L K Kapoor & Co.
Chartered Accountants

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To,
The Members of
**JHS SVENDGAARD MECHANICAL AND WAREHOUSE PRIVATE LIMITED**

### I. Report on the Audit of the Standalone financial Statements

### 1. Opinion

A. We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **JHS SVENDGAARDMECHANICAL AND WAREHOUSE PRIVATE LIMITED**("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Standalone Financial Statements").

B. 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, 2023, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

### 2. Basis for Opinion

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

### 3. Key Audit Matters

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

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

A. i) The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Standalone Financial

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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

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

5. **Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements**

A. 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, total 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 occur.

B. 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 are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

A. 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.

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

i) 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.

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ii) Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls 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.

iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

iv) 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.

v) 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.

C. 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.

D. 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.

E. 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.

F. 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

## II. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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 Flow dealt with by this Report are in

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*L K Kapoor & Co.*
*Chartered Accountants*

agreement with the relevant books of account;

D. 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;

E. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

F. 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:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act;

G. 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements.
ii) The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

2. 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.

3. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

**For L K KAPOOR & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 08099N

**CAL K KAPOOR**
**Proprietor**
Membership Number : 086942
New Delhi, May 29th 2023
**UDIN: 23086942BGWTQI1290**

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ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**Referred to in paragraph '2' Under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement' of Auditor's Report.**

**To the Members of JHS SVENDGAARD MECHNANICAL AND WAREHOUSE PRIVATE LIMITED on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2023.**

i (a). A. The company has no fixed assets. The company has neither purchased nor capitalized any fixed assets during the year under review and therefore matters specified in the item (i) clause (a) to (e) of paragraph 4 of the said order are not applicable to the company.
B. The company has no intangible assets.

ii (a). The Company is neither having any inventory nor transacted in inventory and therefore matter specified in item (a), (b) and (c) of the item (ii) of paragraph 4 of the said order is not applicable to the company.

(b). The company has not been sanctioned any working capital limit from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not made investments, 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 hence clause 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii) (f) is not applicable to the company.

iv According to the information and explanation given to us, the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans to directors including entities in which they are interested and in respect of loans and advanced given, investments made and, guarantees and securities given have been complied with by the Company.

v According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives of the RBI and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.

vi The company has not commenced any production activities therefore matters specified in under sub-section of (1) of the section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 towards maintenance of cost record are not applicable to the company.

vii (a). The company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, *duty of customs* cess and any other statutory dues applicable to the company with the appropriate authorities. The provisions relating to *sales-tax, service tax, duty of excise, value added tax are not applicable to the company.* According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were pending at the end of the year 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 in respect of income tax or sale tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax outstanding on account of any dispute.

viii There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year. Hence clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

ix (a). the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(c). The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilised term loans at the beginning of the year hence the reporting under clause 3(ix) c) is not applicable to the company.

(d). According to the information and explanations given to us and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, no short-term funds have been raised by the company hence this clause not applicable.

(e). The company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associates or joint venture (as defined under the Companies Act 2013) during the year ended March 31, 2023. Hence, clause 3(ix) (e) of the Order is not applicable.

(f). The company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associates or joint venture (as defined under the Companies Act 2013) during the year ended March 31, 2023. Hence, clause 3(ix) (f) of the Order is not applicable.

x (a). Being a private limited company, it cannot raise money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) hence the clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year hence the clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

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

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

(c). The establishment of whistle blower mechanism is not applicable to the company hence reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) is not applicable to the company.

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

xiii 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.

xiv (a). In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business and is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013

(b). Since the company is not required to have the internal audit system hence the clause 3(xiv)(b) is not applicable to the company.

xv In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

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

(b). The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c). The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d). There is no group company/Core Investment Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

xvii The Company has incurred cash losses in the current year and in preceding financial year also.

xviii There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly, requirement to report on Clause3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xix On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying Financial Statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors' and management's plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the fact sup 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 Since the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 with regard to corporate social responsibility are not appliable to the company hence clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.

xxi Since the company is a standalone private company. Clause 3 (xxi) is not applicable to the company.

