

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF LOHIA CORP LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KANPUR PACKAGING MACHINES LIMITED)

### Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **LOHIA CORP LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KANPUR PACKAGING MACHINES LIMITED)** CIN U28261UP2023PLC183476 (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended on that date and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and its loss, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

#### Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

#### **Management's Responsibilities for the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 financial 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.





- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

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 in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
  - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
  - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
  - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.





f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

As the Company has not paid any Managerial Remuneration to its directors, the provisions of section 197 relating to managerial remuneration are not applicable; and

h) 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 (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 or entity, including foreign entity ("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 (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("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;
  - c. Based on the audit procedures 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 (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

- v. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account for the period ended March 31, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the period for all relevant transactions recorded in the softwares. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.



As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the period ended March 31, 2024.

vi The Company has not paid any dividends during the period.

PLACE: KANPUR

DATE: 24.06.2024

For ANIL PARIEK & GARG  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



FRN: 01676C

H.K. PARIEK  
(PARTNER)

M. NO.: 070250

UDIN:- 24070250 BKDIAX8921



## ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of LOHIA CORP LIMITED (Formerly known as KANPUR PACKAGING MACHINES LIMITED) of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- i. The Company does not have Property, Plant and Equipment or Intangible assets. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i) of the Order is not applicable.
- ii. a) The Company does not have any Inventory and hence, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.  
  
b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the period, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii. The Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the period. Thus, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iv. The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided any guarantees and securities during the period. Therefore, our reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is regular in depositing 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 any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of goods and services tax, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of 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 or any other statutory dues which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.



- viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the period.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the period and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the period and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) The Company has not raised any short-term funds during the period. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (e) The Company has no subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the period and hence, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the period, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the period and upto the date of this report.
- (c) Section 177(9) of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable on the Company and hence, reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence, reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion, there are no transactions that require any compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, related party disclosures to comply with relevant accounting standards disclosure requirement have been disclosed in the financial statements.
- xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013.
- xv. In our opinion, during the period, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors and hence, provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.





- xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the company, the group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.
- xvii. The Company incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 900.04 in Hundred during the period covered by our audit,
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the period.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and 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 indicating 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 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company during the period and hence, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.

For ANIL PARIEK & GARG  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FRN: 01676C



H.K. PARIEK  
(PARTNER)

M. NO.: 070250

PLACE: KANPUR

DATE: 24.06.2024



## ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of LOHIA CORP LIMITED (Formerly known as KANPUR PACKAGING MACHINES LIMITED) of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **LOHIA CORP LIMITED (Formerly known as KANPUR PACKAGING MACHINES LIMITED)** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2024, in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

### **Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Management of the Company 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 (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company 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") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

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



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

#### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**


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

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting 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 ICAI.

PLACE: KANPUR

DATE: 24.06.2024

For ANIL PARIEK & GARG  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
FRN: 016769  
  
H.K. PARIEK  
(PARTNER)  
M. NO.: 070250



**Lohia Corp Limited**  
*(formerly known as Kanpur Packaging Machines Limited)*  
Corporate Identification No.: U28261UP2023PLC183476  
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024  
(All amount are in ₹ hundreds unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31st March, 2024
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Financial assets		
(i) Cash and cash Equivalents	2	42.53
Other current assets	3	177.43
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>219.96</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>219.96</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Equity share capital	4	1,000.00
Other equity	5	(900.04)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>99.96</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities		
(i) Trade Payables	6	
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises;		-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		120.00
<b>Total Current liabilities</b>		<b>120.00</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>120.00</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>219.96</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements 1-15

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Anil Pariek & Garg  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 01676C

H.K. Pariek  
Partner  
M.No.70250

Raj Kumar Lohia  
Director  
DIN No.00203659

Anupam Agarwal  
Director  
DIN No. 00214813

Place : Kanpur

Date : 24/06/2024



**Lohia Corp Limited***(formerly known as Kanpur Packaging Machines Limited)*

Corporate Identification No.: U28261UP2023PLC183476

Statement of Profit &amp; Loss For The Period Beginning From 5th June 2023 to 31st March 2024

