



VIPIN NAGAR AND CO.

Chartered Accountants

470/3, Mangal Pandey Nagar, Meerut-250004, Uttar Pradesh.

Phone :0121-4006768, 9897419696, E-Mail : vipinnagar@hotmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **SARTHAK BLENDERS AND BOTTLERS PRIVATE LIMITED** Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of SARTHAK BLENDERS AND BOTTLERS PRIVATE LIMITED (“the Company”), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2023, and the statement of profit and loss, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information [hereinafter referred to as “the 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 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, 2023, and its profit/loss, and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in

accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate 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, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors 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 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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- a. 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.
- b. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls
- c. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- d. 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.
- e. 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.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1 As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure 'A' statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2 As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have 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 [*and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from the branches not visited by us.- not applicable*]
 - (c) [*The reports on the accounts of the branch offices of the Company audited under Section 143(8) of the Act by branch auditors have been sent to us and have been properly dealt with by us in preparing this report.*] -not applicable
 - (d) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, (the Statement of Changes in Equity) and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account [*and with the returns received from the branches not visited by us-not applicable*].
 - (e) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - (f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - (g) With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in **Annexure 'B'**;
 - (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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - a. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

- b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- d.
 - i. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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.
 - ii The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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;
 - iii Based on such audit procedures which we have 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) contain any material mis-statement.
- e The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year is in accordance with section 123 of the Companies Act 2013”, Hence clause not applicable.

For VIPIN NAGAR & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN- 005171C

CA VIPIN NAGAR
(Partner)
M.No: 074041
UDIN: 23074041BGPGAB3321

Date : 03.06.2023
Place: Meerut

Annexure to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Sarthak Blenders And Bottlers Private Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we report that:

On the basis of the information and explanation given to us during the course of our audit, we report that:

1. (a) A. The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment;
B. The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets; if any
- (b) These Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification and if noticed the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account;
- (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) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (e) As per our observation and explanations given by the management, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
2. (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate.
- (b) During any point of time of the year, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. So, the clause of the quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company is not applicable.
3. During the year 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,
 - (a) During the year the company has not provided loans or provided advances in the nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity [not applicable to companies whose principal business is to give loans],
 - (b) 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 provided are not prejudicial to the company's interest;
 - (c) in respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments and/ or receipts are regular;

- (d) Since, there are no overdue, so the clause is not applicable.
 - (e) There is no loan or advance in the nature of loan has fallen due during the year [not applicable to companies whose principal business is to give loans];
 - (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.
4. The company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.
5. In respect of deposits, if any, accepted by the company or amounts which are deemed to be deposits, the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, where applicable, have been complied with.
6. The clause of maintenance of cost records specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act is not applicable with the company.
- 7
- (a) 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.
 - (b) The statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) have been deposited on account of any dispute—Not applicable as reported above.
8. There is no transaction observed which is not recorded in the books of account which require surrender or disclosure as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- 9.
- (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 is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender;
 - (c) The term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
 - (d) Funds raised on short term basis have not been utilised for long term purposes
 - (e) 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.
- 10.
- (a) The company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year which require application for the purposes for which those are raised.
 - (b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year.
- 11.
- (a) No fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has been noticed or reported

during the year.

- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;
 - (c) We have not noticed any whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the company;
12. (a) Since this is not a Nidhi Company, this clause is not applicable.
- (b) The question of maintaining the ten percent unencumbered term deposits as specified in the Nidhi Rules, 2014 to meet out the liability does not arise as this is not a Nidhi Company.
 - (c) There has not been any default in payment of interest on deposits or repayment thereof for any period
13. All transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements, etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.
14. (a) The company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business;
- (b) The reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit were considered by us wherever applicable.
15. According to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.
16. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India, accordingly the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (b) The company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities.
 - (c) The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India, accordingly the provisions of sub-clause (c) and (d) of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable.
17. The company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 73.34 lac in the financial year and of Rs. 93.61 lac in the immediately preceding financial year.
18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
19. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that

company is incapable 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.