**For L K KAPOOR & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 08099N

**CAL K KAPOOR**
**Proprietor**
Membership Number : 086942
New Delhi, May 29th 2023
**UDIN: 23086942BGWTQI1290**

L K KAPOOR & CO. ★ NEW DELHI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JHS Svendgaard Mechanical and Warehouse Private Limited
CIN : U29199DL2007PTC159125
Statement of Audited Standalone Finanacial Result For the Quarter And Year Ended 31st March, 2023

(In Lakh)

| | Particulars | Year ended 31st March 2023 | Year Ended 31st March 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Audited | Audited |
| I | **Income** | | |
| I | Revenue from operations | - | - |
| II | Other income | - | - |
| III | **Total income (I +II)** | | - |
| II | **Expenses** | | |
| | Cost of materials consumed | - | - |
| | Purchase of stock-in-trade | - | - |
| | Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock-in-trade | - | - |
| | Employee benefit expense | - | - |
| | Finance cost | - | - |
| | Depreciation and amortisation expense | - | - |
| | Other expense | 0.59 | 0.55 |
| III | **Total expenses (III)** | 0.59 | 0.55 |
| IV | **Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax (I-III)** | (0.59) | (0.55) |
| V | **Exceptional items** | | |
| VI | **Profit/ (loss) before tax (IV-V)** | (0.59) | (0.55) |
| VII | **Tax expense** | | |
| | a) Current tax | - | - |
| | b) Deferred tax | - | - |
| VIII | **Profit/ (loss) for the year (VI+VII)** | (0.59) | (0.55) |
| IX | **Other comprehensive income** | | |
| | -Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | | |
| | Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans | | |
| | Income tax relating to Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | - | - |
| X | **Total comprehensive income for the year (VIII+IX)** | (0.59) | (0.55) |
| | (Profit/ loss + other comprehensive income) | | |
| Xi | **Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations)** | | |
| | a) Basic | (5.91) | (5.50) |
| | b) Diluted | (5.91) | (5.50) |

Notes :

1 The above financial Results are in accordance with Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 were reviewed and approved and taken on record by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 27th May

2 Result for quarter and Year ended 31st March., 2023 are in compliance with all the applicable Indian accounting standards (Ind AS)

3 Figures for the previous quarter have been reclassified to conform with current period presentation, where ever applicable.

As per our report of even date attached
**For L K KAPOOR & CO.**
**Chartered Accountants**
FRN No. 08099N

(CA Lalit Kumar Kapoor)
Prop.
Ms. No. 086942
Place : New Delhi
Date : 29.05.2023

L K KAPOOR & CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
**JHS Svendgaard Mechnanical and Warehouse Private Limited**

JHS Svendgaard Mechanical & Warehouse Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

Chhabi Lal Prasad
DIN : 01286188

Nikhil Nanda
DIN : 00051501

JHS Svendgaard Mechanical and Warehouse Private Limited
CIN : U29199DL2007PTC159125
Standalone Statement of Assets & Liabilities

In Lakhs

| Particulars | As at 31 MAR 2023 | As at 31 March 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **I ASSETS** | | |
| **1 Non-current assets** | | |
| (a) Property, plant and equipment | - | - |
| (b) Capital work-in-progress | - | - |
| ( c) Other Intangible assets | - | - |
| (d) Intangible assets under development | - | - |
| (e) Financial Assets | | |
| i) Investments | - | - |
| ii) Loans | - | - |
| iii) Others | - | - |
| (f) Non-Current Tax Assets | - | - |
| (g) Deferred tax assets(net) | - | - |
| (h) Other non-current assets | 1,282.00 | 1,282.00 |
| | **1,282.00** | **1,282.00** |
| **2 Current Assets** | | |
| (a) Inventories | - | - |
| (a) Financial Assets | | |
| i) Investments | - | - |
| ii) Trade receivables | - | - |
| iii) Cash and cash equivalents | 3.26 | 0.12 |
| iv) Other financial assets | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| (b) Other current assets | 0.06 | - |
| | **3.51** | **0.32** |
| **Total** | **1,285.51** | **1,282.32** |
| | | |
| **II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | |
| **1 Equity** | | |
| (a) Equity Share capital | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| (b) Other equity | (38.02) | (38.61) |
| | **(37.02)** | **(37.61)** |
| **LIABILITIES** | | |
| **1 Non-Current Liabilities** | | |
| (a) Financial liabilities | | |
| i) Borrowings | | - |
| (b) Provisions | - | - |
| (c) Other Non Current Liabilities | 1,293.30 | 1,319.52 |
| | **1,293.30** | **1,319.52** |
| **2 Current liabilities** | | |
| (a) Other current liabilities | | |
| i) Other Current liability | 30.42 | 0.41 |
| | **30.42** | **0.41** |
| **Total** | **1,286.70** | **1,282.32** |
| | 1.18 | |

As per our report of even date attached
**For L K KAPOOR & CO.**
**Chartered Accountants**
**FRN No. 08099N**

(CA Lalit Kumar Kapoor)
Prop.
Ms. No. 086942
Place : New Delhi
Date : 29.05.2023
UDIN: 23086942BGWTQI1290

L K KAPOOR & CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**JHS Svendgaard Mechanical and Warehouse Private Limited**

