

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Birla Estates Private Limited

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

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board report.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company, so far it appears from our examination of those books, except that in few cases, back up of books of accounts maintained in electronic mode were taken on the next day (instead on a daily basis) as stated in note 38;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above



- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- (h) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2023 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
- (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.



S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

Birla Estates Private Limited

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v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Ravi Bansal

Partner

Membership Number: 049365

UDIN: 23049365BGWUAQ9703



Mumbai

April 18, 2023

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date of Birla Estates Private Limited

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

- i. (a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipments.
- (a)(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipments (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2023.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on such physical verification.
- (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of INR five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. The quarterly returns / statements filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.
- iii. (a) During the year the Company has provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee and provided security to limited liability partnerships as follows:

Particulars	Guarantees	Loans
Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year		
- Subsidiaries	-	23,03,65,444
- Joint venture	-	-
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases		
- Subsidiaries	29,00,00,000	4,16,35,52,297
- Joint venture	-	-

- (b) During the year the investments made, guarantees provided, security given and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.



- (c) The Company has granted loans during the year to three limited liability partnerships where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular.
- (d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.
- (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.
- (f) As disclosed in note 6 to the Ind AS financial statements, the Company has granted loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to a company. Of this following are the details of the aggregate amount of loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters or related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013:

Particulars	All parties	Promoters	Related parties
Aggregate amount of loans / advances in nature of loans - Repayable on demand	-	-	32,42,86,527
Percentage of loans/ advances in nature of loans to the total loans	-	-	7.79%

- iv. There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- v. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products / services of the Company.
- vii. (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) There are no dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess, goods and service tax and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.



- viii. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) On an overall examination of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares / fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (a) No fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the cost auditor or secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT - 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the Ind AS financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- xiv. (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.



(b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.

- xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses in the current year and immediately preceding financial year amounting to INR 42,84,86,530 and INR 8,24,49,423.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 36 to the Ind AS financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Ind AS financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



Per Ravi Bansal
Partner

Membership Number: 049365

UDIN: 23049365BGWUAQ9703

Mumbai

April 18, 2023



**Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements
Birla Estates Private Limited****Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the
Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")**

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS



financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

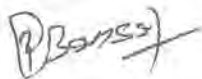
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Opinion

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

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Ravi Bansal
Partner
Membership Number: 049365



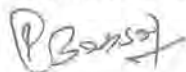
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Mumbai
April 18, 2023

Birla Estates Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023

	Note No.	As at 31 March 2023 In Rs.	As at 31 March 2022 In Rs.
I ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Property, plant and equipments	3	7,99,62,237	5,18,35,625
(b) Capital work in progress	5	2,55,40,080	15,53,615
(c) Intangible assets	4	1,40,10,894	1,35,63,416
(d) Intangible assets under development	5	5,85,942	31,00,796
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Loans	6	3,83,92,65,769	3,46,14,09,235
(ii) Investment in subsidiaries	7	3,79,50,000	2,71,00,000
(f) Deferred tax assets (Net)	27	48,08,14,485	36,44,09,020
(g) Non current tax assets (Net)	8	9,91,73,645	9,56,33,504
(h) Other non-current assets	9	28,81,748	28,81,748
SUB-TOTAL		4,58,01,84,800	4,02,14,86,959
CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Inventories	10	8,60,41,08,162	4,41,57,81,095
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	11	4,59,58,727	2,92,38,552
(ii) Loans	6	32,42,86,527	20,50,66,575
(iii) Trade receivables	12	13,50,59,181	8,48,46,927
(iv) Other financial assets	13	56,39,666	29,20,707
(c) Other current assets	9	29,86,11,574	25,70,55,840
SUB-TOTAL		9,41,36,63,837	4,99,49,09,696
TOTAL ASSETS		13,99,38,48,637	9,01,63,96,655
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	14	2,00,00,00,000	2,00,00,00,000
(b) Other equity	15	(1,43,27,19,554)	(1,08,19,93,570)
SUB-TOTAL		56,72,80,446	91,80,06,430
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	5,66,11,53,659	4,08,06,09,445
(b) Provisions	17	5,70,90,685	1,38,71,616
SUB-TOTAL		5,71,82,44,344	4,09,44,81,063
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	1,33,84,40,785	44,40,26,674
(ii) Trade payables	18		
1) Outstanding dues from micro and small enterprises		1,89,73,690	1,16,63,284
2) Outstanding dues from other than micro and small enterprises		66,82,21,062	34,51,50,684
(iii) Other financial liabilities	19	1,77,77,998	62,84,386
(b) Provisions	17	1,68,99,503	3,25,66,909
(c) Other current liabilities	20	5,64,80,10,809	3,16,42,17,225
SUB-TOTAL		7,70,83,23,847	4,00,39,09,162
TOTAL		13,99,38,48,637	9,01,63,96,655
Significant accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements			

As per our report of even date
For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 324982E / E300003





per Ravi Bansal
Partner

Membership No: 049365
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2023



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Birla Estates Private Limited


Manoj Pitkanavala
Chief financial officer


Yukti Taneja
Company secretary


Karat Taratetil Jithendran
Managing Director and
Chief executive officer
DIN: 01181998
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2023


Rajendra Kumar Dalmia
Director
DIN: 00040951
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2023



Birla Estates Private Limited
Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended 31st March 2023

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
		In Rs.	In Rs.
I Revenue from operations	21	57,91,78,831	71,44,32,657
II Other income	22	43,36,62,943	34,96,30,279
III Total income (I + II)		1,01,28,41,774	1,06,40,62,936
IV EXPENSES			
(a) Employee benefits expense	23	79,60,67,930	59,78,85,991
(b) Finance costs	24	29,37,00,724	25,79,32,044
(c) Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	2,85,53,750	1,95,51,596
(d) Other expenses	26	35,15,59,650	29,06,94,324
Total expenses (IV)		1,46,98,82,054	1,16,60,63,955
V Loss before tax		(45,70,40,280)	(10,20,01,019)
VI Tax expense / (income)			
(a) Current tax			-
(b) Deferred tax	27	(11,64,05,465)	(2,37,47,134)
(c) Deferred tax pertaining to earlier years	27	-	(34,06,61,886)
Total tax expense / (income)		(11,64,05,465)	(36,44,09,020)
Profit / (Loss) for the year (V- VI)		(34,06,34,815)	26,24,08,001
VII Other comprehensive loss			
Items that will not be re-classified subsequently to statement of profit or loss			
(a) Re-measurement on defined benefits obligations		(1,00,91,169)	-
(b) Income tax relating to above items		-	-
Total other comprehensive loss for the year		(1,00,91,169)	-
VIII Total comprehensive income / (loss) (VI+VII)		(35,07,25,984)	26,24,08,001
IX Earnings per equity share (Nominal value per share is Rs 10 each):			
(a) Basic earning		(1.70)	1.52
(b) Diluted earning		(1.70)	1.52

Significant accounting policies:
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 324982E / E300003


per Ravi Bansal
Partner

Membership No: 049365
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2023




Manoj F. Mariwala
Chief financial officer


Yukti Taneja
Company secretary



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Birla Estates Private Limited


Karat Tazhtetil Jithendran
Managing Director and
Chief executive officer
DIN: 01181998
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2023


Rajendra Kumar Dalmia
Director

DIN: 00040951
Place : Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2023

Birla Estates Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2023

	For the year Ended 31 March 2023 (In Rs.)	For the year Ended 31 March 2022 (In Rs.)
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss before tax	(45,70,40,280)	(10,20,01,019)
Add / (Less) :		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2,85,53,750	1,95,51,596
Interest expense	29,37,00,724	25,79,32,044
Interest income	(42,70,77,382)	(34,93,33,930)
Loss/(gain) on sale of assets	(1,12,273)	6,97,855
	(56,19,75,461)	(17,31,53,454)
<u>Working capital adjustments :</u>		
Decrease / (increase) in other current assets	(4,15,55,734)	(1,16,23,930)
Decrease / (increase) in other inventory	(4,01,26,34,507)	(1,81,35,84,965)
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivable	(5,02,12,254)	(4,37,53,592)
Decrease / (increase) in Other financial assets	(26,03,555)	(6,54,550)
(Decrease) / increase in other current liabilities	2,48,37,93,584	1,42,86,48,409
(Decrease) / increase in provision	1,74,60,492	2,38,34,076
(Decrease) / increase in other financial liabilities	66,29,862	(7,69,998)
(Decrease) / increase in trade payables	33,03,80,783	6,12,20,556
	(1,26,87,41,329)	(35,66,83,994)
Less: Tax paid (net of refund)	(35,40,141)	(8,15,54,359)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(1,83,42,56,931)	(61,13,91,807)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
Purchase of property plant and equipments and intangible assets	(8,34,46,360)	(2,72,58,898)
Proceed from sale of property, plant and equipments	49,59,181	8,32,966
Amount contributed in subsidiaries	(1,08,50,000)	(2,61,00,000)
Repayment of loan by subsidiaries	10,95,74,792	17,45,24,203
Loan to subsidiaries	(23,03,65,444)	(83,82,40,964)
Interest received on fixed deposits	45,47,572	4,75,882
Interest received from subsidiaries	5,02,07,075	10,00,75,797
NET CASH GENERATED FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(15,53,73,184)	(61,56,91,015)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
Proceeds from issuance of equity share capital	-	32,95,00,000
Proceeds from long term borrowings	28,50,27,486	66,45,20,000
Proceeds from short term borrowings from Holding Company (net)	2,23,99,91,829	50,14,65,150
Proceeds / Repayment from short term borrowings	-	-
Interest paid	(46,86,08,040)	(30,63,99,900)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM / (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	2,05,64,11,275	1,18,90,85,250
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	6,67,81,160	(3,79,97,572)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	(2,27,15,732)	1,52,81,841
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 11)	4,40,65,428	(2,27,15,732)
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement		
Cash and cash equivalents as per the above comprise of the following		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,59,58,727	2,92,38,552
Bank overdraft	(18,93,299)	(5,19,54,284)
Balance as per cash flow statement	4,40,65,428	(2,27,15,732)
Significant accounting policies - refer note 2		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements		

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 324982E / E300003

per Ravi Bansal
Partner



Manoj Fitkariwala
Chief financial officer

Yukti Taneja
Company secretary

Membership No: 049365
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2023



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Birla Estates Private Limited

Karati Tazhtetil Jithendran
Managing Director and
Chief executive officer

DIN: 01181998
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2023

Rajendra Kumar Dalmia
Director

DIN: 00040951
Place : Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2023

Birla Estates Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Amount in Rs.)

Particular	Equity share capital	Other equity (Retained earnings)	Total equity
As at 1 April 2021	2,00,00,00,000	(1,34,44,01,571)	65,55,98,429
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	26,24,08,001	26,24,08,001
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	2,00,00,00,000	(1,08,19,93,570)	91,80,06,430
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-
Loss for the year	-	(34,06,34,815)	(34,06,34,815)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	(1,00,91,169)	(1,00,91,169)
As at 31 March 2023	2,00,00,00,000	(1,43,27,19,554)	56,72,80,446

Significant accounting policies - refer note 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 324982E / E300003

[Signature]

per Ravi Bansal
Partner



Membership No: 049365

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 18, 2023

[Signature]

Manoj Fitkariwala
Chief financial officer

[Signature]

Yukti Taneja
Company secretary



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Birla Estates Private Limited

[Signature]

Karat Tazhtetil Jithendran
Managing Director and
Chief executive officer
DIN: 01181998
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2023

[Signature]

Rajendra Kumar Dalmia
Director

DIN: 00040951

Place : Mumbai

Date: April 18, 2023

1. Corporate information

Birla Estates Private Limited is a private company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, applicable in India. The principal place of business of the company is located at Birla Aurora, level 8, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai - 400030. The Company is principally engaged in real estate business.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors on April 21, 2022.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and are presented in INR.

2.2 Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

The normal operating cycle of the Company depends on signing of agreement, size of the project, phasing of the project, type of development, project complexities, approvals needed and realisation of project into cash and cash equivalents and range from 3 to 7 years. Accordingly, project related assets and liabilities have been classified into current and non-current based on operating cycle of respective projects. All other assets and liabilities have been classified into current and non-current based on a period of twelve months.