20. (a) The provisions of Section 135 towards corporate social responsibility are not applicable on the company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable
21. The reporting under clause (xxi) is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For VIPIN NAGAR & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 005171C

CA VIPIN NAGAR
(Partner)
M.NO.: 074041

Date: 03.06.2023
Place: Meerut

ANNEXURE - B TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **SARTHAK BLENDERS AND BOTTLERS PRIVATE LIMITED** as of **31st March 2023**, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For VIPIN NAGAR & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 05171C

CA VIPIN NAGAR
PARTNER
M.NO. 074041

Place: Meerut
Dated: 03/06/2023

Particulars	Notes	As at	As at
		31 March 2023	31 March 2022
ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	235.23	258.62
Capital work in Progress		-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	8.62	7.78
Total non-current assets		243.85	266.40
II Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	210.56	187.66
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	46.75	43.49
(iii) Other financial assets	8	98.32	356.14
Current tax assets (net)	9	0.59	4.30
Other current assets	10	250.23	158.58
Total current assets		606.45	750.18
TOTAL ASSETS		850.30	1,016.59
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
III Equity			
Equity share capital	15	52.21	52.21
Other equity	11	(877.41)	(779.62)
Total equity		(825.20)	(727.41)
Liabilities			
IV Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
Long-term provisions		-	-
Other liabilities		-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
V Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Trade payables	12	-	-
Dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1.15	1.15
(ii) Other financial liabilities	13	1,349.92	1,244.36
Other current liabilities	14	324.44	498.49
Total current liabilities		1,675.51	1,744.00
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		850.31	1,016.59
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of the financial statements.

This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For VIPIN NAGAR & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 05171C

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

VIPIN NAGAR
(Partner)
Membership No. 074041

RATAN LAL JAIN
(Director)
DIN: 00030299

ARUN BARIK
(Director)
DIN: 07130542

Place :
Date: 03 June 2023

Place : Mumbai
Date: 03 June 2023

Place : Mumbai
Date: 03 June 2023

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Revenue			
Revenue from contract with customers - Bottling charges	16	19.74	45.02
Other income	17	0.88	1.74
Total revenue		20.62	46.76
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	18	37.01	56.69
Finance costs		-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	4	23.55	24.72
Other expenses	19	56.95	83.68
Total expenses		117.52	165.09
Total loss before tax		(96.89)	(118.33)
Tax expense			
(i) Current tax	20	-	-
(ii) Deferred tax expense		(0.84)	(0.85)
(iii) Tax adjustment in respect of earlier years		1.74	(1.88)
		0.90	(2.73)
Net loss after tax		(97.80)	(115.60)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax		-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(97.80)	(115.60)
Earnings per equity share:			
Basic and diluted (in Rs.)	26	(18.73)	(22.14)

Summary of significant accounting policies

3

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of the financial statements.

This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date.

For VIPIN NAGAR & CO.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 05171C

VIPIN NAGAR
(Partner)
Membership No. 074041

RATAN LAL JAIN
(Director)
DIN: 00030299

ARUN BARIK
(Director)
DIN: 07130542

Place :
Date: 03 June 2023

Place : Mumbai
Date: 03 June 2023

Place : Mumbai
Date: 03 June 2023

Sarthak Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2023

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before tax	(96.89)	(118.33)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation/Amortisation	23.55	24.72
Adjustment to reserves and surplus	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(73.34)	(93.61)
Adjustments for working capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivable	(22.90)	(48.99)
(Increase)/Decrease other assets	166.18	(18.30)
(Decrease)/Increase in other liabilities and provisions	(68.49)	173.33
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables	-	0.16
Cash generated from operating activities	1.45	12.58
Direct taxes paid (net)	1.96	(0.32)
Net cash generated from operating activities	3.41	12.26
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property plant and equipment	(0.16)	(8.72)
Sale of property plant and equipment	-	-
Loans received back	-	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	(0.16)	(8.72)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of Short Term Borrowings	-	-
Repayment of Long Term Borrowings	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities	-	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3.26	3.54
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	43.49	39.95
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	46.75	43.49
Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash on hand	0.13	0.12
Balances with banks in current accounts:		
- in current accounts	18.96	10.52
- in Fixed Deposits (original maturity period less than 3 months)	27.67	32.86
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 7)	46.75	43.49

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of the financial statements.

