company as a lessee

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

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful lives of the assets whichever is earlier.



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

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ii) Lease liabilities

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

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

The Company's lease liabilities are included in financial liabilities.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease exemption (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 recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.



If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers to allocate the consideration in the contract.

Transition to Ind AS 116

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified Ind AS 116 Leases which replaces the existing lease standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and other interpretations. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, effective annual reporting period beginning April 1, 2019 and applied the standard to its leases, retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard, recognised on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Accordingly, the Company has not restated comparative information, instead, the cumulative effect of initially applying this standard has been recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as on April 1, 2019.

1.11 Inventories

Inventories which comprise raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods, stock-in-trade, stores and spares, and loose tools are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

In determining the cost, weighted average cost method is used. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, fixed production overheads are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities.

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

The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

1.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators."



In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account.

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

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

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

1.13 Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent Assets, and Commitments

a) 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. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

b) Warranties

Provision for estimated liability in respect of warranty is made in the year of sale of goods. These costs are estimated by the management on the basis of expenditure actually incurred as well as expected costs in the future, considering the past trend.

c) De-commissioning

The provision for decommissioning serves to cover the costs associated with the decommissioning of assets. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied for existing obligations are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.



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d) Contingencies

Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigation, assessment, fines, penalties, etc. are recognised when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be estimated reliably.

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.

e) Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

- A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will not be required to settle the obligation
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote

f) Contingent assets

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits to the entity. Contingent assets are recognized when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

g) Commitments

These include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each reporting date.

1.14 Retirement and other Employee Benefits

a) Short term employee benefits:

All employee benefits payable/available within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages and bonus etc., are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Un-availed leaves for the year subject to a maximum of 15 days are en-cashed immediately after the close of the year in accordance with the service rules of the Company. Provision for compensated absences is made by the Company based on the amount payable as per the above mentioned service rules of the Company.

b) Defined Contribution Plans:

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards employee provident fund to Government administered provident fund scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

c) Defined Benefit Plan:

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of a defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognised past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The calculation of the Company's obligation under the plan is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.



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

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

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

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

1.15 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.

1.15.1 Financial assets

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

b) Subsequent measurement

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

- a) Debt instruments at amortised cost
- b) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- c) Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- d) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

c) Debt instrument at amortised cost

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

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables,

d) Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

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



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Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

e) Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any Financial asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

f) Equity investments

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

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

g) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

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

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



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

h) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument

Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. On that basis, the Company estimates the following provision matrix at the reporting date:

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:



Financial assets measured as at amortised cost and contractual revenue receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

1.15.2 Financial liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, finance lease obligations, and derivative financial instruments."

b) Subsequent measurement

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

c) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

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

d) Loans and borrowings(Finance lease obligation)

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

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



e) De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability.

f) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

g) Reclassification of financial assets

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

h) Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, (forward currency contracts) to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss.

i) Financial Guarantee Contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

1.16 Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.



1.17 Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency.

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

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

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of the following:

- a) Exchange differences arising on monetary items that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in profit or loss in the separate financial statements of the reporting entity or the individual financial statements of the foreign operation, as appropriate. In the financial statements that include the foreign operation and the reporting entity (e.g., consolidated financial statements when the foreign operation is a subsidiary), such exchange differences are recognised initially in OCI. These exchange differences are reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.
- b) Exchange differences arising on monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Company's net investment of a foreign operation. These are recognised in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.
- c) Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

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

1.18 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date. The Company determines fair value based on 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:

- a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- b) 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 best economic interest.

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.



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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

The Company determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets or liabilities such as derivative instruments.

At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

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.

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

- a) Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (Item No. 16(a) of Note No. 28)
- b) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (Item No. 16(b) of Note No. 28)
- c) Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (Item No. 16(a) of Note No. 28)

1.19 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities, as described below, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The amount recognised as revenue is exclusive of applicable taxes, and is net of returns, trade discounts, quantity/turnover discounts, cash discounts etc

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

a) Revenue from sale of goods

Recognised when the significant risks and rewards of their ownership are transferred to the customer, i.e. when the Company retains neither continuing right to dispose of the goods nor hold effective control of the goods sold, recovery of the consideration is probable and the amount of the revenue and associated costs can be measured reliably. No revenue is recognized if there is significant uncertainty regarding the possible return of goods.



b) Rendering of services

Recognised under the proportionate completion method provided the consideration is reliably determinable and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the collection of the consideration.

c) Interest income

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

d) Lease Income

Lease agreements where the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of an assets substantially vest with the lessor are recognised as operating lease. Lease rentals are recognised on straight-line basis as per terms of the agreements in the statement of Profit and Loss.