2.3 Fair Value Measurement

The company measures financial instruments, such as derivatives, investments etc, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.



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

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

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

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

For 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.

2.4 Revenue from contract with customer

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

Goods and Service tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

The Company recognises revenue from facility management services over time, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company.

Recognition of Revenue from Real Estate Projects:

a) Recognition of revenue from property development

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of residential units or service to customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those residential units. The Company determines the performance obligations associated with the contract with customers at contract inception and also determine whether they satisfy the performance obligation over time or at a point in time. In case of residential units, the Company satisfies the performance obligation and recognises revenue at a point in time i.e., upon handover of the residential units.

To estimate the transaction price in a contract, the Company adjusts the promised amount of consideration for the time value of money if that contract contains a significant financing component. The Company when adjusting the promised amount of consideration for a significant financing component is to recognise revenue at an amount that reflects the cash selling price of the transferred residential unit.

b) Revenue from services

The Company recognises revenue from facility management services over time, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company.



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c) Interest Income

Interest income, including interest arising from other financial instruments, is accounted on an accrual basis at effective interest rate (EIR method).

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract

2.5 Leases

At inception of contract, the Company assesses whether the Contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone price.

As a lessee

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease. 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 estimate of costs to dismantle. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

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. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company generally uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the discount 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. The carrying amount is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in index or rate. 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 or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

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

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption 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.



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2.6 Taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current income tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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 in OCI.

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

GST paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST paid, except:

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

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



2.7 Property, plant and equipments

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition/construction, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and initial estimate of decommissioning, restoring and similar liabilities. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. This applies mainly to components for machinery. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation is recognised so as to amortise the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual value over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition of property, plant and equipment which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

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

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalised. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalised to the extent to which the expenditure is indirectly related to construction or is incidental thereto. Other indirect expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the construction period which is not related to the construction activity nor is incidental thereto is charged to the statement of profit and loss.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets.

2.8 Depreciation on property, plant and equipments

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

Asset Class	Useful life
Buildings	4 years – 6 years
Computers	3 years
Plant and equipments	3 years – 10 years
Electric installations	3 years – 10 years
Furniture & fixtures	3- 10 years
Office equipments	3-10 years
Vehicles	5 -10 years

The management has estimated the above useful life and the same is supported by technical expert.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.



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2.9 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. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Cost of software capitalised is amortised over its useful life which is estimated to be a period of Six years.

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

2.10 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 the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.11 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.

2.12 Employee Benefits

Defined Contribution plans

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

Defined benefit plans

The Company provides for retirement benefit in the form of gratuity. The Company's liability towards this benefit is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation using Projected Unit Credit Method at the date of balance sheet.

Periodic contributions are charged to the Statement of profit and loss. The Company's liability is determined based on an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

Compensated absences

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit and this is shown under current provision in the Balance Sheet. The Company measures the expected cost



of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes and this is shown under long term provisions in the Balance Sheet. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where the Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

2.13 Foreign currencies

The Company's 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 INR spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. 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.

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.

2.14 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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



Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (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.

2.15 Investment in Subsidiaries

The Company's investment in its subsidiaries are carried at cost.

2.16 Inventories

Real estate activity

Direct expenditure relating to construction activity is inventorised. Other expenditure (including borrowing costs) during construction period is inventorised to the extent the expenditure is directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Other expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the construction period which is not directly attributable for bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use is charged to the statement of profit and loss. Direct and other expenditure is determined based on specific identification to the construction and real estate activity. Cost incurred/ items purchased specifically for projects are taken as consumed as and when incurred/ received

Real Estate Projects - Construction work-in-progress: Represents cost incurred in respect of unsold area of the real estate development projects or cost incurred on projects where the revenue is yet to be recognised. Real estate inventory is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

2.17 Earnings per share

Basic Earnings per share (EPS) amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

2.18 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and is measured with reference to the effective interest rate applicable to the respective borrowing. Borrowing costs allocated to qualifying assets pertaining to the period from commencement of activities relating to construction / development of the qualifying asset upto the time all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

2.19 Contingent liabilities

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



2.20 Segment Reporting

The Chief Operational Decision Maker monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements. The operating segments have been identified on the basis of nature of product / services.

The Board of Directors of the Company has appointed the CEO as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) who is assessing the financial performance and position of the Company and makes strategic decisions.

2A. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. 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. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialised.

Estimates and assumptions:

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Employee benefit plans

The Company's obligation on account of gratuity and compensated absences is determined based on actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, these liabilities are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

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

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

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 30.

b) Useful Lives of Property, plant and equipments:

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

2B. Amendments not yet effective:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:



(i) Ind AS 1 – Disclosure of material accounting policies:

The amendments related to shifting of disclosure of erstwhile "significant accounting policies" to "material accounting policies" in the notes to the financial statements requiring companies to reframe their accounting policies to make them more "entity specific. This amendment aligns with the "material" concept already required under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

(ii) Ind AS 8 – Definition of accounting estimates:

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a "change in accounting estimates" has been replaced with a definition of "accounting estimates." Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty." Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

(iii) Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes:

The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12. At the date of transition to Ind ASs, a first-time adopter shall recognize a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Similarly, a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

(a) right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

(b) decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognized as part of the cost of the related asset.

Therefore, if a company has not yet recognised deferred tax on right-of-use assets and lease liabilities or has recognised deferred tax on net basis, the same need to recognize on gross basis based on the carrying amount of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.



Birla Estates Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Note 3: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS

(Amount in Rs.)

Description	Buidlings	Computers	Electrical Installations	Plant and machineries	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
I. Gross block								
Balance as at 1 April 2021	3,64,74,756	61,64,100	5,52,906	31,45,971	22,66,946	81,65,646	1,30,68,169	6,98,38,494
Additions	7,17,964	68,41,427	-	-	12,61,673	6,53,716	1,33,56,725	2,28,31,505
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,94,403	23,94,403
Balance as at 31 March 2022	3,71,92,720	1,30,05,527	5,52,906	31,45,971	35,28,619	88,19,362	2,40,30,491	9,02,75,596
Reclassification	(7,17,964)	11,01,719	7,17,964	-	(11,91,399)	89,680	-	-
Additions	1,87,05,925	1,65,55,241	37,49,863	1,08,700	14,63,413	72,33,471	1,01,02,131	5,79,18,745
Disposals	-	-	5,29,433	-	1,45,764	23,82,261	49,08,687	79,66,146
Balance as at 31 March 2023	5,51,80,681	3,06,62,487	44,91,300	32,54,671	36,54,869	1,37,60,252	2,92,23,935	14,02,28,195
II. Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at 1 April 2021	1,32,91,506	21,83,743	1,62,858	8,02,528	8,23,358	22,36,901	23,59,818	2,18,60,712
Depreciation expense for the year	80,74,716	31,76,240	1,74,973	5,97,865	7,70,281	14,25,128	32,86,924	1,75,06,127
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,26,868	9,26,868
Balance as at 31 March 2022	2,13,66,222	53,59,983	3,37,831	14,00,393	15,93,639	36,62,029	47,19,874	3,84,39,971
Reclassification	-	10,46,633	-	-	(10,78,273)	31,640	-	-
Depreciation expense for the year	94,49,836	64,78,735	4,74,811	6,17,517	7,75,466	16,02,487	55,46,372	2,49,45,224
Disposals	-	-	1,90,166	-	94,129	14,63,155	13,71,788	31,19,237
Balance as at 31 March 2023	3,08,16,058	1,28,85,351	6,22,476	20,17,910	11,96,703	38,33,001	88,94,458	6,02,65,958
III. Net block								
Balance as at 31 March 2023	2,43,64,623	1,77,77,136	38,68,824	12,36,761	24,58,165	99,27,250	2,03,29,477	7,99,62,237
Balance as at 31 March 2022	1,58,26,498	76,45,544	2,15,075	17,45,578	19,34,980	51,57,333	1,93,10,617	5,18,35,625



Birla Estates Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Note 4 : OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(Amount in Rs.)

Description	Computer software
I. Gross block	
Balance as at 1 April 2021	1,19,14,452
Additions	55,71,340
Disposals	-
Balance as at 1 April 2022	1,74,85,792
Additions	40,56,004
Disposals	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	2,15,41,796
II. Accumulated amortisation	
Balance as at 1 April 2021	18,76,907
Amortisation expense for the year	20,45,469
Disposals	-
Balance as at 1 April 2022	39,22,376
Amortisation expense for the year	36,08,526
Disposals	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	75,30,902
III. Net block	
Balance as at 31 March 2023	1,40,10,894
Balance as at 31 March 2022	1,35,63,416

Note 5 : Capital work in progress and Intangible assets under development

Description	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31 March 2023					
Capital work in progress					
Projects in progress	2,55,40,080	-	-	-	2,55,40,080
Intangible assets under development					
Projects in progress	-	-	5,85,942	-	5,85,942
As at 31 March 2022					
Capital work in progress					
Projects in progress	15,53,615	-	-	-	15,53,615
Intangible assets under development					
Projects in progress	25,14,854	5,85,942.00	-	-	31,00,796



Biria Estates Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

NOTE : 6 LOANS (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Loans to subsidiaries				
Unsecured, considered good				
Loan to subsidiaries (refer note 'a', 'b' and 'c' below)	3,83,92,65,769	32,42,86,527	3,46,14,09,235	20,50,66,575
Total	3,83,92,65,769	32,42,86,527	3,46,14,09,235	20,50,66,575

(a) Loan given to Avarna Projects LLP (Subsidiary)

(i) Non current:

Loan given to Avarna LLP amounting to Rs. 246,40,53,591 (31 March 2022: Rs. 218,67,14,716) (inclusive of accrued interest) at an interest rate of 12% p.a. The repayment of the loan by Avarna LLP to the Company shall be made from net sales revenue after payment of taxes, development cost, external project finance and other expenses as mentioned in the LLP deed.

(ii) Current:

Working capital loan given to Avarna LLP amounting to Rs. 18,16,57,799 (31 March 2022: Rs. 20,50,66,575) (inclusive of accrued interest). Rate of interest is 13.75% p.a.

(b) Loan given to Birla Tisya LLP (Subsidiary)

(i) Non current:

Loan given to Tisya LLP amounting to Rs. 65,80,57,386 (31 March 2022: Rs. 62,27,35,614) (inclusive of accrued interest) at an interest rate of 10% p.a.

(ii) Current:

Working capital loan given to Tisya LLP amounting to Rs. 1,17,768 (31 March 2022: Rs. NIL) (inclusive of accrued interest). Rate of interest is 18% p.a.

(c) Loan given to Birla Arnaa LLP (Subsidiary)

(i) Non current:

Loan given to Arnaa LLP amounting to Rs. 71,71,54,792 (31 March 2022: 65,19,58,904) (inclusive of accrued interest) at an interest rate of 10% p.a. The repayment of the loan by Arnaa LLP to the Company shall be made from customer collections to be received after launch of the project.

(ii) Current:

Working capital loan given to Arnaa LLP amounting to Rs. 14,25,10,960 (31 March 2022: Rs. NIL) (inclusive of accrued interest). Rate of interest is 15% p.a.

(d) Details of loan granted to related parties (inclusive of accrued interest) (as defined under Companies Act, 2013) that are repayable on demand

Particulars	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	% of the total loan and advances in the nature of loans
As at March 31, 2023		
Loan to related parties (subsidiary companies)	32,42,86,527	7.79%
As at March 31, 2022		
Loan to related parties (subsidiary companies)	20,50,66,575	5.59%

NOTE : 7 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

Non - current investments (at cost)

Investment in capital of Limited Liability Partnership firms (Subsidiaries)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Avarna Projects LLP - Capital account	2,41,00,000	2,41,00,000
Birla Tisya LLP - Capital account	5,00,000	5,00,000
Birla Arnaa LLP - Capital account	1,33,50,000	25,00,000
Total	3,79,50,000	2,71,00,000

Note:

The Company has incurred Rs 1,08,50,000/- as brokerage cost towards acquisition of the Birla Arnaa LLP. Accordingly, the same is considered as cost of investment by the Company in its financial statements.