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

For VIPIN NAGAR & CO.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 05171C

VIPIN NAGAR

(Partner)
Membership No. 074041

Place :
Date: 03 June 2023

RATAN LAL JAIN

(Director)
DIN: 00030299

Place : Mumbai
Date: 03 June 2023

ARUN BARIK

(Director)
DIN: 07130542

Place : Mumbai
Date: 03 June 2023

Sarthak Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2023

a) Equity share capital

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	No fo Shares	Amount
Issued, subscribed and paid up:		
As at 1 April 2021	522,100.00	52.21
Add: Shares Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	522,100.00	52.21
Add: Shares Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	522,100.00	52.21

b) Other equity

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2020	(664.02)	(664.02)
Loss for the year	(115.60)	(115.60)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	(779.62)	(779.62)
Loss for the year	(97.80)	(97.80)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	(877.42)	(877.42)

* The amount is lower than Rs. lakhs

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of the financial statements.

This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date.

For VIPIN NAGAR & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 05171C

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

VIPIN NAGAR

(Partner)

Membership No. 074041

RATAN LAL JAIN

(Director)

DIN: 00030299

ARUN BARIK

(Director)

DIN: 07130542

Place :

Date: 03 June 2023

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Place : Mumbai

Date: 03 June 2023

Sarthak Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

1. Company information

Sarthak Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited (“the Company”) is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its registered address is 394-C, Lamington Chambers near Naaz Cinema, Lamington Road 400004. It is incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of Alcoholic Beverages.

2. Significant accounting policies

a. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the ‘Act’) and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time, and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and accrual basis, except for the certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company’s normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to Companies Act, 2013.

b. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers, at an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received by the company in exchange for those products or services.

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- i. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs; or
- ii. The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- iii. The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and an entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue from bottling charges

Revenue is recognised when performance obligation is satisfied i.e. on transfer of control, being on dispatch of goods or upon delivery to customer, in accordance with the terms of sale.

c. Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the non-financial assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date if there is any indication of Impairment based on internal /external factors. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or a cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the assets (or where applicable, that of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs) is estimated as the higher of its net selling price and its value in use. Impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

After impairment, depreciation / amortisation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life. A previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reversed depending on changes in circumstances. However, the carrying value after reversal is not increased beyond the carrying value that would have prevailed by charging usual depreciation / amortisation if there were no impairment.

d. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises Current tax expenses and net change in the deferred tax assets or liabilities during the year. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to item that are recognised in Other comprehensive income or directly in Equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in Other comprehensive income or directly in Equity respectively.

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax is recognised using Balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of an assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of recognition.

Deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow or part of deferred income tax assets to be utilised. At each reporting date, the Company re-assesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. It recognizes unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become reasonably certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

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

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India which is likely to give future economic benefit in the form of availability of setoff against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax assets in the Balance sheet when the assets can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

e. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

f. Trade receivable

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment

g. Financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through statement of profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

Sarthak Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in so profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in statement of 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. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised on initial recognition of the receivables.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

- The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the company has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

h. Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

i. Property plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation, and impairment loss, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is possible that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The cost of property, plant and equipment which are not ready for their intended use before such date, are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

Depreciation / Amortisation:

Depreciation is charged on written down value method as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 keeping a residual value of assets at 5% of the original cost, except in case of computers residual value is estimated at 1% of the original cost.

Capital Costs in respect of upgradation of leased premises has been amortized over the initial lease period or its useful lives whichever is lower.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2017 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

j. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs incurred). Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in Statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Subsequently all borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in statement of profit or loss. The gain / loss is recognised in other equity in case of transaction with shareholders.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

k. Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in statement of Profit or Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

l. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (excluding other comprehensive income) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a right issue, shares split and reserve share splits (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss (excluding other comprehensive income) for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

m. Ind AS 116 'Leases'

Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract contains lease, at inception of a contract. 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. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- i. the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- ii. the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- iii. the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset (ROU) and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a lease term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases.

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

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the fixed lease payments including variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rate of the company.

The Company does not enter into any leases as a lessor.

n. Impact of COVID-19 pandemic

Based on the facts and circumstances existing as of the Balance sheet date, the Company does not anticipate any material uncertainties which affect its liquidity position and also its ability to continue as a going concern. The management of the Company will continue to monitor any material changes to its COVID-19 impact assessment, resulting from the future economic conditions and future uncertainty, if any.

3. Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires estimates and assumptions to be made by the Management of the Company that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known.