1.20 Government Grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

1.21 Taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

a) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

b) Deferred tax

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

i. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except: When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

- ii. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future
- iii. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:
- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- iv. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised
- v. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.
- vi. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.
- vii. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.
- viii. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

1.22 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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



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1.23 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from, April 1, 2021.

For Amit Agarwal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN008359C



CA Suraj Kumar Singh
Partner
Membership No. 440365

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Sahil Minhaj Khan
Whole time Director
DIN: 06624897

Talat Kamal
Director
DIN: 06624899

Talat Kamal
CFO
PAN: AXUPK5510E

Place: New Delhi
Date: 06/03/2024

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NOTE 21: ADDITIONAL NOTES

1. Property, Plant & Equipments

The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during the year ended 31 March 2022 was INR Nil. The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization was 9%, which is the effective interest rate of the specific borrowing.

2. Trade Receivables

No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member,

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer item no. 17 of this note.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 120 to 180 days

3. Terms/Rights Attached To Equity Shares

The Company have only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. If declared, the Company will declare and pay dividends in Indian rupees.

In the event of liquidation of a Company, the holders of equity shares of such Company will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the respective Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders of the respective Company.

4. Borrowings

Terms of **repayment of term loans outstanding** as at March 31, 2022 Rs.

Loan	Maturity	Effective Interest rate	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
NA	-	-	-	-

5. Income Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2022 and March 31, 2021 are:

Profit or loss section		Rs.*	
Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	
Current tax	0.00	0.00	
Mat Credit	0.00	0.00	
Deferred tax	(10088)	(7721)	
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss			

OCI section

Tax **Expenses** related to items **recognized** in OCI during the year: Rs.*

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Net loss/(gain) on re-measurements of defined benefit plans	0.00	0.00
Equity Instrument through Other Comprehensive Income	0.00	0.00
Income tax charged to OCI	0.00	0.00



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Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2022, and March 31, 2021.

Particulars	Rs.	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Profit before Tax	107	(3,39,652)
Applicable Tax Rates	26%	26%
Computed tax Expenses	0.00	0.00
Tax effect of		
Losses Carried forward	0.00	0.00
Expenses disallowed	0.00	0.00
Additional allowances net of MAT Credit	0.00	0.00
Current Tax Provisions (A)		
Incremental Deferred Tax Liability on account of Tangible and Intangible Assets	(10,088)	(7,720)
Incremental Deferred Tax Asset on account of Financial Assets and Other Items	0.00	0.00
Deferred Tax Provisions (B)	(10,088)	(7,720)
Tax Expenses recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss (A+B)	(10,088)	(7,720)
Effective Tax Rate		

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets (net):

Particulars	Rs.	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening balance of DTA/DTL (net) on 1 April	1,14,361.38	1,22,082
Deferred tax income/(expense) during the period recognized in profit or loss	(10,088)	(7,720.62)
Deferred tax income/(expense) during the period recognized in OCI	0.00	0.00
Closing balance of DTA/DTL (net) as at 31 March	1,04,274	1,14,361.38

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

6. Trade Payables

- a) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60-120 day terms.
- b) Trade payables to related parties amounts to INR 3212483/- as at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021: INR 2889059/-).

7. Revenue from Operation

Sale of goods includes Excise Duty/GST collected from customers of Rs. 702633/- and the same was reported accordingly.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

8. <u>Earning per Share</u>	Rs.	
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Basic EPS		
Profit/(Loss) for the period	107	(3,47,373)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (Nos.)	23,00,000	23,00,000
Basic earnings per share (Rs.)	(0.00)	(0.15)
Dilutive EPS		
Profit/(Loss) for the period	107	(3,47,373)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (Nos.)	23,00,000	23,00,000
Basic earnings per share (Rs.)	(0.00)	(0.15)

9. **Employee Benefits**

Employee benefits are provided as per the requirements of Ind AS-19 on 'Employee Benefits'

a) **Short Term Employee Benefits**

There is no provision for bonus has been made as per the provisions of Bonus Act and is charged to the Profit & Loss Account.

b) **Long Term Defined Contributions Plans**

Long term defined contribution plans like Employees Provident Fund & Employees State Insurance are not applicable to company during the year.

c) **Long Term Defined Benefit Plans**

Long term defined benefits plans for gratuity and leave are not applicable to company during the year.

10. **Lease**

The company does not have any assets on lease, hence the provision related to lease is not applicable.

11. **Contingent Liabilities**

The company had no contingent liabilities during the year

12. **Capital and other Commitments**

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advance) are: March 31, 2022 INR Nil (March 31, 2021: INR Nil)

13. **Related Party Disclosure**

To comply with the requirements of Ind AS – 24 on "Related Party Disclosures", the following disclosures are given.

a. **Name of Related Parties**

Enterprises controlled by Jyotirgamy Enterprises Limited

Nil

Associates

Nil

Enterprises in which Key Management personnel, others (non-executive) or their relatives have control/significant influence

Alcena Securities Pvt Ltd.