Details of investments in Limited Liability Partnership firms (Subsidiaries)

	Share of partner in profit / loss (%)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Avarna Projects LLP	50%	50%
Birla Tisya LLP	40%	40%
Birla Arnaa LLP	47%	47%

NOTE : 8 NON CURRENT TAX ASSET (Net)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
TDS receivable	9,91,73,645	9,56,33,504
Total	9,91,73,645	9,56,33,504



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Birla Estates Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

(Amount in Rs.)

NOTE : 9 OTHER ASSETS

(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise specified)

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Advance to vendors	-	6,39,89,702	-	6,17,46,867
Prepaid expenses	-	89,72,469	-	81,97,568
Cenvat / GST receivable	-	25,75,741	-	58,36,326
Brokerage cost on sale of flats	-	22,30,73,662	-	18,12,75,079
Balances with Government authorities (other than income taxes)	-	-	-	-
Total	28,81,748	29,86,11,574	28,81,748	25,70,55,840

NOTE : 10 INVENTORIES (at cost or NRV whichever is lower)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Construction work-in-progress (including land)	8,60,41,08,162	4,41,57,81,095
Total	8,60,41,08,162	4,41,57,81,095

Note:

(a) For charge created on inventories, refer Note 16

(b) Borrowing cost inventorised during the year amounts to Rs. 17,97,71,065 (31 March 2022: Rs. 5,22,11,693)

NOTE : 11 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(At amortised cost)		
Balances with banks		
- Current accounts	4,59,30,678	2,74,98,899
- Cheques in hand	-	17,11,949
Cash on hand	28,049	27,704
Total	4,59,58,727	2,92,38,552

NOTE : 12 TRADE RECEIVABLES

(At amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Secured, considered good	-	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	-	13,50,59,181	-	8,48,46,927
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowances for credit losses	-	-	-	-
Total	-	13,50,59,181	-	8,48,46,927
Of the above, trade receivables from:				
- Related parties	-	13,47,53,271	-	8,48,46,927
- Others	-	3,05,910	-	-
Total	-	13,50,59,181	-	8,48,46,927

Notes:

(i) No trade receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member. Trade receivables are non interest bearing and are generally on terms of 7 to 90 days of credit period.

(ii) Trade receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from invoice date				Total
	Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31 March 2023					
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	13,47,53,271	-	-	-	13,47,53,271
Total	13,47,53,271	-	-	-	13,47,53,271
As at 31 March 2022					
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	8,48,46,927	-	-	-	8,48,46,927
Total	8,48,46,927	-	-	-	8,48,46,927

NOTE : 13 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

(At amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2023 Current	As at 31 March 2022 Current
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	41,16,556	29,12,532
Other receivables	15,23,110	8,175
Total	56,39,666	29,20,707



Birla Estates Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

(Amount in Rs.)

NOTE : 14 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
1(a) Authorised: 20,00,00,000 (31 March 2022: 20,00,00,000) Equity shares of Rs.10/- each.	2,00,00,00,000 <u>2,00,00,00,000</u>	2,00,00,00,000 <u>2,00,00,00,000</u>
1(b) Issued, subscribed and paid up: 20,00,00,000 (31 March 2022: 20,00,00,000) Equity shares of Rs.10/- each.	2,00,00,00,000 <u>2,00,00,00,000</u>	2,00,00,00,000 <u>2,00,00,00,000</u>

1(c) **Terms / right attached to equity shares**

20,00,00,000 (31 March 2022: 20,00,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up
The Company has only one class of equity share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholding.

1(d) **Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period**

Particulars	Opening	Fresh Issue	Closing Balance
Equity shares with voting rights Year ended 31 March 2023	No. of Shares Amount	- -	20,00,00,000 2,00,00,00,000
Year ended 31 March 2022	No. of Shares Amount	3,29,50,000 32,95,00,000	20,00,00,000 2,00,00,00,000

1(e) **Shareholders holding more than 5% shares of the company & shares held by holding company :**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023 Number of shares held	As at 31 March 2022 Number of shares held
Equity shares with voting rights Century Textiles and Industries Limited (Holding Company) % Holding Company	19,99,99,999 100%	19,99,99,999 100%

1(f) The Company has not issued any equity share as bonus or for consideration other than cash and has not bought back any shares from its incorporation.

1(g) **Details of shares held by promoters**

Particulars	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total shares	% change during the year
For the year ended March 31, 2023					
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid Century Textiles and Industries Limited ('CTIL') Atul Kedia, as nominee of CTIL	19,99,99,999 1	- -	19,99,99,999 1	100.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%
	20,00,00,000	-	20,00,00,000	100.0%	0.0%
For the year ended March 31, 2022					
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid Century Textiles and Industries Limited Atul Kedia, as nominee of CTIL	16,70,49,999 1	3,29,50,000 -	19,99,99,999 1	100.0% 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%
	16,70,50,000	3,29,50,000	20,00,00,000	100.0%	0.0%

NOTE : 15 OTHER EQUITY

Retained earnings

As per last balance sheet
Profit / (Loss) for the year
Other comprehensive loss for the year
Total

As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(1,08,19,93,570)	(1,34,44,01,571)
(34,06,34,815)	26,24,08,001
(1,00,91,169)	-
<u>(1,43,27,19,554)</u>	<u>(1,08,19,93,570)</u>

Nature and purpose of reserves

Retained earnings are the profits / (losses) earned / incurred by the Company till date.



Birla Estates Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

NOTE : 16 BORROWINGS

(Amount in Rs.)

(At amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Secured borrowings				
(a) Term Loan from Bank (Refer note i)	-	1,33,65,47,486	65,94,47,611	39,20,72,390
Facility 1 (Term loan of INR 175 Crore) :- Repayable in 4 monthly instalments, last repayment in July 2023) (Rate of interest for term loan as on 31.03.2023 ranges from:- 7.25% p.a. to 8.95 p.a.%)				
Facility 2 (Term loan of INR 25 Crore) :- Repayable in 6 monthly instalments, last repayment in March 2024) (Rate of interest for term loan as on 31.03.2023 ranges from 8.10 % p.a. to 8.90% p.a.)				
(b) Bank overdraft (Refer note ii)	-	18,93,299	-	5,19,54,284
(Working capital loan repayable on demand- Rate of interest on overdraft as at 31.03.2023 ranges from:- 7.35% p.a. to 9.05 p.a.%)				
Unsecured				
(c) Loan from Holding Company	5,66,11,53,659	-	3,42,11,61,834	-
(Working capital loan - Rate of interest on loan as at 31.03.2023 :- 8 % p.a.) (refer note B below)				
Total	5,66,11,53,659	1,33,84,40,785	4,08,06,09,445	44,40,26,674
A Details of security :-				
(i) Term loan from bank:				
Primary security:				
a. Exclusive charge on land and building situated at Shahad, Kalyan.				
b. First and exclusive charge on current assets of the Company's project situated at Shahad, Kalyan.				
Secondary security:				
Corporate guarantee from Century Textiles and Industries Limited, the Holding Company				
(ii) Bank overdraft: First pari passu charge on current assets of the Company, both present and future				
Details of security :-				
Exclusive mortgage of land and building situated at Shahad, opposite chemical land, Kalyan.				
First and exclusive charge on current assets of the Company's Birla Vanva project at Kalyan.				
B During the previous year, the terms of the loan taken by the Company from its Holding Company were revised. As per the revised terms, the said loan is repayable by the Company on or before March 31, 2025; with an option with the Company for early repayment of the loan basis availability of cash.				
C Loan covenant				
Bank loans contains debt covenants relating to shareholding of the Company and that of the promoters of the Holding Company, which is duly satisfied throughout the financial year. The Company has also satisfied all other debt covenants prescribed in the terms of bank term loan. The other loans do not carry any debt covenant.				
D The Company has not defaulted on any loans payable during the year.				

NOTE : 17 PROVISIONS

Provision for employee benefits:
 Leave entitlement
 Gratuity (Refer note 30)
Total

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
2,29,05,217		1,45,94,521	1,38,71,618	1,28,03,905
3,41,85,468		23,04,982	-	1,97,63,004
5,70,90,685		1,68,99,503	1,38,71,618	3,25,66,909



Birla Estates Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

(Amount in Rs.)

NOTE : 18 TRADE PAYABLES
(At amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade payable - micro and small enterprises	1,89,73,690	1,16,63,284
Trade payable - Other than micro and small enterprises	66,82,21,062	34,51,50,684
Total	68,71,94,752	35,68,13,968

Note :

- (a) The above information has been provided as available with the company to the extent such parties could be identified on the basis of the information available with the Company regarding the status of suppliers under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act.
- (b) Trade payables are non interest bearing and are normally settled on 60-90 days terms. There are no other amounts paid / payable towards interest / principal under the MSMED Act.
- (c) Trade payables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from invoice date				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31 March 2023					
Total undisputed outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small	1,89,73,690	-	-	-	1,89,73,690
Total undisputed outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	63,62,62,275	1,75,85,431	92,57,095	51,16,261	66,82,21,062
Total	65,52,35,965	1,75,85,431	92,57,095	51,16,261	68,71,94,752
As at 31 March 2022					
Total undisputed outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small	1,16,63,284	-	-	-	1,16,63,284
Total undisputed outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	33,03,35,775	88,11,060	57,57,499	2,46,350	34,51,50,684
Total	34,19,99,059	88,11,060	57,57,499	2,46,350	35,68,13,968

NOTE : 19 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES
(At amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1,07,68,033	59,04,283
Earnest money on booking of flats	17,14,959	3,80,103
Other payables	52,95,006	-
Total	1,77,77,998	62,84,386

NOTE : 20 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advance from customers against sale of flat	5,57,89,96,609	3,11,08,25,959
Statutory dues		
Tax deducted at source	3,63,02,346	2,81,76,022
Goods & Service Tax	2,70,34,365	2,13,09,378
Provident fund payable	56,40,549	38,73,822
Other statutory dues	36,940	32,044
Total	5,64,80,10,809	3,16,42,17,225



(Amount in Rs.)

NOTE : 21 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Revenue from contract with customers
Development management fees
Other operating income
Cancellation Charges on Flat sale
Total

Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
57,50,97,406	71,12,44,953
40,81,425	31,87,704
57,91,78,831	71,44,32,657

Note (a) - Transaction price

Transaction price as per agreement is same as revenue from contract with customers.

Note (b) - Disaggregation of revenue

The Company has a single stream of revenue i.e. providing facility management services to real estate developers.

Note (c) - Contract balances

Contract asset - Brokerage
Contract liabilities - Advance from customers against sale of flats
Trade receivables

As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
22,30,73,662	18,12,75,079
5,57,89,96,609	3,11,08,25,959
13,50,59,181	8,48,46,927

Significant changes in the contract assets and the contract liabilities balances during the year are as follows:

PARTICULARS

Contract asset

Opening balance
Brokerage paid during the year and not recognized as expenses
Closing balance

Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
18,12,75,079	13,39,91,802
4,17,98,583	4,72,83,277
22,30,73,662	18,12,75,079

Contract liabilities

Opening balance
Advance received during the year and not recognized as revenue
Closing balance

3,11,08,25,959	1,70,03,19,907
2,46,81,70,650	1,41,05,06,052
5,57,89,96,609	3,11,08,25,959

Note (d) - Remaining performance obligation

There are no remaining performance obligations outstanding as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 with respect to providing development management services to real estate developers.