The Management believes that these estimates are prudent and reasonable and are based upon the Management's best knowledge of current events and actions. Actual results could differ from these estimates and differences between actual results and estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known or materialised.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

Sarthak Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

Examples of such estimates include the useful life of property, plant and equipment, provision for doubtful debts/advances, future obligation in respect of retirement benefit plans, provision for inventory obsolescence, impairment of investments/assets, etc.

i) Property, plant and equipment:

Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values as per schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and taking into account anticipated technological changes, whichever is more appropriate.

ii) Income Tax:

The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to an adjustment to the amounts reported in the standalone financial statements.

iii) Contingencies:

Management has estimated the possible outflow of resources at the end of each annual reporting financial year, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

iv) Impairment of financial assets:

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

v) Impairment of non-financial assets:

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to assess whether there is any indication that an individual asset / group of assets (constituting a Cash Generating Unit) may be impaired. If there is any indication of impairment based on internal / external factors i.e. when the carrying amount of the assets exceed the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. An impairment loss recognised in prior accounting periods is reversed or reduced if there has been a favorable change in the estimate of the recoverable amount. However, the carrying value after reversal is not increased beyond the carrying value that would have prevailed by charging usual depreciation if there was no impairment.

4 Property, plant and equipment

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Freehold land	Building	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Laboratory Equipments	Total
Gross carrying value							
As at 1 April 2021	91.95	137.36	222.32	2.83	22.54	7.51	484.50
Additions			7.57		0.83	0.31	8.71
Deductions			-				-
As at 31 March 2022	91.95	137.36	229.89	2.83	23.37	7.82	493.21
Additions			0.16		-	-	0.16
Deductions			-				-
As at 31 March 2023	91.95	137.36	230.05	2.83	23.37	7.82	493.37
Accumulated depreciation							
As at 1 April 2021	-	60.22	124.80	1.97	19.57	3.30	209.86
Depreciation charge	-	6.26	16.12	0.42	1.00	0.92	24.72
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	-	66.48	140.92	2.39	20.58	4.23	234.58
Depreciation charge	-	5.75	16.22	0.18	0.67	0.73	23.55
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	-	72.22	157.13	2.57	21.25	4.96	258.13
Net carrying value							
Balance as at 31 March 2022	91.95	70.88	88.97	0.45	2.79	3.60	258.62
Balance as at 31 March 2023	91.95	65.13	72.91	0.26	2.12	2.87	235.23

5 Deferred tax assets (net)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Deferred tax asset arising on account of :		
Difference between book depreciation and depreciation as per Income Tax Act, 1961	8.62	7.78
Total deferred tax assets	8.62	7.78

6 Trade receivables

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Unsecured - Considered good	210.56	187.66
Total	210.56	187.66

7 Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Cash on hand	0.13	0.12
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	18.96	10.52
- in Fixed Deposits (original maturity period less than 3 months)	27.67	32.86
Total	46.75	43.49

FD kept on lien or pledged as security with government authorities

8 Other current financial assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Due under tie up contracts	98.32	356.14
Claims receivable	-	-
Total	98.32	356.14

9 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advance Income Tax	0.59	4.30
Total	0.59	4.30

10 Other current assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advance to vendors	-	0.31
Prepayments	30.63	26.18
Balance with statutory authorities	8.97	6.10
Excise Duty	210.63	125.99
Total	250.23	158.58

11 Other equity

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	(877.41)	(779.62)
Total	(877.41)	(779.62)

Retained earnings pertain to the accumulated earnings made by the Group over the years.

Surplus in the statement of profit and loss

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year (Profit & loss)	(779.62)	(664.02)
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the Year	(97.79)	(115.60)
Balance at the end of the year	(877.41)	(779.62)

12 Trade payables

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-
Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises (Trade payables)	1.15	1.15
Total	1.15	1.15

13 Other current financial liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Creditors for expenses	1.97	11.41
Due to related party	1,347.95	1,232.95
Total	1,349.92	1,244.36

14 Other current liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Statutory dues payable	8.29	204.10
Excise duty provision	316.14	294.39
Total	324.44	498.49

15 Equity share capital

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised share capital		
13,00,000 (31 March 2022 - 13,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs 10 each (31 March 2022 - Rs 10 each)	130.00	130.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
5,22,100 (31 March 2022 - 5,22,100) Equity Shares of Rs 10 each (31 March 2022 - Rs 10 each)	52.21	52.21
Total	52.21	52.21

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	(Rs. in lakhs)	No. of shares	(Rs. in lakhs)
Equity shares				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	522,100.00	52.21	522,100.00	52.21
Add: Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance outstanding at the end of the year	522,100.00	52.21	522,100.00	52.21