(All amount are in ₹ hundreds unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the Period From 5th June, 2023 to 31st March, 2024
I Revenue from operations		-
II Other income		-
III Total Income (I+II)		-
IV Expenses		
Other expenses	7	900.04
Total expenses (IV)		900.04
V Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		(900.04)
Exceptional items		-
Profit/ (loss) before tax & after exceptional items		(900.04)
VI Tax expense		
a) Current tax		-
b) Tax relating to earlier Year		-
c) Deferred tax		-
Total Tax expense		-
VII Profit/ (loss) for the period (V-VI)		(900.04)
VIII Other comprehensive income		-
IX Total comprehensive income for the period (VII+VIII)		(900.04)
X Earnings per equity share (₹)	8	
a) Basic		(0.90)
b) Diluted		(0.90)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial statements 1-15

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Anil Pariek & Garg  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 01676CH.K. Pariek  
Partner  
M.No.70250Raj Kumar Lohia  
Director  
DIN No.00203659Anupam Agarwal  
Director  
DIN No. 00214813

Place : Kanpur

Date : 24/06/2024



Lohia Corp Limited

(formerly known as Kanpur Packaging Machines Limited)

Corporate Identification No.: U28261UP2023PLC183476

Standalone Statement of Cash Flow for the period beginning from 5th June, 2023 to 31st March, 2024

(All amount are in ₹ hundreds unless otherwise stated)

For the Period From 5th  
June, 2023 to  
31st March, 2024

**A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities**

Profit before tax	(900.04)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(900.04)
Adjustments for changes in working capital	
Adjustments for (Increase)/Decrease in operating assets	
Other Current Assets	(177.44)
Adjustments for Increase/(Decrease) in operating liabilities	
Trade Payables	120.00
Cash generated from operations	(957.47)
Taxes paid	-
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	(957.47)

**B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities**

Net cash used in investing activities (B)	-
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**C. Cash Flow From Financing Activities**

Proceeds from the issue of Share Capital	1,000.00
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	1,000.00
Net (Decrease)/Increase in cash & cash equivalents	42.53
Opening cash & cash equivalents	-
Closing cash & cash equivalents	42.53
Net (Decrease)/Increase in cash & cash equivalents	42.53

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements 1-15

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Anil Pariek & Garg  
Chartered Accountants  
FIRN: 01676C

H.K. Pariek  
Partner  
M.No.70250

Place : Kanpur

Date : 24/06/2024



Raj Kumar Lohia  
Director  
DIN No.00203659

Anupam Agarwal  
Director  
DIN No. 00214813



Lohia Corp Limited  
(formerly known as Kanpur Packaging Machines Limited)  
Corporate Identification No.: U28261UP2023PLC183476  
Statement Of Changes In Equity For the period ended 31st March, 2024  
(All amount are in ₹ hundreds unless otherwise stated)

**A. Equity Share Capital**  
**(1) Current Reporting Period**

Balance as at 5th June 2023	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance as at 5th June 2023	Changes in equity share capital during the current period	Balance as at 31st March, 2024
	-	-	1,000.00	1,000.00

**B. Other Equity**

**(1) Current reporting period**

	Reserves and Surplus			
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Other Reserves (Specify nature)	Retained Earnings
Balance as at 5th June, 2023	-	-	-	-
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 5th June, 2023	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(900.04)
Dividends	-	-	-	(900.04)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-
Any other change	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	-	-	-	(900.04)

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes  
As per our report of even date attached.

For Anil Pariek & Garg  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN-016760

H.K. Pariek  
Partner  
M.No.70250

Place : Kanpur  
Date : 24/06/2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Raj Kumar Lohia  
Director  
DIN No.00203659

Agarwal  
Anupam Agarwal  
Director  
DIN No. 00214813





**1 Significant Accounting Policies**

**i Reporting Entity**

Kanpur Packaging Machines Private Limited referred to as "the Company" was incorporated on 5th June, 2023 and is domiciled in India. The Company's registered office is situated at D-3/A Panki Industrial Estate, Kanpur. Company intends to manufacture complete range of machines required by HDPE/PP woven fabric industry (for plastic woven sacks, FIBC, tarpaulins etc.)