In case of residential units, the Company satisfies the performance obligation and recognises revenue at a point in time i.e., upon handover of the residential units. Since the said performance obligation is not satisfied as at March 31, 2023, no revenue has been recognised by the Company on sale of residential units. The Company expects to recognise revenue on sale of residential units in the following time band:

Time band

More than 3 years
Less than 3 years

Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
-	1,42,10,14,973
10,05,30,93,843	6,71,88,46,004

NOTE : 22 OTHER INCOME

Interest income on loans given to subsidiaries
Other interest income
Miscellaneous income
Total

Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
42,64,92,911	34,90,42,656
38,11,479	2,91,274
33,58,553	2,96,349
43,36,62,943	34,96,30,279

NOTE : 23 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

Salaries, wages and bonus
Contributions to provident fund (Refer note 30)
Gratuity expenses (Refer note 30)
Staff welfare expenses
Total

Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
74,88,53,486	57,01,79,870
2,62,26,319	1,89,16,160
82,88,399	52,78,203
1,26,99,726	35,11,758
79,60,67,930	59,78,85,991

NOTE : 24 FINANCE COSTS

Interest expense on borrowings from banks
Interest expense on borrowings from Holding Company
Interest expense on bank overdraft
Less :- Finance costs inventorised
Total

Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
12,13,79,838	5,22,11,693
34,90,28,231	25,43,62,234
30,63,720	35,69,810
(17,97,71,065)	(5,22,11,693)
29,37,00,724	25,79,32,044

NOTE : 25 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE

Depreciation on property, plant and equipments (Refer note 3)
Amortization on intangible assets (Refer note 4)
Total

Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
2,49,45,224	1,75,06,127
36,08,526	20,45,469
2,85,53,750	1,95,51,596



Birla Estates Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

NOTE : 26 OTHER EXPENSES

	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
Buildings repairs	1,33,17,062	50,03,489
Rent	1,06,68,826	84,58,150
Rates and taxes	70,501	3,24,184
Advertisement and publicity	13,44,63,209	12,20,58,228
Travelling expenses	3,01,03,744	1,42,18,883
Payment to auditors (Refer note A below)	17,35,662	22,46,930
Miscellaneous expenses	6,52,07,745	6,31,16,845
Insurance	91,76,663	33,24,376
Legal and professional fees	8,65,53,633	6,30,93,239
Brokerage expenses	2,62,605	88,50,000
Total	35,15,59,650	29,06,94,324
Note A - Payment to auditors		
As auditors (Including taxes)		
Statutory audit fees	12,58,470	20,40,430
Tax audit fees	1,23,192	1,18,000
In other capacity		
Certification services	3,54,000	88,500
	17,35,662	22,46,930
Note B - Disclosure of political contributions as per section 182(3) of the Act		
Political contributions made under section 182(3) by purchase and distribution of Electoral Bonds	-	2,00,00,000
	-	2,00,00,000

NOTE : 27 INCOME TAX

	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
a) Tax expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
In respect of current year	(11,64,05,465)	(2,37,47,134)
In respect of earlier years (Refer note (ii))	-	(34,06,61,886)
Net tax expenses recognised in the Statement Profit and Loss	(11,64,05,465)	(36,44,09,020)
b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
c) Amounts recognised directly in equity	-	-
d) Reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's tax rate:		
Loss before tax	(45,70,40,280)	(10,20,01,019)
Income tax calculated at 25.17% (31 March 2022: 25.17%)	(11,50,37,038)	(2,56,73,656)
Effect of expenses that is non-deductible in determining taxable profits	(13,68,426)	19,26,522
Deferred tax pertaining to earlier years	-	(34,06,61,886)
Effect of deferred tax asset not recognized on tax losses	-	-
Income tax (Income) recognised in profit or loss	(11,64,05,464)	(36,44,09,020)

Note:

(i) The tax rate used for above tax reconciliation for 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 is 25.17%.

e) **The movement in deferred tax assets during the year ended 31 March 2023**

Movement during the year ended 31 March 2023	As at March 31, 2022	Recognized in profit and loss pertaining to earlier years	Recognized in profit and loss pertaining to current year	Recognized in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2023
(i) Tax losses	(35,01,21,535.81)	-	(10,71,19,187)	-	(45,72,40,723)
(ii) Property plant and equipments incl. intangible assets	(13,41,454.50)	-	(24,27,098)	-	(37,68,553)
(iii) Provision for leave encashment and gratuity	(1,16,87,629.35)	-	(69,34,202)	-	(1,86,21,831)
(iv) Expenses allowable for tax purpose when paid	(12,58,400.00)	-	75,022	-	(11,83,378)
Deferred tax asset	(36,44,09,019.66)	-	(11,64,05,465)	-	(48,08,14,485)

NOTE : 28 EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
Profit / (Loss) for the year for basic and diluted EPS	(34,06,34,815)	26,24,08,001
Weighted average number of equity share outstanding for diluted and basic EPS	20,00,00,000	17,25,41,667
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	(1.70)	1.52

NOTE : 29 CONTINGENT LIABILITY AND COMMITMENTS

Contingent liability:

The claims against the Company that are acknowledged as debts or guarantees or other amounts for which the Company is contingently liable as at 31 March 2023 is Rs. 29,00,00,000/- (31 March 2022: Rs. 29,00,00,000). This corporate guarantee is issued for the purpose of subsidiary's borrowing.

Other commitments:

The Company has commitments amounting to Rs. 6,60,28,956 as at 31 March, 2023 (31 March 2022: Rs. 8,03,13,956) towards funding requirements of the subsidiaries in accordance with the terms of LLP deed between the Company and its respective subsidiaries.



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Note 30: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**Disclosures pursuant to - "Employee benefits expense"****(a) Defined contribution plan:**

The Company's contribution to provident fund amounting to Rs. 2,62,26,319 (31 March 2022: Rs.1,89,16,160) has been recognised in the statement of profit and loss under the head employee benefits expense.

(b) Defined benefit plan:**i) Gratuity**

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan (non-funded) as at 31 March 2023. The Company's defined benefit gratuity plan is a final salary plan for employees, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

The significant actuarial assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Gratuity	Valuation as at	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Employee attrition rate	5.00%	5.00%
Discount rate	7.41%	6.80%
Expected rate of salary increase	7.00%	5.00%

Defined benefit plans – as per actuarial valuation on 31 March 2023

Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
I. (a) Expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2023		
Current service cost	69,93,131	42,61,561
Net interest expense	12,95,268	10,16,642
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	82,88,399	52,78,203

I. (b) Included in other Comprehensive Income

Remeasurement of gain / loss	1,00,91,169	(5,20,500)
Return on plan asset	-	5,20,500
	1,00,91,169	-

II. Change in the obligation during the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	1,97,63,004	1,54,27,038
2. Liability to be Transferred in from holding company	-	-
- Current service cost	69,93,131	42,61,561
- Interest Expense (Income)	12,95,268	10,16,642
3. Benefits paid	(16,52,122)	(14,62,737)
4. Recognised In Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement gains / (losses)		
- Actuarial gain / loss arising from:		
i. Experience Adjustments	1,00,91,169	5,20,500
Present value of defined benefit Obligation at the end of the year	3,64,90,450	1,97,63,004

III. Change in fair value of assets during the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	88,79,500
2. Fair Value of plan assets to be transferred in from holding company	-	(94,00,000)
3. Recognised In Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement gains / (losses)		
- Actual Return on plan assets in excess of the expected return	-	5,20,500
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

Principal assumption	Year	Changes in assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
			Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	2023	1%	(27,85,126)	31,95,395
	2022	1%	(15,31,081)	17,58,687
Salary growth rate	2023	1%	30,91,064	(27,43,961)
	2022	1%	15,41,385	(13,89,365)

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Within 1 year	23,04,982	16,50,336
1 - 2 year	17,83,072	9,69,423
2 - 3 year	29,77,518	11,39,744
3 - 4 year	26,74,699	18,68,845
4 - 5 year	86,32,994	17,18,972
5 - 10 years	1,28,27,551	99,95,187
Total	3,12,00,816	1,73,42,507

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2023 is 8.26 years (31 March 2022: 8.73 years)



Birla Estates Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Note 31: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

1 Relationships:

Where control exists:

(a) Holding Company:

Century Textiles and Industries Limited

(b) Subsidiaries

Avarna Projects LLP

Birla Tisya LLP

Birla Amaa LLP

(c) Key Management Personnel (KMP):

Mr. K T Jithendran (MD and Chief executive officer)

Mr. Manoj Fitkariwala (Chief Financial Officer)

Ms. Yukti Taneja (Company Secretary)

(d) List of Non Executive Directors

Mrs. Vandana Pai (Joining w.e.f. 20 July 2022)

Mr. R K Dalmia

Mrs. Alka Bharucha (Resignation w.e.f.11 July 2022)

(Amount in Rs.)

Name of the related party	Transaction during the year	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
Century Textiles and Industries Limited	Issuance of equity share capital	-	32,95,00,000
	Development management fee income	32,02,15,210	59,27,41,035
	Facility management fee income	3,85,47,186	3,56,91,840
	Revenue share expenses	30,27,95,252	15,04,17,730
	Loan taken	2,50,07,00,000	1,46,14,92,000
	Loan repaid	26,07,08,175	96,00,26,850
	Interest expense on loan from Holding Company	34,90,28,231	25,43,62,234
Avarna Projects LLP	Development management fee income	12,87,63,244	5,45,12,942
	Loan given	9,84,52,931	19,61,47,019
	Loan repaid including interest	13,24,69,646	10,00,00,000
	Interest income on loan given	28,79,53,292	26,65,36,942
Birla Tisya LLP	Development management fee income	7,47,46,634	2,40,24,092
	Overhead recovery fees	1,28,25,132	42,75,044
	Loan given	9,12,513	5,16,45,488
	Loan repaid including interest	2,73,12,221	21,01,00,000
	Interest income on loan given	6,18,32,771	8,05,31,664
Birla Amaa LLP	Partner capital contributoon	-	25,00,000
	Loan given	13,10,00,000	65,00,00,000
	Interest income on loan given	7,67,06,848	19,58,904
Key Management Personnel*	Remuneration to KMP	9,42,23,667	9,30,41,478
Sitting fees paid to Non Executive Directors	Sitting fees	7,00,000	90,000
Name of the related party	Balance outstanding	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Century Textiles and Industries Limited	Borrowing	5,66,11,53,659	3,42,11,61,834
	Trade payables	4,93,70,126	2,34,10,506
	Trade receivable	4,92,03,069	5,48,03,167
Avarna Projects LLP	Loan balance including interest accrued	2,64,57,11,390	2,39,17,74,813
	Trade receivable	7,86,83,828	1,41,00,053
Birla Tisya LLP	Loan balance including interest accrued	65,81,75,154	62,27,42,092
	Trade receivable	68,66,374	1,59,43,706
Birla Amaa LLP	Loan balance including interest accrued	85,96,65,753	65,19,58,904
Key Management Personnel	Remuneration to KMP	1,93,16,900	1,85,40,929

* Key Managerial Personnel are entitled to post-employment benefits and other long term employee benefits recognised as per Ind AS 19 - 'Employee Benefits' in the financial statements. As these employee benefits are lump sum amounts provided on the basis of actuarial valuation, the same is included above on payment basis.



Note 32: CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the company's capital management, equity 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 maximize the shareholder value. The company's Capital Management objectives are to maintain equity including all reserves to protect economic viability and to finance any growth opportunities that may be available in future so as to maximize shareholders' value. The company is monitoring capital using debt equity ratio as its base which is debt to equity.

	31-Mar-2023	31-Mar-2022
Debt (A)	7,01,03,62,477	4,53,05,40,402
Equity (B)	56,72,80,446	91,80,06,430
Debt to equity ratio (A / B)	12.36	4.94

Note 33 : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings and trade payables. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, loan to subsidiaries and other financial assets that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

A. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract leading to a financial loss. It arises mainly from trade receivables and other financial assets. Receivables resulting from sale of properties. Customer credit risk is managed by requiring customers to pay advances before transfer of ownership, therefore, substantially eliminating the Company's credit risk in this respect.

B. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of three types of risks – interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk in a fluctuating market environment. Financial instrument affected by market risks includes loans and borrowings, deposits and other financial assets.

The Company has designed risk management frame work to control various risks effectively to achieve the business objectives. This includes identification of risk, its assessment, control and monitoring at timely intervals.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relates to the outstanding balance as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt are all constant in place at 31 March 2023.

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

(i) Currency risk

The Company is not exposed to currency risk in current financial year as it does not have any foreign currency transactions.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company manages interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate of interest on loans and borrowings. To manage this, the Company has taken fixed rate of interest on borrowings from holding company and loans from banks are linked to MCLR rate of the bank, which are variable.