(b) Shareholders holding more than 5% of the equity shares in the Company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Allied Blenders And Distillers Private Limited (Includes the 2100 Shares held by Satya Prakash Choudhary jointly held with Allied Blenders and Distillers Private Limited and for which a Beneficial interest declaration in favour of Allied Blenders And Distillers Private Limited filed with ROC under section 89 of Companies Act, 2013)	522,100.00	100.00%	522,100.00	100.00%
Total	522,100.00	100.00%	522,100.00	100.00%

(d) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to each class of shares:

The Company has two class of shares equity a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each Shareholder is eligible for one vote per share.

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend declared by the Board of Directors are subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting except the 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 of their shareholding.

The Company has not issued any bonus shares or shares for consideration other than cash nor has there been any buyback of shares during five years immediately preceding 31 December 2021

16 Revenue from contracts with customer (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Bottling Charges	19.74	45.02
Total	19.74	45.02

17 Other income (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Interest on Deposits (measured at amortised cost) with Bank	0.88	1.74
Miscellaneous Income	-	-
Total	0.88	1.74

18 Employee benefits expense (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	36.40	55.97
Staff Welfare Expenses	0.61	0.72
Total	37.01	56.69

19 Other expenses (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Power & Fuel Electricity	3.13	3.94
Repair and maintenance		
-Repair others	3.35	5.96
Freight	0.12	0.32
License Fees	19.27	43.97
Printing & Stationery	0.23	0.50
Rates and Taxes	7.96	2.30
Audit Fees - Statutory Audit	2.12	1.53
Travelling and Conveyance	1.05	2.20
Legal Fees	0.06	0.05
Professional Fees	1.66	2.98
Security Expenses	16.72	17.15
Testing and Trial Expenditure	0.35	0.91
Postage & Courier	0.10	0.07
Overtime Permission Charges	0.10	0.63
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.72	1.16
Total	56.95	83.68

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Current tax expense		
Current tax for the year	-	
Excess provision in respect of earlier year	1.74	-1.88
Total current tax expense	1.74	(1.88)
Deferred taxes		
Change in deferred tax assets	(0.84)	(0.85)
Change in deferred tax liabilities	-	
Net deferred tax expense	(0.84)	(0.85)
Total income tax expense	0.90	(2.73)

- 20.1 The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at tax rate to income tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss is as follows for 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Profit before income tax expense	(96.89)	(118.33)
Income tax expense	(25.19)	(30.77)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible / (taxable) in calculating taxable income		
Deferred Tax assets not created on business losses	26.10	28.04
Income tax expense	0.90	(2.73)

- 20.2 Deferred tax related to the following:

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	Changes in deferred tax		As at 31 March 2022
		Profit & loss	Other comprehensive income/ loss	
Deferred tax asset arising on account of :				
Difference between book depreciation and depreciation as per Income Tax Act, 1961	8.62	0.84	-	7.78
Net Deferred Tax	8.62	0.84	-	7.78

Unabsorbed depreciation

As per local tax regulations and returns filed with the tax authorities, unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward indefinitely and has no expiry date.

Business losses

Business losses can be carried forward for eight years and has the expiry date as follows:

Pertaining to	As at	
	Amount	Expiry year
AY 2020-21	13,269,273	AY 2028-29
AY 2021-22	14,672,218	AY 2029-30
AY 2022-23	9,361,239	AY 2030-31
AY 2023-24		
Total	37,302,730	

21 Fair value measurements

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial instruments by category:

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
Financial Assets - Current		
Trade receivables	210.56	187.66
Cash and cash equivalents	46.75	43.49
Other financial assets	98.32	356.14
Financial Liabilities - Current		
Trade Payables	1.15	1.15
Other financial liabilities	1,349.92	1,244.36

I. Fair value hierarchy

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. For example, listed equity instruments that have quoted market price.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

II. Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

During the periods mentioned above, there have been no transfers amongst the levels of hierarchy.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other current financial assets, trade payables and other current financial liabilities are considered to be approximately equal to the fair value.

22 Financial risk management

A Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms and obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analyzing credit limits and credit worthiness of the customer on continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. The financial instruments that are subject to concentration of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, loans, cash and bank balances and bank deposits.