**ii Significant Accounting Policies**

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in the financial statements:

**A Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements of Kanpur Packaging Machines Private Limited ("the Company") comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendments Rules, 2016 (as amended) other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

**B Basis of measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except Financial instrument which is measured at fair value on each reporting 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in the financial statements is determined on such a basis, except measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Inventories or value in use in Impairment of Assets. The basis of fair valuation of these items is given as part of their respective accounting policies.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

**C Functional and presentation currency**

These financial statements are presented in Indian National Rupee ('INR'), which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest hundreds up to two decimal places, unless otherwise stated. Consequent to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute amounts.

**D Use of judgements and estimates:**

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

**i) Judgements**

Information about the judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements have been given below:

- Classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

**ii) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties**

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the financial statements for the period ended is included below:

- Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which carry-forward tax losses can be used;
- Useful life and residual value of Property, Plant and Equipments
- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources

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**E Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current and Non-Current**

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash and 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 treated as 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.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.

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

**F Property, plant and equipment (PPE)**

**(i) Recognition and measurement**

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of assets comprises of purchase price and directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to working condition for its intended use.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipments have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as a separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipments. As per the assessment made by the management, property, plant and equipments does not comprises any significant components with different useful life.

Any gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

**(ii) Subsequent Measurement**

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company.

**(iii) Depreciation**

Depreciation on property, plant and equipments, both tangibles & intangibles is provided using the Straight Line Method based on the useful life of the assets as estimated by the management and is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as per the requirement of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Estimated useful life has been determined considering the nature of the asset, usage of the asset, anticipated technological changes etc. based on technical evaluations.

The Estimated useful life of Assets is as under :-

Plant & Machinery	5-20 Years
Computer	5 Years
Office Equipments	5 Years
Furniture & Fixture	5 Years
Intangibles	5 Years

Depreciation on additions to or on disposal of assets is calculated on pro-rata basis.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed in each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

**G Intangible assets**

Intangible Assets acquired separately are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment loss, if any. Intangible assets are amortized on straight line method basis over the estimated useful life. Estimated useful life of the Software and designing rights is considered as 5 years.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed in each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.





**Debt instruments at amortised cost**

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate ('EIR') method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of profit or loss.

**Debt instrument at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)**

Debt instruments with contractual cash flow characteristics that are solely payments of principal and interest and held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets are classified to be measured at FVTOCI.

**Debt instrument at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)**

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the company may elect to classify a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

**ii) Equity Instruments**

All equity instruments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. On initial recognition an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other Financial Instruments are classified as measured at FVTPL.

**Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the company's balance sheet) 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 passthrough 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 recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognizes 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.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

**Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

With regard to trade receivable, the Company applies the simplified approach as permitted by Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from the initial recognition of the trade receivables.





**iii) Financial liabilities**

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

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

**Subsequent measurement**

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

**Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost**

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

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

**Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

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

**Derecognition of financial liabilities**

The company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

**I Taxation**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income.

**i Current Tax:**

Current 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. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- a Has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- b Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously

**ii Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally 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 assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

**J Segment Reporting:**

The Company is engaged in the business of trading of spare parts. Based on the guiding principles laid down in IndAS 108 on Segment Reporting, this constitute one single primary segment.