Interest rate sensitivity

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

	Currency	Increase / decrease in basis points	Effect on loss before tax
31 March 2023	INR	+50	66,92,204
	INR	-50	(66,92,204)
31 March 2022	INR	+50	55,17,371
	INR	-50	(55,17,371)

Particulars	Total Borrowings	Floating rate Borrowings	Fixed rate Borrowings
As at 31 March 2023	6,99,95,94,444	1,33,84,40,785	5,66,11,53,659
As at 31 March 2022	4,52,46,36,118	1,10,34,74,284	3,42,11,61,834

(iii) Equity Price Risk

The Company is not exposed to equity price risk in current financial year it does not have any equity investments.

C. Liquidity risk

(i) Liquidity risk management

The Company manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows on daily, monthly and yearly basis. The Company ensures that there is a free credit limit available at the start of the year which is sufficient for repayments getting due in the ensuing year.

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The amount disclosed in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.



Particulars	On Demand	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3 Years to 5 Years	5 years and above	Total
(a) Non Derivative financial instruments						
As at 31 March 2023						
<i>(a) Non Derivative financial instruments</i>						
Borrowings, including interest accrued	18,93,299	1,83,38,24,874	6,11,40,45,952	-	-	7,94,97,64,125
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables - micro and small enterprises	-	1,89,73,690	-	-	-	1,89,73,690
Trade payables - other than micro and small enterprises	-	66,82,21,062	-	-	-	66,82,21,062
Other financial liabilities	-	70,09,965	-	-	-	70,09,965
Total	18,93,299	2,52,80,29,591	6,11,40,45,952	-	-	8,64,39,68,842
As at 31 March 2022						
Borrowings, including interest accrued	5,19,54,284	74,23,80,465	4,63,92,75,722	-	-	5,43,36,10,471
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables - micro and small enterprises	-	1,16,63,284	-	-	-	1,16,63,284
Trade payables - other than micro and small enterprises	-	34,51,50,684	-	-	-	34,51,50,684
Other financial liabilities	-	3,80,103	-	-	-	3,80,103
Total	5,19,54,284	1,09,95,74,536	4,63,92,75,722	-	-	5,79,08,04,542

(ii) Maturities of financial assets

The following table details the Company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets. The inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the Company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

As at 31 March 2023	On Demand	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3 Years to 5 Years	5 years and above	Total
(a) Non derivative financial instruments						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	4,59,58,727	-	-	-	4,59,58,727
Loans	32,42,86,527	-	3,83,92,65,769	-	-	4,16,35,52,297
Trade receivables	-	13,50,59,181	-	-	-	13,50,59,181
Other financial assets	-	56,39,666	-	-	-	56,39,666
Total	32,42,86,527	18,66,57,574	3,83,92,65,769	-	-	4,35,02,09,872

As at 31 March 2022	On Demand	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3 Years to 5 Years	5 years and above	Total
(a) Non Derivative financial instruments						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,92,38,552	-	-	-	2,92,38,552
Loans	20,50,66,575	-	37,97,00,000	3,08,17,09,235	-	3,66,64,75,810
Trade receivables	-	8,48,46,927	-	-	-	8,48,46,927
Other financial assets	-	29,20,707	-	-	-	29,20,707
Total	20,50,66,575	11,70,06,186	37,97,00,000	3,08,17,09,235	-	3,78,34,81,995



Note 34 : FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

(Amount in Rs.)

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial liabilities				
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed</i>				
Borrowings (including interest accrued)	7,01,03,62,477	7,01,03,62,477	4,53,05,40,402	4,53,05,40,402
Trade payables	68,71,94,752	68,71,94,752	35,68,13,968	35,68,13,968
Other financial liabilities	70,09,965	70,09,965	3,80,103	3,80,103
Total	7,70,45,67,194	7,70,45,67,194	4,88,77,34,473	4,88,77,34,473

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets				
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	4,59,58,727	4,59,58,727	2,92,38,552	2,92,38,552
Loans	4,16,35,52,297	4,16,35,52,297	3,66,64,75,809	3,66,64,75,809
Trade receivables	13,50,59,181	13,50,59,181	8,48,46,927	8,48,46,927
Other financial assets	56,39,666	56,39,666	29,20,707	29,20,707
Total	4,35,02,09,871	4,35,02,09,871	3,78,34,81,995	3,78,34,81,995

Fair value measurement hierarchy of financial assets and financial liabilities

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities				
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed</i>				
Borrowings (including interest accrued)	-	7,01,03,62,477	-	7,01,03,62,477
Trade payables	-	68,71,94,752	-	68,71,94,752
Other financial liabilities	-	70,09,965	-	70,09,965
Total	-	7,70,45,67,194	-	7,70,45,67,194

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	4,59,58,727	-	4,59,58,727
Loans	-	4,16,35,52,297	-	4,16,35,52,297
Trade receivables	-	13,50,59,181	-	13,50,59,181
Other financial assets	-	56,39,666	-	56,39,666
Total	-	4,35,02,09,871	-	4,35,02,09,871

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities				
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed</i>				
Borrowings (including interest accrued)	-	4,53,05,40,402	-	4,53,05,40,402
Trade payables	-	35,68,13,968	-	35,68,13,968
Other financial liabilities	-	3,80,103	-	3,80,103
Total	-	4,88,77,34,473	-	4,88,77,34,473

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,92,38,552	-	2,92,38,552
Loans	-	3,66,64,75,809	-	3,66,64,75,809
Trade receivables	-	8,48,46,927	-	8,48,46,927
Other financial assets	-	29,20,707	-	29,20,707
Total	-	3,78,34,81,995	-	3,78,34,81,995

Note 35 :- SEGMENT REPORTING

Based on the "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators of business, the segments in which the Company operates. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of real estate development which the Management and CODM recognise as the sole business segment. Hence disclosure of segment-wise information is not required and accordingly not provided.



Note 36 :- RATIO ANALYSIS AND ITS ELEMENTS

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	% change	Reason for variance
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.22	1.25	-2.1%	
Debt- equity ratio	Total debt	Shareholder's Equity	12.34	4.93	150.3%	Due to increase in borrowings and reduction in shareholders fund due to loss in Statement of profit and loss account in current year
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest + Principal repayments	-0.16	2.65	-106.1%	Mainly on account of loss in Statement of profit and loss account is current year
Return on equity ratio	Net profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	-45.9%	42.2%	-208.7%	Mainly on account of loss in Statement of profit and loss account is current year
Trade receivable turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivable	5.27	11.35	-53.6%	In previous year additional revenue from Development Management services provided to the Holding Company towards construction / launch of a new residential project was received
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	0.34	0.72	-52.9%	Due to decrease in revenue as explained above as compared to previous year
Net profit ratio	Net profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	-58.8%	36.7%	-260.1%	Mainly on account of loss in Statement of profit and loss account is current year
Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital employed = Net Worth + Total debt - Deferred tax asset	-2.3%	3.1%	-106.5%	Mainly on account of loss in Statement of profit and loss account is current year
Return on investment	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	10.2%	9.5%	7.6%	

Note: Inventory turnover and trade payable turnover ratio are not applicable to the Company, hence the same are not disclosed above

Note 37: OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

- The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- The Company does not have any transactions with struck off companies.
- The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period
- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year
- The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

Note 38: The Company has defined process to take daily back-up of books of account maintained electronically and maintain the logs of the back-up of such books of account however in few cases daily back was failed because of technical issue and manual back has been taken on the next day. Management has taken adequate steps to configure systems to ensure that back up for books of account is taken on daily basis even in case of technical failure.

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 324982E / E300003

per Ravi Bansal
Partner

Membership No: 049365
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2023



Manoj Fitkariwala
Chief financial officer



Yukti Taneja
Company secretary

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Birla Estates Private Limited

Karat Tazhtetil Jithendran
Managing Director and
Chief executive officer

DIN: 01181998
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2023

Rajendra Kumar Dalmia
Director

DIN: 00040951
Place : Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2023

0/c

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Birla Century Exports Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company, so far it appears from our examination of those books, except that in few cases, back up of books of accounts maintained in electronic mode were taken on the next day (instead on a daily basis) as stated in note 27.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above.
 - (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;



- (h) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023;
- (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

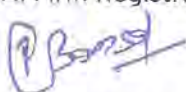
b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
 - v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.
 - vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only w.e.f. April 1, 2023, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Ravi Bansal**
Partner

Membership Number: 049365

UDIN: 23049365BGWUAY4799

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 24, 2023



Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date of Birla Century Exports Private Limited

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

- i. (a)(A) The Company has not capitalized any tangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(A) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(a)(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not capitalized any tangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company, and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipments (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2023.

(e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iii. (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iv. There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- v. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products/services of the Company.
- vii. (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.



(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares / fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) No fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the cost auditor or secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT - 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

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

xii. The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

xiv. (a) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) There are no other Companies part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses in the current financial year amounting to Rs.26.94 lakh. Company has not incurred cash losses in immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 25 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone Ind AS financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. (a)The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b)The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Ravi Bansal

Partner

Membership Number: 049365

UDIN: 23049365BGWUAY4799

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 24, 2023



Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements of Birla Century Exports Private Limited**Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")**

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records

that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Opinion

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

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

**per Ravi Bansal**

Partner

Membership Number: 049365

UDIN: 23049365BGWUAY4799

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 24, 2023



Birla Century Exports Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at Mar 31, 2023

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Note No.	In Rs.	In Rs.
I ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Investments in Subsidiaries	3	9,98,060	9,98,060
(b) Non Current Tax assets		11,33,583	2,53,334
SUB-TOTAL		21,31,643	12,51,394
CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Inventories	4	-	32,22,721
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	5	3,44,97,675	4,37,02,164
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	3,75,556	6,68,628
(c) Other current assets	7	18,85,792	1,06,61,352
SUB-TOTAL		3,67,59,023	5,82,54,865
TOTAL		3,88,90,666	5,95,06,259
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	8	50,00,000	50,00,000
(b) Other equity	9	(21,13,507)	5,80,058
SUB-TOTAL		28,86,493	55,80,058
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	10	-	-
1) Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		3,59,49,174	5,34,08,669
2) Total outstanding dues of trade payables other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		54,999	5,17,532
(b) Other current liabilities	11	3,60,04,173	5,39,26,201
SUB-TOTAL		3,88,90,666	5,95,06,259
TOTAL		3,88,90,666	5,95,06,259
Significant accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements			


As per our report of even date
For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 324982E / E300003


per **Ravi Bansal**
Partner
Membership No: 049365
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24 April 2023



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Birla Century Exports Private Limited


Nilay Rathi
Director
Din: 08278468
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24 April 2023


Rajendra Kumar Dalmia
Director
Din: 00040951
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24 April 2023



Birla Century Exports Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended Mar 31, 2023

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
		In Rs.	In Rs.
I Revenue from operations	12	2,18,04,442	6,35,64,862
II Other Income	13	48,31,403	20,29,310
III Total Income (I + II)		2,66,35,845	6,55,94,172
IV EXPENSES			
(a) Purchases of traded goods	14	1,59,88,276	5,80,24,652
(b) Changes in stock of traded goods	15	32,22,726	(32,22,726)
(c) Other expenses	16	1,01,18,408	90,30,434
Total Expenses (IV)		2,93,29,410	6,38,32,360
V Profit / (Loss) before tax (III - IV)		(26,93,565)	17,61,812
VI Tax Expense			
(a) Current tax	17	-	1,95,100
(b) Deferred tax	17	-	-
Total tax expense		-	1,95,100
VII Profit / (Loss) for the year (V - VI)		(26,93,565)	15,66,712
VIII Other Comprehensive income		-	-
IX Total comprehensive income (VII + VIII)		(26,93,565)	15,66,712
X Earnings per equity share:			
(1) Basic / Diluted earning per share of nominal value of Rs 10/- each	18	(5.39)	3.13
Significant accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements			

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 324982E / E300003



per Ravi Bansal
Partner
Membership No: 049365
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24 April 2023



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Birla Century Exports Private Limited



Nilay Rathi
Director
Din No: 08278468
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24 April 2023



Rajendra Kumar Dalmia
Director
Din No: 00040951
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24 April 2023

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Birla Century Exports Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

(In Rs.)