Credit risk is managed by the company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. Also, the trade receivables are monitored on a periodic basis for assessing any significant risk of non-recoverability of dues and provision is created accordingly. The customer is related party, hence there is no risk on trade receivable.

Bank balances and deposits are held with only high rated banks. Hence, in these case the credit risk is negligible.

B Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity and to ensure that funds are available for use as per requirement.

The liquidity risk principally arises from obligations on account of financial liabilities viz. trade payables, borrowings and other financial liabilities. All the financial liabilities are payable within 1 year from reporting date.

23 Capital Management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

A. The amount managed as capital by the company are summarised as follows:

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Debt	-	-
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(46.75)	(43.49)
Net Debt	(46.75)	(43.49)
Total Equity	(825.20)	(727.41)
Capital Gearing Ratio	0.06	0.06

24 Related party disclosure

Related party disclosures as required under Ind AS 24, "Related party disclosure" are given below

A. Name of company	Relationship
Allied Blenders and Distillers Limited (Formerly known as Allied Blenders and Distillers Private Limited)	Holding company
ABD Dwellings Private Limited (w.e.f. 15 July 2021)	Fellow subsidiary
Madanlal Estates Private Limited (w.e.f. 15 July 2021)	
Deccan Star Distilleries India Private Limited	
Chitwan Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited	
NV Distilleries & Breweries (AP) Private Limited	

B. Transactions during year with holding company**(Rs. in lakhs)**

Particular	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Revenue from contract with customers - Bottling charges	19.74	45.02
Total	19.74	45.02

(c) Balances as at end of the year with holding company

Particular	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Trade receivable	210.56	187.66
Due under tie up contracts	98.32	356.14
Due to holding company	1,347.95	1,232.95

Sarthak Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited**Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023**

25

The company has entered into arrangement with Allied Blenders and Distillers Limited (ABD) for manufacture and marketing of ABD Brands. The company is earning Bottling chares under the arrangement from ABD. Under previous GAAP company use to recognised revenue and cost of the goods sold as its own income and expenses, along with the Assets and Liabilities related to Brands of ABD. However under Ind AS, since the entire operations are controlled by ABD, the company is recognizing only its share of income, expenses, assets and liabilities. Hence the items which have not been considered in the Balance sheet and Profit and loss have been reproduced below:

(Rs in lakhs)		
Particulars	Amount 31 March 2023	Amount 31 March 2022
Balance Sheet		
Trade Receivable	764.90	1,109.95
Inventories	655.16	601.82
Balance with statutory authorities	225.20	143.00
Cash and Bank Balances	8.66	18.50
Other current assets	16.78	20.86
Trade Payables	(20.13)	(213.34)
Statutory dues payable	(333.39)	(509.01)
Other financial liabilities	(96.23)	(138.93)
Advances from Customers	(8.32)	-
Reserve and Surplus	(1,212.63)	(1,032.85)
Profit and Loss		
Revenue from Operations (Gross)	1,277.61	2,791.18
Excise Duty	(770.96)	(1,698.01)
Revenue from Operations (Net)	506.65	1,093.17
Cost of Goods Sold	(277.96)	(621.31)
Other Expenses	(208.95)	(426.84)
Total Expenses	(486.91)	(1,048.15)
Bottling Chares Income	19.74	45.02

26 Earnings per share

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Net profit attributable to equity share holders	(97.80)	(115.60)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	522,100	522,100
Earnings per share:		
Basic and diluted EPS	(18.73)	(22.14)
Nominal value per share (in Rs.)	10.00	10.00

27 Segment reporting**Business segment**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM regularly monitors and reviews the operating result of the whole Company as one segment. Thus, as defined in Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company's entire business falls under this one operational segment.

Entity wide disclosures

The Company has only one customer and hence entire revenue is earned from single customer.

- 28 There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues as at 31 March 2022. Further, no interest has been paid or payable in respect thereof. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.
- 29 As at reporting date the Company does not have any contingent liabilities.
- 30 Previous year figures have been regrouped and rearranged to make them comparable with the current year figures.

For VIPIN NAGAR & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 05171C

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**VIPIN NAGAR**

(Partner)

Membership No. 074041

Place :

Date: 03 June 2023

RATAN LAL JAIN

(Director)

DIN: 00030299

Place : Mumbai

Date: 03 June 2023

ARUN BARIK

(Director)

DIN: 07130542

Place : Mumbai

Date: 03 June 2023