**K Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents is as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

**L Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from a past event, with the resolution of the contingency dependent on uncertain future events, or a present obligation where no outflow is probable. Major contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

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**Lohia Corp Limited**  
*(formerly known as Kanpur Packaging Machines Limited)*  
Corporate Identification No.: U28261UP2023PLC183476  
Notes to Financial Statement for the period ended 31st March, 2024

	As at 31st March, 2024
<b>2 Cash And Cash Equivalents</b>	
i Balances with banks	
In Current accounts	42.53
ii Cash on hand	-
	<u>42.53</u>
	As at 31st March, 2024
<b>3 Other Current Assets</b>	
(Unsecured, considered good)	
Prepaid Expenses	64.81
Security Deposits	100.00
Balances with Revenue Authorities	7.65
Advances to supplier	4.97
	<u>177.43</u>
	As at 31st March, 2024
<b>4 SHARE CAPITAL</b>	
The Authorised, Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid-up share capital comprises of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1 each as follows :	
<b>AUTHORISED</b>	
10,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each	10,000.00
<b>ISSUED,SUBSCRIBED &amp; FULLY PAID</b>	
1,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each fully paid	1,000.00
	<u>1,000.00</u>

**Note** The Company has sub divided its shares of Rs 10 /-each to Rs 1/- each vide resolution passed in Extra Ordinary General Meeting (EGM) held on 18th August , 2023

**a Reconciliation of number of shares (Equity) :**

Particulars	Number of Shares	Amount (Rs. In hundred)
Equity Shares issued during the period in consideration for cash	<u>1,00,000</u>	1,000.00
Outstanding at 31st March 2024	<u>1,00,000</u>	1,000.00

**b Rights, Preferences and restriction attached to shares**

**Equity Shares**

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹1 each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The Dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

	%	As at 31st March, 2024 No of Shares
<b>c Shareholders holding more than 5 % shares</b>		
Lohia corp Limited	100%	1,00,000
<b>d Details of Shares Held by Holding Company :</b>		Amount (Rs. In hundred)
1,00,000 Equity Shares Equity Shares held by Lohia Corp Limited		1,000.00

**e Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters**

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at 31st March 2024 is as follows:

	As at 31st March, 2024	
Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% Holding
Lohia corp Limited	1,00,000	100%
Total	<u>1,00,000</u>	100%



**Lohia Corp Limited**  
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**Notes to Financial Statement for the period ended 31st March, 2024**  
 (All amount are in ₹ hundreds unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31st March, 2024
<b>5 Other Equity</b>		
Retained Earnings		(900.04)
		(900.04)
<b>The movement in other equity</b>		
<b>Retained Earnings</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the Period		-
Add:- Profit/(loss) for the Period		(900.04)
Balance at the end for the Period		(900.04)

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**Lohia Corp Limited**  
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Notes to Financial Statement for the period ended 31st March, 2024  
(All amount are in ₹ hundreds unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31st March, 2024
<b>6 Trade Payables</b>	
a) Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	
b) Total Outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	
	120.00
	<u>120.00</u>

Ageing for trade payable -outstanding as at 31st March, 2024

	As at 31st March, 2024				
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	120.00	-	-	-	120.00
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(IV) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>120.00</u>	-	-	-	<u>120.00</u>

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**Lohia Corp Limited (formerly known as Kanpur Packaging Machines Limited)**  
**Corporate Identification No.: U28261UP2023PLC183476**  
**Notes to Financial Statement for the period ended 31st March, 2024**  
**(All amount are in ₹ hundreds unless otherwise stated)**

**9 Disclosure in respect of Related Parties pursuant to IndAS 24:**

<b>A Related Party and their relationship</b>	<b>Period</b>
Holding Company - Lohia Trade Services Limited (formerly known as Lohia Corp Limited)	
<b>Fellow Subsidiaries :</b>	
1 Lohia Filament Machines Limited	
2 Lohia Sales & Services Limited	under voluntary liquidation w.e.f. 24 <sup>th</sup> March, 2022
3 Lohia Group Electricity Consumers Association	
4 BNPR-B Realities Private Limited (formerly Indo Kenshu Services Private Limited)	
5 KPR-A Realities Limited (formerly Lohia Packaging Machines Limited)	
6 Sarjma Capfin Private Limited	
7 BNPR-A Realities Private Limited (formerly Aditya Punj Traders Pvt. Ltd.)	
8 Lohia Injectoplast Private Limited	ceased to be subsidiary w.e.f. 29-12-2022
9 Focal Infra Developers Private Limited (formerly Lohia Infra Developers Private Limited)	
10 Nupur Real Estates Private Limited	ceased to be subsidiary w.e.f. 29-12-2022
11 LCL Aviation Private Limited	ceased to be subsidiary w.e.f. 16-2-2024
12 Nalini Buildoon Private Limited	
13 Sundarlam Industries Private Limited	
14 KPR-C Realities Private Limited (formerly known as Project Zero Pvt. Ltd.)	
15 Leeson Corp USA	
16 Galuner S.A. , Uruguay	
17 Estelar SA, Paraguay (step down subsidiary of Galuner S.A. , Uruguay)	
18 Lohia Hong Kong Limited	ceased to be subsidiary w.e.f. 13-05-2022
19 Lohia Global Solutions FZE, UAE	
20 Lohia Global Solution S.A. , Panama	w.e.f. 11-08-2022
21 Ldb Importacao E Exportacao Ltda, Brazil	
<b>B Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) of Lohia Corp Limited : Mr. Raj Kumar Lohia</b>	
<b>C Transactions with related party</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2024</b>