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity (Retained earnings)	Total equity
As at March 31, 2021	50,00,000	(9,86,654)	40,13,346
Profit for the year	-	15,66,712	15,66,712
As at March 31, 2022	50,00,000	5,80,058	55,80,058
Loss for the year	-	(26,93,565)	(26,93,565)
As at March 31, 2023	50,00,000	(21,13,507)	28,86,493

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 324982E / E300003



per Ravi Bansal
Partner
Membership No: 049365
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24 April 2023



B

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Birla Century Exports Private Limited



Nilay Rathi
Director
Din: 08278468
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24 April 2023



Rajendra Kumar Dalmia
Director
Din: 00040951
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24 April 2023



Birla Century Exports Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

	For the year ended March 31 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	(In Rs.)	(In Rs.)
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit / (Loss) before tax	(26,93,565)	17,61,812
Less : Unrealized exchange gain	(45,10,976)	(11,65,696)
	(72,04,541)	5,96,116
<u>Working capital adjustments :</u>		
Decrease / (increase) in inventories	32,22,721	(32,22,721)
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	1,37,15,465	4,39,00,192
Decrease / (increase) in other assets	87,75,560	1,09,42,808
(Decrease) / increase in trade payables	(1,74,59,495)	(5,24,57,120)
(Decrease) / increase in other current liabilities	(4,62,533)	2,03,626
	77,91,719	(6,33,215)
Less: Tax paid	(8,80,249)	(83,143)
NET CASH FLOW GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(2,93,071)	(1,20,243)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
NET CASH FLOW GENERATED FROM / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-	-
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
NET CASH FLOW GENERATED FROM / (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	-
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(2,93,071)	(1,20,243)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6,68,627	7,88,870
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 6)	3,75,556	6,68,627

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 324982E / E300003

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Birla Century Exports Private Limited


per Ravi Bansal
Partner
Membership No: 049365
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24 April 2023




Nilay Rathi
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Din: 08278468
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24 April 2023




Rajendra Kumar Dalmia
Director
Din: 00040951
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24 April 2023

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Birla Century Exports Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Corporate information

Birla Century Exports Private Limited is a private company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act 2013, applicable in India. The principal place of business of the company is located at Century Bhavan, Dr Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai 400030. The Company is principally engaged in trading of Textiles products.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of Directors on April 24, 2023

2A. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

The company prepared its financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023, in accordance with Ind AS.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and are presented in INR.

2.2 Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

2.3 Fair Value Measurement

The company measures financial instruments, such as derivatives, investments etc, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.



Birla Century Exports Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

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

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

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

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

For 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.

2.4 Revenue from contract with customers

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

Sale of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Variable Consideration

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

Discounts

Discounts includes target and growth rebates, price reductions, incentives to customers or retailers. To estimate the amount of discount, the company applies accumulated experience using the most likely method. The Company determines that the estimates of discounts are not constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration and recognises a refund liability for the expected discount. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms largely ranging between 7 days to 120 days.



Birla Century Exports Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Refund liabilities

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

2.5 Taxes

Current 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 by the end of the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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 in OCI.



Birla Century Exports Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

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

2.6 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 the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.7 Inventories

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

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

Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

2.8 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.

2.09 Foreign currencies

The Company's 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 INR spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. 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.

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.

2.10 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.



Birla Century Exports Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. For all equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value 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. The Company has made such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b) Financial assets that are equity instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade 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.



Birla Century Exports Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

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.

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, contractual revenue receivables and lease 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.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
- Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

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.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, 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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.



Birla Century Exports Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Derecognition

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

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.

2.11 Investment in Subsidiary

The Company's investment in its subsidiaries are carried at cost.

2.12 Earnings per share:

Basic Earnings per share (EPS) amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

2.13 Contingent liabilities

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

2B. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialised.

2C. Amendments notified but not yet effective.

Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

(i) Ind AS 1 – Disclosure of material accounting policies:

The amendments related to shifting of disclosure of erstwhile "significant accounting policies" to "material accounting policies" in the notes to the financial statements requiring companies to reframe their accounting policies to make them more "entity specific. This amendment aligns with the "material" concept already required under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.



Birla Century Exports Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(ii) Ind AS 8 – Definition of accounting estimates:

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a "change in accounting estimates" has been replaced with a definition of "accounting estimates." Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty." Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

(iii) Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes:

The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12. At the date of transition to Ind ASs, a first-time adopter shall recognize a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Similarly, a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

(a) right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

(b) decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognized as part of the cost of the related asset.

Therefore, if a company has not yet recognised deferred tax on right-of-use assets and lease liabilities or has recognised deferred tax on net basis, the same need to recognize on gross basis based on the carrying amount of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.



NOTE : 3 FINANCIAL ASSETS - NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS**NON CURRENT INVESTMENTS**

Investment in Subsidiaries measured at cost less impairments, if any

Unquoted investments :

USD 14000 for 14000 units of Birla Century International LLC (31 March 2022: USD 14000 for 14000 units)

As at March 31, 2023 In Rs.	As at March 31, 2022 In Rs.
9,98,060	9,98,060
9,98,060	9,98,060

NOTE : 4 INVENTORIES

(At cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower)

As at March 31, 2023 In Rs.	As at March 31, 2022 In Rs.
-	32,22,721
-	32,22,721

- (a) Traded goods (including goods in transit - Nil- (March 31, 2022: 32,22,721))

NOTE : 5 TRADE RECEIVABLES

As at March 31, 2023 In Rs.	As at March 31, 2022 In Rs.
-	-
3,44,97,675	4,37,02,164
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
3,44,97,675	4,37,02,164
3,44,97,675	4,37,02,164
3,44,97,675	4,37,02,164

- (a) Secured, considered good

Unsecured, considered good

Unsecured, considered doubtful
Less: Allowance for credit lossesReceivables - credit impaired
Less: Allowance for credit losses**Total**

- (b) Of the above, trade receivables from:

- Related parties (Refer Note 19)

- Others

Total

Trade receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the invoice date					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31 March 2023						
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	2,17,97,157	1,27,00,518	-	-	3,44,97,675
Total	-	2,17,97,157	1,27,00,518	-	-	3,44,97,675
As at 31 March 2022						
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	3,10,07,686	1,26,94,478	-	-	-	4,37,02,164
Total	3,10,07,686	1,26,94,478	-	-	-	4,37,02,164

Note : No trade receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member. Trade receivables are non interest bearing and are generally on terms of 7 to 120 days of credit year.

NOTE : 6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As at March 31, 2023 In Rs.	As at March 31, 2022 In Rs.
3,75,556	6,68,628
3,75,556	6,68,628

- (a) Balances with banks

- Current accounts

Total**NOTE : 7 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**

As at March 31, 2023 In Rs.	As at March 31, 2022 In Rs.
72,31,779	72,85,220
(72,31,779)	-
-	72,85,220
18,85,792	33,76,132
18,85,792	1,06,61,352

- (a) (Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

- (a) Balances with Government authorities

Less: provision for GST credit

- (b) Export incentive receivable

Total

Birla Century Exports Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2023

NOTE : 8 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

1(a) Authorised :

10,00,000 (31 March 2022 - 10,00,000) Equity shares of Rs.10/- each.

As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
In Rs.	In Rs.
1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000

1(b) Issued, Subscribed and paid up :

5,00,000 (31 March 2022 - 5,00,000) Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each.

50,00,000	50,00,000
50,00,000	50,00,000

1(c) Terms / right attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board is subject to the approval of shareholders except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholding.

1(d) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

Particulars	Opening	Fresh Issue	Closing
Equity shares with voting rights			
Year ended 31 March 2023			
No. of shares	5,00,000	-	5,00,000
Amount	50,00,000	-	50,00,000
Year ended 31 March 2022			
No. of shares	5,00,000	-	5,00,000
Amount	50,00,000	-	50,00,000

1(e) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares of the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Class of shares / Name of shareholder	Number of shares held	Number of shares held
Equity shares with voting rights		
Century Textiles and Industries Limited	4,99,999	4,99,999
Total	4,99,999	4,99,999

1(f) Details of shares held by promoters

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total shares	% change during the year
Year ended 31 March 2023					
Century Textiles and Industries Limited ('CTIL')	4,99,999	-	4,99,999	100.00%	0.00%
Shri R. K. Dalmia, as nominee of CTIL	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Year ended 31 March 2022					
Century Textiles and Industries Limited ('CTIL')	4,99,999	-	4,99,999	100.00%	0.00%
Shri R. K. Dalmia, as nominee of CTIL	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%

NOTE : 9 OTHER EQUITY

Retained earnings

Total

Nature and purpose of reserves

Retained earnings are the profits / (losses) of the Company earned / incurred till date by the Company

As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
In Rs.	In Rs.
(21,13,507)	(9,86,654)
(21,13,507)	(9,86,654)



NOTE : 10 TRADE PAYABLES

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	In Rs.	In Rs.
At amortised cost		
Trade payable - Micro and small enterprises	-	-
Trade payable - Other than micro and small enterprises (Refer note 19)	3,59,49,174	5,34,08,669
Total	3,59,49,174	5,34,08,669

Notes

- (i) The above information has been provided as available with the Company to the extent such parties could be identified on the basis of the information available with the Company regarding the status of suppliers under the MSMED Act. There are no amounts paid / payable towards interest / principal under the MSMED.

- (ii) Trade payables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the invoice date					Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Provision for expenses	
As at 31 March 2023						
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,04,40,662	1,49,58,512	-	-	5,50,000	3,59,49,174
Total	2,04,40,662	1,49,58,512	-	-	5,50,000	3,59,49,174
As at 31 March 2022						
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	5,29,68,669	-	-	-	4,40,000	5,34,08,669
Total	5,29,68,669	-	-	-	4,40,000	5,34,08,669

NOTE : 11 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Statutory dues		
- Taxes payable (other than income taxes)	54,999	5,17,532
Total	54,999	5,17,532



NOTE : 12 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	In Rs.	In Rs.
(a) Sale of traded goods	2,05,08,905	5,65,51,376
(b) Other operating revenues:		
- Export benefits	12,95,537	34,71,893
- Liabilities written back	-	35,41,593
Total	2,18,04,442	6,35,64,862

(A) The Company has only one stream of revenue i.e. revenue from trading of textile products.

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

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	In Rs.	In Rs.
In India		
Outside India	2,05,08,905	5,65,51,376
Total revenue from contracts with customers	2,05,08,905	5,65,51,376

(B) Transaction price as per the agreement is same as the revenue from contracts with the customer and hence there are no reconciliation items

(C) Contract balances

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Trade receivables	3,44,97,675	4,37,02,164

Note : There is no contract assets and contract liabilities outstanding as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 - Nil)

(D) Reconciliation of revenue from operations with revenue from contracts with customers

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Revenue from operations	2,18,04,442	6,35,64,862
Export benefits	12,95,537	34,71,893
Liabilities written back	-	35,41,593
Revenue from contract with customers	2,05,08,905	5,65,51,376

NOTE : 13 OTHER INCOME

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Gain on foreign currency fluctuations and translations (net)	48,22,099	20,18,053
Miscellaneous income	9,304	11,257
Total	48,31,403	20,29,310



21



NOTE : 14 PURCHASE OF TRADED GOODS

	Year Ended March 31, 2023 In Rs.	Year Ended March 31, 2022 In Rs.
Purchase of traded goods (Refer Note 19)	1,59,88,276	5,80,24,652
Total	1,59,88,276	5,80,24,652

NOTE : 15 CHANGES IN STOCK OF TRADED GOODS

	Year Ended March 31, 2023 In Rs.	Year Ended March 31, 2022 In Rs.
Opening stock	32,22,726	-
Less : Closing stock	-	32,22,726
Total	32,22,726	(32,22,726)

NOTE : 16 OTHER EXPENSES

	Year Ended March 31, 2023 In Rs.	Year Ended March 31, 2022 In Rs.
Freight and forwarding charges	12,20,515	75,71,002
Remuneration to auditors	2,75,000	5,00,000
Profession tax	2,500	2,500
Legal and professional fees	8,53,688	4,60,000
Miscellaneous expenses	77,66,705	4,96,932
Total	1,01,18,408	90,30,434
Note (A) Payment to auditors		
Statutory audit fees	2,75,000	4,25,000
Tax audit fees	-	75,000
	2,75,000	5,00,000