Alcena Pharma LLP



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Shri Dhanlaxmi Trade Impex Private Limited

Key Management Personnel

Saeed Ur Rehman	-	Managing Director
SahilMinhaj Khan	-	Managing Director
Talat Kamal	-	CFO

Directors and Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel

SahilMinhaj Khan	-	Director
Talat Kamal	-	Director
DheerajParashar	-	Director
Mirza Azamali Beg	-	Director
Samina Ahmad	-	Director
Krishna veer Singh	-	Director
Rekha Pawar	-	Director

b. Transactions with Related Parties

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year.

Rs.

Nature of Transaction	Name of Related Party	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Interest Income			
Remuneration	Saeed Ur Rehman	=	=
	SahilMinhaj Khan	=	=
	Sanchit Jaiswal	=	=

c. Balances with Related Parties

The following table provides the balances with related parties for the relevant financial year:

Particulars	Name of Related Party	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Expenses Payable (Cr.)	Saeed Ur Rehman	=	=
	Sahil Minhaj Khan	-	1,81,860
	Sanchit Jaiswal	=	=

14. Segments

Identification of segments

The Company's operating businesses are organized and managed according to the nature of products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the areas in which major operating divisions of the Company operate.

Business segments:

The primary reporting of the Company has been performed on the basis of business segment. The Company has only one reportable business segment, which is, manufacturing of auto components for four-wheeler industry. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in these financial statements relate to the manufacturing of auto components segment.

As the Company has only one reportable segment, the disclosure requirement of Ind AS -108 'Operating Segment' is not applicable for primary segment reporting.



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Geographical segments:

Secondary segmental reporting is performed on the basis of the geographical location of customers. Accordingly, geographical revenues and carrying amount of assets are segregated based on the location of the customer.

As the Company has only one reportable geographical segment, the disclosure requirement of Ind AS -108 'Operating Segment' is not applicable for secondary segment reporting.

15. Capital Management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitor capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and short-term deposits.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between 20% and 40%. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

Rs.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Borrowings (Note 20)	-	-
Trade Payables (Note 21)	32,12,483	28,89,059
Other financial liabilities (Note 22)	41,39,778	41,68,420
Other Payables		
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 16)	166131	(86,037)
Net Debt	71,86,130	69,71,442
Equity	3,11,98,653	3,15,46,026
Total Capital	3,11,98,653	3,15,46,026
Capital and net debt	3,83,84,783	3,85,17,468
Gearing ratio (%)	18.72%	18.10%

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

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.



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16. Fair Value

- a) The comparison of carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories that are not measured at fair value are as follows: Rs.

Category	Carrying value		Fair Value	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
a) Financial asset at FVTPL				
Derivatives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Financial asset at FVTOCI				
Investment in shares	38,46,188	38,46,188	38,46,188	38,46,188

The Company assessed that investment in bond, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

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

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The fair values for investments in quoted securities like mutual funds and equity shares are based on price quotations available in the market at each reporting date.

The fair value of the derivatives are based on mark to market (MTM) values given by the bank

b) Fair Value Hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: techniques that use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

- (i) **Quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities as on March 31, 2022** Rs.

Particulars	Carrying value March 31, 2022	Fair Value (Date of Valuation March 31, 2022)			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets					
Investment in mutual funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment in shares	38,46,188	38,46,187	0.00	0.00	38,46,187
Derivatives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

- (ii) **Quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities as on March 31, 2021** Rs.

Particulars	Carrying value March 31, 2021	Fair Value (Date of Valuation March 31, 2021)			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets					
Investment in mutual funds				0.00	0.00
Investment in shares	38,46,188	38,46,188	0.00	0.00	38,46,188
Derivatives				0.00	0.00



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17. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The financial liabilities comprise borrowings, security deposits, employee advance, trade payables and financial guarantee. The Company's principal financial assets include investments, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balance, derivatives and loans. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The approach of the Company to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that these will have sufficient liquidity to meet their respective liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk damage to their reputation.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of financial liabilities of Company based on contractual undiscounted payments: Rs.

As at March 31, 2022	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Short term borrowings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other financial liabilities	0.00	0.00	4139778	0.00	0.00	4139778
Total	0.00	0.00	4139778	0.00	0.00	4139778

As at March 31, 2021	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Short term borrowings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other financial liabilities	0.00	0.00	4168420	0.00	0.00	4168420
Total	0.00	0.00	4168420	0.00	0.00	4168420

b) Credit risk

Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments

(i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Management evaluate credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. Receivable control management Department assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. The Company provides credit to individuals on exceptional basis only. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis.