Nil

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**10 Ratios**

	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period	Previous Year	% Variance	Reasons
(a) Current Ratio	219.96	120.00	1.83	-	0.00%	
(b) Debt Equity Ratio	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	-	-	-	-	-	
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	(900.04)	99.96	(9.00)	-	0.00%	
(e) Inventory Turnover Ratio	-	-	-	-	-	
(f) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	-	-	-	-	0.00%	
(g) Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	-	120.00	-	-	0.00%	
(h) Net Capital Turnover Ratio	-	99.96	-	-	0.00%	
(i) Net Profit Ratio	(900.04)	-	-	-	0.00%	
(j) Return on Capital Employed	(900.04)	99.96	(9.00)	-	0.00%	
(k) Return on investment	(900)	1,000	(0.90)	-	-	

- (a) Current Ratio: Current Assets /Current Liabilities  
(b) Debt Equity Ratio: Total Debt/ Shareholders Equity  
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio: Earnings available for debt service/Debt Service  
(d) Return on Equity Ratio: Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any)/Average Shareholders Equity  
(e) Inventory turnover ratio: Cost of Goods sold/Average Inventory  
(f) Trade receivables turnover ratio: Total Sales/ Average Trade Receivable  
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio: Total Purchases/ Average Trade Payable  
(h) Net capital turnover ratio : Revenue From Operations/ Average Working capital  
(i) Net Profit Ratio: Net profit/ Revenue From Operations  
(j) Return on capital employed (ROCE): Earning before interest and taxes/ Capital Employed  
(k) Return on investment: Income generated from investments/ Time weighted average investments

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**Lohia Corp Limited**  
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Notes to Financial Statement for the period ended 31st March, 2024  
(All amount are in ₹ hundreds unless otherwise stated)

# 11 Capital Risk Management

The Company's policy is to maintain an adequate capital base so as to maintain creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development. Capital includes issued capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to equity holders. In order to strengthen the capital base, the company may use appropriate means to enhance or reduce capital, as the case may be.

	As at 31st March, 2024
<b>Particulars</b>	
<b>Borrowings</b>	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents including bank balance	42.53
Less: Current Investments	-
<b>Net debt</b>	(42.53)
<b>Equity</b>	99.96
Capital and Net debt	57.43
<b>Gearing Ratio</b>	NA

# 12 Financial Instruments - Fair Values And Risk Management

Financial assets			
Particular	Note	Fair Value Hierarchy	As at 31st March, 2024
			Carrying Amount
<b>1 Financial assets designated at amortised cost</b>			
Trade receivables*			-
Cash and cash Equivalents			42.53
			<u>42.53</u>

Financial Liabilities			
Particular	Note	Fair Value Hierarchy	As at 31st March, 2024
			Carrying Amount
<b>1 Financial liability designated at amortised cost</b>			
Trade payables*			120.00
			<u>120.00</u>

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

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

\* The carrying amounts are considered to be the same as their fair values due to short term nature.

## Fair value hierarchy

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

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

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

# 13 Financial risk management Objectives & Policies

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Market risk;

## i Risk Management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors are responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