NOTE : 17 INCOME TAX

	Year Ended March 31, 2023 In Rs.	Year Ended March 31, 2022 In Rs.
a) Tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Current tax	-	1,95,100
Deferred tax	-	-
Net tax expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	-	1,95,100
b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
c) Amounts recognised directly in equity	-	-
d) Reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's tax rate:		
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(26,93,565)	17,61,812
Income tax (expense)/income calculated at 25.17% (31 March 2022 : 25.17%)	6,77,970	(4,43,448)
Effect of deferred tax asset not recognized on tax losses	(6,77,970)	-
Effect of tax on brought forward losses set off against tax expense	-	2,48,348
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	-	1,95,100

Note: The tax rate used for above tax reconciliation for 31 March 2023 is 25.17% (31 March 2022 - 25.17%)

- e) The Company has not recognised deferred tax assets on tax losses amount to Rs. 6,77,970/- as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 - Nil)

NOTE : 18 EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023 In Rs.	Year Ended March 31, 2022 In Rs.
Net profit / (loss) for the year	(26,93,565)	15,66,712
Weighted average number of equity share outstanding	5,00,000	5,00,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	(5.39)	3.13



Note : 19 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

Relationships:

(a) Where the control exists:

Holding Company:

Century Textiles and Industries Limited

Subsidiary Company:

Birla Century International LLC

(b) List of Non Executive Directors

Rajendra Kumar Dalmia

Snehal Shah

Nilay Rathi

Name of the related party	Transactions with related parties	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
Century Textiles and Industries Limited	Purchase of goods	1,59,88,276	5,80,24,652
	Corporate overheads	3,00,000	3,00,000
Birla Century International LLC	Sale of goods	2,05,08,905	5,65,51,376

Name of the related party	Balances outstanding with Related Parties	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
Century Textiles and Industries Limited	Payable against purchase of goods	3,52,41,978	5,20,37,973
Birla Century International LLC	Receivable against sale of goods / other income	3,44,97,675	4,37,02,164
	Investment	9,98,060	9,98,060

NOTE 20 : CONTINGENT LIABILITY AND CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There are no amount of claims against the Company that are not acknowledged as debts or guarantees. There is no contingent liability or capital commitments as of March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022- Rs. Nil).

NOTE 21 : SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company has only one operating segment and is primarily engaged in the business of trading of textile products. Accordingly, the figures appearing in these financial statements relate to the Company's single operating segment.

The Company's board considers business of trading of textile products as the main business of the entity. Accordingly, there are no other separate reportable segments in terms of Ind AS 108 on "Operating Segment"

Geographic Information

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	In Rs.	In Rs.
<u>Revenue from external customers</u>		
In India	-	-
Outside India	2,18,04,442	6,35,64,862
Total revenue from operations	2,18,04,442	6,35,64,862

Notes:

(a) The segment revenue in the geographical information considered for disclosure is as follows

- Revenue within India includes sales to customers located within India

- Revenue outside India includes sales to customers located outside India and export benefit on sales made to customers located outside India

(b) The total revenue and export benefits thereon is from sales made to Birla Century International LLC (Subsidiary)

(c) There are no Non-current operating assets as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 - Rs. Nil)

Note 22 : CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to sustain future development of the business. The Company has adequate cash and bank balances. The Company monitors its capital by a careful scrutiny of the cash and bank balances and a regular assessment of any debt requirements. In the absence of any debt, the maintenance of debt equity ratio etc. may not be of any relevance to the Company.

Note 23 : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of trade and other payables. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

A. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract leading to a financial loss. It arises mainly from trade receivables and other financial assets. The Company's receivables are majority from related parties therefore, substantially eliminating the Company's credit risk in this respect.



B. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of three types of risks – interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk in a fluctuating market environment. Financial instrument affected by market risks includes borrowings and other financial assets. The Company does not have any borrowings or other financial assets therefore eliminating the Company's market risk in this respect.

C. Liquidity risk management

The Company manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows yearly basis. The Company ensures that there is a free credit limit available at the start of the year which is sufficient for repayments getting due in the ensuing year.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The amount disclosed in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

As at 31 March 2023	On Demand	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
(a) Non Derivative financial instruments				
Trade payables	-	2,09,90,662	1,49,58,512	3,59,49,174
Total	-	2,09,90,662	1,49,58,512	3,59,49,174

As at 31 March 2022	On Demand	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
(a) Non Derivative financial instruments				
Trade payables	-	5,34,08,669	-	5,34,08,669
Total	-	5,34,08,669	-	5,34,08,669

(ii) Maturities of financial assets

The following table details the Company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets. The inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the Company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

As at 31 March 2023	On Demand	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
(a) Non Derivative financial instruments				
Trade receivables	-	2,17,97,157	1,27,00,518	3,44,97,675
Total	-	2,17,97,157	1,27,00,518	3,44,97,675

As at 31 March 2022	On Demand	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
(a) Non Derivative financial instruments				
Trade receivables	-	4,37,02,164	-	4,37,02,164
Total	-	4,37,02,164	-	4,37,02,164



Note 24 : FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Trade receivables	2,17,97,157	2,17,97,157	4,37,02,164	4,37,02,164
Cash and cash equivalents	3,75,556	3,75,556	6,68,628	6,68,628
Total	2,21,72,713	2,21,72,713	4,43,70,792	4,43,70,792

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Trade payables	2,09,90,662	2,09,90,662	5,34,08,669	5,34,08,669
Total	2,09,90,662	2,09,90,662	5,34,08,669	5,34,08,669

Fair value measurement hierarchy of financial assets and financial liabilities

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed</i>				
Trade receivables	-	2,17,97,157	-	2,17,97,157
Cash and cash equivalents	-	3,75,556	-	3,75,556
Total	-	2,21,72,713	-	2,21,72,713

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed</i>				
Trade payables	-	2,09,90,662	-	2,09,90,662
Total	-	2,09,90,662	-	2,09,90,662

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed</i>				
Trade receivables	-	4,37,02,164	-	4,37,02,164
Cash and cash equivalents	-	6,68,628	-	6,68,628
Total	-	4,43,70,792	-	4,43,70,792

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed</i>				
Trade payables	-	5,34,08,669	-	5,34,08,669
Total	-	5,34,08,669	-	5,34,08,669



NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Note 25: Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	% change	Reason for variance
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.02	1.08	-5.49%	
Debt equity ratio	Total debt	Shareholder's Equity	-	-	0.00%	
Return on equity ratio	Net profit after taxes	Average shareholder's equity	-93%	28%	-432.36%	Refer note (i) below
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	-	17.00	-100.00%	Refer note (i) below
Trade receivable turnover ratio	Net sales = Gross sales - sales return	Average trade receivable	0.52	0.22	138.42%	Refer note (i) below
Trade payable turnover ratio	Net purchases = Gross purchases - purchase return	Average trade payables	0.36	0.73	-50.98%	Refer note (i) below
Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	27.17	13.06	107.97%	Refer note (i) below
Net profit ratio	Net profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	-13%	2%	-649.87%	Refer note (i) below
Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital employed = Net worth + Total debt	-93%	32%	-395.55%	Refer note (i) below

Notes

(i) During the year the sales of the Company is lower on account of lower demand in US market accordingly, all the ratio related to cashflow, revenue and profitability of the Company has been impacted as compared to previous year.

(ii) Debt service coverage and return of investment ratios are not applicable to the Company, hence the same are not disclosed above.

Note 26: Other Statutory Information

- The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against The Company for holding any Benami property.
- The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off
- The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period
- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year
- The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

Note 27:

The Company has defined process to take daily back-up of books of account maintained electronically and maintain the logs of the back-up of such books of account however in few cases daily back was failed because of technical issue and manual back has been taken on the next day. Management has taken adequate steps to configure systems to ensure that back up for books of account is taken on daily basis even in case of technical failure.

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 324982E / E300003

per Ravi Bansal

Partner

Membership No: 049365

Place: Mumbai

Date: 24 April 2023



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Birla Century Exports Private Limited

Nilay Rathi

Director

Din No: 08278468

Place: Mumbai

Date: 24 April 2023

Rajendra Kumar Dalmia

Director

Din No: 00040951


Place: Mumbai

Date: 24 April 2023

Birla Century International LLC**Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023**

	Note No.	As at March 31, 2023 In USD.	As at March 31, 2022 In USD.
I ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Inventories	3	90,926	3,24,286
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	4	1,04,879	1,00,006
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	7,608	13,852
SUB-TOTAL		<u>2,03,413</u>	<u>4,38,144</u>
TOTAL		<u>2,03,413</u>	<u>4,38,144</u>
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Members Equity	6	14,000	14,000
(b) Other equity	7	(2,37,917)	(1,63,049)
SUB-TOTAL		<u>(2,23,917)</u>	<u>(1,49,049)</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	8	4,27,329	5,87,193
SUB-TOTAL		<u>4,27,329</u>	<u>5,87,193</u>
TOTAL		<u>2,03,413</u>	<u>4,38,144</u>
Significant accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements			

For and on behalf of Management
Birla Century International LLC

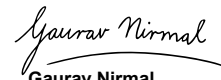

Gaurav Nirmal
Authorised Signatory
Date : April 24, 2023

Birla Century International LLC

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
		In USD.	In USD.
I Revenue from operations	9	6,56,986	9,02,515
II Total Income		6,56,986	9,02,515
III EXPENSES			
(a) Purchase of traded goods	10	2,78,069	9,11,762
(b) Changes in inventories of traded goods	11	2,33,360	(94,668)
(c) Other expenses	12	2,20,425	2,28,940
Total Expenses (III)		7,31,854	10,46,034
IV Loss before tax (II - III)		(74,868)	(1,43,519)
V Tax Expense			
(a) Current tax		-	-
(b) Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
VI Loss for the year (IV - V)		(74,867.86)	(1,43,519)
VII Other Comprehensive income			-
VIII Total comprehensive income (VI + VII)		(74,868)	(1,43,519)
IX Earnings per unit:			
(1) Basic / Diluted earning per unit of nominal value of USD 1/- each	13	(5.35)	(10.25)
Significant accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements			

For and on behalf of Management
Birla Century International LLC


Gaurav Nirmal
Authorised Signatory
Date : April 24, 2023

Birla Century International LLC

Statement of changes in Member's equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

(In USD)

Particulars	Member's Equity	Other equity (Retained earnings)	Total Member's Equity
As at March 31, 2021	14,000	(19,530)	(5,530)
Loss for the year	-	(1,43,519)	(1,43,519)
As at March 31, 2022	14,000	(1,63,049)	(1,49,049)
Loss for the year	-	(74,868)	(74,868)
As at March 31, 2023	14,000	(2,37,917)	(2,23,917)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

For and on behalf of Management

Birla Century International LLC



Gaurav Nirmal
Authorised Signatory
Date : April 24, 2023

Birla Century International LLC**Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023****A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**

Net Loss before tax

For the year ended March 31, 2023 (In USD.)	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (In USD.)
---	---

(74,868)	(1,43,519)
----------	------------

(74,868)	(1,43,519)
----------	------------

Working capital adjustments :

Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables

(4,873)	4,95,859
---------	----------

Decrease / (increase) in inventories

2,33,360	(94,668)
----------	----------

(Decrease) / increase in trade payables

(1,59,864)	(6,11,173)
------------	------------

68,623	(2,09,982)
--------	------------

NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

(6,245)	(3,53,501)
---------	------------

B. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :

Proceeds from issuance of member interests

-	-
---	---

NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

-	-
---	---

NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(6,245)	(3,53,501)
---------	------------

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year

13,852	3,67,353
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Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 5)

7,608	13,852
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements**For and on behalf of Management**

Birla Century International LLC

**Gaurav Nirmal**
Authorised Signatory
Date : April 24, 2023

Birla Century International LLC

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Corporate information

Birla Century International LLC is a limited liability company domiciled in USA and is incorporated under the provisions of the Limited Liability Company Act of the State of Delaware. The principal place of business of the company is located at 104 New Era Drive, South Plainfield, NJ 07080. The Company is principally engaged in trading of Textiles products.