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(ii) **Financial instruments and cash deposit**

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made primarily in mutual funds and risk free bonds. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counter party's potential failure to make payments. Credit limits of all authorities are reviewed by the management on regular basis. All balances with banks and financial institutions is subject to low credit risk due to good credit ratings assigned to the Company.

c) **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity price risk.

(i) **Foreign currency risk**

The Company does not have any foreign currency transaction during the year.

(ii) **Interest rate risk**

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

The Company have fixed interest rate on borrowing for vehicles , hence there is no risk for fluctuation of interest rate.

18. **Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions:**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, 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 future periods.

a) **Taxes**

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. 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.

Adjustments to "Other Equity" on account of equity component of compound financial instruments, with regard to redeemable preference shares, have not been considered as part of the transition amount for the purpose of computation of MAT under section 115JB of the Income Tax Act, 1961 basis legal opinion taken by the Company.

b) **Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

Assumptions include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See note 43 and 44 for further disclosures.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

c) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. Considering the applicability of Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013, the management has re-estimated useful lives and residual values of all its property, plant and equipment. The management believes that depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment, though these rates in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

19. Debtors and Creditors balances are subject to confirmation. Further, in the opinion of the Board and to the best of their knowledge the value of realization of Current Assets, Loans & Advances and Sundry Debtors, in the ordinary course of business would not be less than the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet except as stated otherwise elsewhere.
20. As per the correspondence made with the suppliers and information available with the Company no creditors have confirmed that they have MSME registration. In the absence of the same it is difficult to comment regarding dues to MSME. Creditors are outstanding for a period of more than 30 days.
21. Provision for Tax has been made in the accounts under section 115JB of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Company has made provision for Deferred Taxes as required in AS-22 on Accounting for Taxes on Income.
22. **OTHER INFORMATION AS REQUIRED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISION OF PART II DIVISION II OF THE SCHEDULE III OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 TO THE EXTENT APPLICABLE:**

a) Auditors' Remuneration (Rs.)

Particulars	Current year	Previous Year
Audit Fee	15000	15000
Other Services	Nil	Nil
Out of Pocket Expense	Nil	Nil
Total	15000	15000

b) Directors' Remuneration (Rs.)

	Current year	Previous Year
Salaries & Allowances	Nil	150000
Sitting Fee's to Independent Director	Nil	
Total	Nil	150000

c) Licensed Capacity

The company is not required to obtain any license under the Industries (Development & regulation) Act, 1951 therefore the details of licensed capacity are not applicable capacity.

d) Installed Capacity and Actual Production

The Company has a diverse range of products and therefore it is not feasible to give the details thereof.

e) Foreign Currency earning Out Go

The company does not have any foreign currency transaction during the year,



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

- f) As per provision of Applicable GST Act, the The GST Audit Compliances as applicable have been complied within the specified time frame , As GST Audit is Turnover Base hence it is not applicable for the FY 2021-22 (Turnover < 2 Crore {updated to 5 Crore} later on by Notification by the official gazette).
- g). Previous year's figures have been regrouped, rearranged & reclassified wherever considered necessary to bring them into conformity with the classification adopted in the current year.
23. These financial results have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The above financial results of the Company for the quarter and year ended March 31,2022 has been reviewed by the Audit committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 30th June 2022.

For For Amit Agarwal & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN008359C



CA Suraj Kumar Singh

Partner

Membership No. 440365

Place: New Delhi

Date: 06/03/2024

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Sahil Minhaj Khan
Whole time Director
DIN: 06624897

Talat Kamal
Director
DIN: 06624899

Talat Kamal
CFO
PAN: AXUPK5510E



JYOTIRGAMYA ENTERPRISES LIMITED

Regd. Office: 118 Vishal Tower, Janakpuri, New Delhi- 110058

CIN: L24100DL1986PLC234423

Ph: +91-7322820131, Email: jyotirgamyenterprises@gmail.com

[Website- www.jelglobe.com](http://www.jelglobe.com)

Dated: 06th March, 2024

**To
The Listing Department
BSE Limited
Phirozee Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street, 25th Floor
Mumbai - 400001**

Subject: Declaration Pursuant to Regulation 33(3)(d) of SEBI (LODR) Regulation, 2015

Dear Sir/Madam,

Pursuant to Regulation 33(3)(d) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we hereby declare that the Auditors Report on the standalone Financial Results for the financial year ended March 31st, 2022, issued by M/s. Amit Agarwal & Co., Chartered Accountants, Statutory Auditors of the Company is with the unmodified opinion.

Kindly take the above on your record.

**Thanking you.
Yours faithfully,**

For Jyotirgamy Enterprises Ltd

Sahil Minhaj Digitally signed by Sahil
Minhaj Khan
Date: 2024.03.06
18:35:53 +05'30'
**Khan
Sahil Minhaj Khan
Managing Director
DIN: 06624897**

Encl: As above