2A. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

The company prepared its financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 in accordance with Ind AS.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and are presented in USD.

2.2 Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

2.3 Fair Value Measurement

The company measures financial instruments, such as derivatives, investments etc, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
 - In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability
- The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

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

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

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

For 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.

2.4 Revenue from contract with customers

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

Sale of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Variable Consideration

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

Discounts

Discounts includes target and growth rebates, price reductions, incentives to customers or retailers. To estimate the amount of discount, the company applies accumulated experience using the most likely method. The Company determines that the estimates of discounts are not constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration and recognises a refund liability for the expected discount. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms largely ranging between 7 days to 120 days.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Birla Century International LLC

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract

Refund liabilities

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period

2.5 Taxes

Current 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 by the end of the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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 in OCI.

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

Birla Century International LLC

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

2.6 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 the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.7 Inventories

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

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

Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

2.8 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.

2.09 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Equity investments

Birla Century International LLC

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. For all equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value 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. The Company has made such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b) Financial assets that are equity instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade 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:

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

- 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.

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, contractual revenue receivables and lease 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.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
- Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

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.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, 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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Derecognition

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

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

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.

2.10 Earnings per unit:

Basic Earnings per unit amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

2.11 Contingent liabilities

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

2.12 Standards issued but not yet effective

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in March 2020 but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standards or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

2B. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialised.

2C. Amendments notified but not yet effective.

Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

(i) Ind AS 1 – Disclosure of material accounting policies:

The amendments related to shifting of disclosure of erstwhile "significant accounting policies" to "material accounting policies" in the notes to the financial statements requiring companies to reframe their accounting policies to make them more "entity specific. This amendment aligns with the "material" concept already required under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

(ii) Ind AS 8 – Definition of accounting estimates:

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a "change in accounting estimates" has been replaced with a definition of "accounting estimates." Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty." Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Birla Century International LLC

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(iii) Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes:

The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12. At the date of transition to Ind ASs, a first-time adopter shall recognize a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Similarly, a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

(a) right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

(b) decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognized as part of the cost of the related asset.

Therefore, if a company has not yet recognised deferred tax on right-of-use assets and lease liabilities or has recognised deferred tax on net basis, the same need to recognize on gross basis based on the carrying amount of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

NOTE : 3 INVENTORIES

(At cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower)

	As at March 31, 2023 In USD.	As at March 31, 2022 In USD.
(a) Stock in trade of goods acquired for trading	90,926	3,24,286
Total	90,926	3,24,286

NOTE : 4 TRADE RECEIVABLES

	As at March 31, 2023 In USD.	As at March 31, 2022 In USD.
(a) Secured, considered Good	-	-
Unsecured, considered Good	1,04,879	1,00,006
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-
Less: Allowance for credit losses	-	-
Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
Less: Allowance for credit losses	-	-
Total	1,04,879	1,00,006
(b) Of the above, trade receivables from:		
- Related parties	-	-
- Others	1,04,879	1,00,006
Total	1,04,879	1,00,006

Trade receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the invoice date					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31 March 2023						
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	1,04,879	-	-	-	-	1,04,879
Total	1,04,879	-	-	-	-	1,04,879
As at 31 March 2022						
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	1,00,006	-	-	-	-	1,00,006
Total	1,00,006	-	-	-	-	1,00,006

Note : No trade receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member. Trade receivables are non interest bearing and are generally on terms of 7 to 120 days of credit year.

NOTE : 5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at March 31, 2023 In USD.	As at March 31, 2022 In USD.
(a) Balances with banks		
- Current Accounts	7,608	13,852
Total	7,608	13,852

NOTE : 6 MEMBER'S EQUITY

	As at March 31, 2023 In USD.	As at March 31, 2022 In USD.
1(a) Issued, Subscribed and outstanding :		
14,000 Units of USD 1/- each.	14,000	14,000
	14,000	14,000

NOTE : 6 MEMBER'S EQUITY (contd.)

Reconciliation of the number of units outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

Particulars	Opening Balance	Fresh Issue	Closing Balance
Units with voting rights			
Year ended 31 March 2023			
No. of Units	14,000	-	14,000
Amount (USD)	14,000	-	14,000
Year ended 31 March 2022			
No. of Shares	14,000	-	14,000
Amount (USD)	14,000	-	14,000

Unitholders holding more than 5% units of the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Class of units / Name of unitholders	Number of units held	Number of units held
Units with voting rights		
Birla Century Exports Private Limited	14,000	14,000
Total	14,000	14,000

NOTE : 7 OTHER EQUITY

	As at March 31, 2023 In USD.	As at March 31, 2022 In USD.
Retained earnings	(2,37,917)	(1,63,049)
	<u>(2,37,917)</u>	<u>(1,63,049)</u>

NOTE : 8 TRADE PAYABLES

	As at March 31, 2023 In USD.	As at March 31, 2022 In USD.
Trade payables	4,27,329	5,87,193
Total	<u>4,27,329</u>	<u>5,87,193</u>

Trade payables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the invoice date					Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Provision for expenses	
As at 31 March 2023						
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,65,821	1,61,508	-	-	-	4,27,329
Total	<u>2,65,821</u>	<u>1,61,508</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,27,329</u>
As at 31 March 2022						
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	5,76,893	-	-	-	10,300	5,87,193
Total	<u>5,76,893</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,300</u>	<u>5,87,193</u>

NOTE : 9 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	Year Ended March 31, 2023 In USD.	Year Ended March 31, 2022 In USD.
(a) Sale of products	6,56,986	9,02,515
Total	<u>6,56,986</u>	<u>9,02,515</u>

Birla Century International LLC**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2023****NOTE : 9 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS (contd.)**

NOTE : 9A The company has only one stream of revenue i.e. revenue from trading of textile products
Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	In USD.	In USD.
USA	6,56,986	9,02,515
Outside USA	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	6,56,986	9,02,515

NOTE : 9B Transaction price as per the agreement is same as the revenue from contracts with the customer and hence there are no reconciliation items.

NOTE : 9C CONTRACT BALANCES

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	In USD.	In USD.
Trade Receivables	1,04,879	1,00,006
Contract Assets		
Contract Liabilities		

NOTE : 9D RECONCILIATION OF REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS WITH REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMER

	Year Ended March 31, 2023 In USD.	Year Ended March 31, 2022 In USD.
Revenue as per contracted prices	6,56,986	9,02,515
<u>Adjustments:</u>		
Discount	-	-
Revenue from contract with customers	6,56,986	9,02,515

NOTE : 10 PURCHASE OF TRADED GOODS

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	In USD.	In USD.
Purchase of traded goods	2,78,069	9,11,762
Total	2,78,069	9,11,762

NOTE : 11 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF TRADED GOODS

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	In USD.	In USD.
Opening Stock		
Stock in trade	3,24,286	2,29,618
Closing Stock		
Stock in trade	90,926	3,24,286
Total	2,33,360	(94,668)

NOTE : 12 OTHER EXPENSES

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	In USD.	In USD.
Rent / Storage expenses	1,12,420	83,616
Advertisement charges	28,116	52,678
Commission	48,518	49,619
Legal & Professional Fees	3,150	2,250
Bank charges	23,307	21,486
Travelling expenses	4,370	7,745
Miscellaneous expenses	544	11,545
Total	2,20,425	2,28,940

NOTE : 13 EARNING PER UNIT

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	In USD.	In USD.
Net Profit / (Loss) as per statement of profit and loss	(74,868)	(1,43,519)
Weighted average number of units outstanding	14,000	14,000
Basic and diluted earning per unit (USD.)	(5.35)	(10.25)

Note : 14 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

Relationships:

(a) Where the control exists:

Holding Company:

Birla Century Exports Private Limited

(In USD)			
Name of the related party	Transaction during the year	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
Birla Century Exports Private Limited	Purchase of goods	2,65,821	6,70,377

Name of the related party	Balance Outstanding	Balance as at March 31, 2023	Balance as at March 31, 2022
Birla Century Exports Private Limited	Payable against Purchase of goods	4,16,941	5,76,893

NOTE 15 : CONTINGENT LIABILITY AND COMMITMENT

There are no amount of claims against the company that are not acknowledged as debts or guarantees or other amounts for which the company is contingently liable and also there is no such commitments as of March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 - USD NIL)

NOTE 16 : SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company has only one operating segment and is primarily engaged in the business of trading of textile products. Accordingly, the figures appearing in these financial statements relate to the Company's single operating segment.

The Company considers business of trading of textile products as the main business of the entity. Accordingly, there are no other separate reportable segments in terms of Ind AS 108 on "Operating Segment".

Note 17 : CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to sustain future development of the business. The Company has adequate cash and bank balances. The Company monitors its capital by a careful scrutiny of the cash and bank balances and a regular assessment of any debt requirements. In the absence of any debt, the maintenance of debt equity ratio etc. may not be of any relevance to the Company.

Note 18 : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of trade and other payables. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

A. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract leading to a financial loss. It arises mainly from trade receivables and other financial assets. The Company only deals with parties which has good credit ratings / worthiness based on company's internal assessment. The company has divided parties in two grades based on their performance.

Good: Parties with positive external rating (if available) and stable financial position with no past default is considered in this category

Doubtful: Parties where company doesn't have information on their financial position or has past trend of default are considered under this category

B. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of three types of risks – interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk in a fluctuating market environment. Financial instrument affected by market risks includes borrowings and other financial assets. The Company does not have any borrowings or other financial assets therefore eliminating the Company's market risk in this respect

C. Liquidity risk management

The Company manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows yearly basis. The Company ensures that there is a free credit limit available at the start of the year which is sufficient for repayments getting due in the ensuing year.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The amount disclosed in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

(In USD)

As at 31 March 2023	On Demand	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
(a) Non Derivative financial instruments				
Trade payables	-	2,65,821	1,61,508	4,27,329
Total	-	2,65,821	1,61,508	4,27,329

(In USD)

As at 31 March 2022	On Demand	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
(a) Non Derivative financial instruments				
Trade payables	-	5,87,193	-	5,87,193
Total	-	5,87,193	-	5,87,193

(ii) Maturities of financial assets

The following table details the Company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets. The inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the Company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

(In USD)

As at 31 March 2023	On Demand	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
(a) Non Derivative financial instruments				
Trade receivables	-	1,04,879	-	1,04,879
Total	-	1,04,879	-	1,04,879

(In USD)

As at 31 March 2022	On Demand	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
(a) Non Derivative financial instruments				
Trade receivables	-	1,00,006	-	1,00,006
Total	-	1,00,006	-	1,00,006

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2023

Note 19 : FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

(In USD)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Carrying Value	Fair value	Carrying Value	Fair value
Trade receivables	1,04,879	1,04,879	1,00,006	1,00,006
Cash and cash equivalents	7,608	7,608	13,852	13,852
Total	1,12,487	1,12,487	1,13,859	1,13,858

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Fair value	Carrying Value	Fair value	Fair value
Trade payables	4,27,329	4,27,329	5,87,193	5,87,193
Total	4,27,329	4,27,329	5,87,193	5,87,193

Fair value measurement hierarchy of financial assets and financial liabilities

(In USD)

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at amortised cost for which Fair value are disclosed</u>				
Trade receivables	-	1,04,879	-	1,04,879
Cash and cash equivalents	-	7,608	-	7,608
Total	-	1,12,487	-	1,12,487

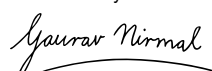
Particulars	Fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial liabilities at amortised cost for which Fair value are disclosed</u>				
Trade payables	-	4,27,329	-	4,27,329
Total	-	4,27,329	-	4,27,329

(In USD)

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at amortised cost for which Fair value are disclosed</u>				
Trade receivables	-	1,00,006	-	1,00,006
Cash and cash equivalents	-	13,852	-	13,852
Total	-	1,13,859	-	1,13,859

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial liabilities at amortised cost for which Fair value are disclosed</u>				
Trade payables	-	5,87,193	-	5,87,193
Total	-	5,87,193	-	5,87,193

For and on behalf of Management
Birla Century International LLC



Gaurav Nirmal
Authorised Signatory
Date : April 24, 2023