JHS Svendgaard Mechanical & Warehouse Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

Chhabi Lal Prasad
DIN : 01286188

Nikhil Nanda
DIN : 00051501

JHS Svendgaard Mechanical and Warehouse Private Limited
CIN : U29199DL2007PTC159125

## Statement of Audited Standalone Finanacial Result For the Quarter And Year Ended 31st March, 2023

(In Lakh)

| | Particulars | Year ended 31st March 2023 | Year Ended 31st March 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Audited | Audited |
| I | **Income** | | |
| I | Revenue from operations | - | - |
| II | Other income | - | - |
| III | **Total income (I +II)** | | - |
| II | **Expenses** | | |
| | Cost of materials consumed | - | - |
| | Purchase of stock-in-trade | - | - |
| | Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock-in-trade | - | - |
| | Employee benefit expense | - | - |
| | Finance cost | - | - |
| | Depreciation and amortisation expense | - | - |
| | Other expense | 0.59 | 0.55 |
| III | **Total expenses (III)** | 0.59 | 0.55 |
| IV | **Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax (I-III)** | (0.59) | (0.55) |
| V | **Exceptional items** | | |
| VI | **Profit/ (loss) before tax (IV-V)** | (0.59) | (0.55) |
| VII | **Tax expense** | | |
| | a) Current tax | - | - |
| | b) Deferred tax | - | - |
| VIII | **Profit/ (loss) for the year (VI+VII)** | (0.59) | (0.55) |
| IX | **Other comprehensive income** | | |
| | -Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | | |
| | Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans | | |
| | Income tax relating to Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | - | - |
| X | **Total comprehensive income for the year (VIII+IX)** (Profit/ loss + other comprehensive income) | (0.59) | (0.55) |
| Xi | **Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations)** | | |
| | a) Basic | (5.91) | (5.50) |
| | b) Diluted | (5.91) | (5.50) |

Notes :

1. The above financial Results are in accordance with Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 were reviewed and approved and taken on record by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 27th May
2. Result for quarter and Year ended 31st March., 2023 are in compliance with all the applicable Indian accounting standards (Ind AS)
3. Figures for the previous quarter have been reclassified to conform with current period presentation, where ever applicable.

As per our report of even date attached
**For L K KAPOOR & CO.**
**Chartered Accountants**
FRN No. 08099N

(CA Lalit Kumar Kapoor)
Prop.
Ms. No. 086942
Place : New Delhi
Date : 29.05.2023

L K KAPOOR & CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
**JHS Svendgaard Mechnanical and Warehouse Private Limited**

| Chhabi Lal Prasad | Nikhil Nanda |
|---|---|
| DIN : 01286188 | DIN : 00051501 |

JHS Svendgaard Mechanical and Warehouse Private Limited
CIN : U29199DL2007PTC159125
**Statement of Audited Standalone Finanacial Result For the Quarter And Year Ended 31st March, 2023**

(In Lakh)

| | Particulars | Year ended 31st March 2023 | Quarters ended March 2022 | Quarters ended Dec 2022 | Quarters ended March 2023 | Year Ended 31st March 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Audited | Audited | Unaudited | Audited | Audited |
| I | **Income** | | | | | |
| I | Revenue from operations | - | - | - | - | - |
| I | Other income | - | - | - | - | - |
| II | **Total income (I +II)** | | | | | - |
| I | **Expenses** | | | | | |
| | Cost of materials consumed | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Purchase of stock-in-trade | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock-in-trade | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Employee benefit expense | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Finance cost | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Depreciation and amortisation expense | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Other expense | 0.59 | 0.38 | 0.13 | 0.29 | 0.55 |
| II | **Total expenses (III)** | **0.59** | **0.38** | **0.13** | **0.29** | **0.55** |
| / | **Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax (I-III)** | (0.59) | (0.38) | (0.13) | (0.29) | (0.55) |
| / | **Exceptional items** | | | | | |
| I | **Profit/ (loss) before tax (IV-V)** | (0.59) | (0.38) | (0.13) | (0.29) | (0.55) |
| II | **Tax expense** | | | | | |
| | a) Current tax | - | - | - | - | - |
| | b) Deferred tax | - | - | - | - | - |
| II | **Profit/ (loss) for the year (VI+VII)** | (0.59) | (0.38) | (0.13) | (0.29) | (0.55) |
| ( | **Other comprehensive income** | | | | | |
| | -Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | | | | | |
| | Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans | | | | | |
| | Income tax relating to Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | - | - | - | - | - |
| : | **Total comprehensive income for the year (VIII+IX)** | (0.59) | (0.38) | (0.13) | (0.29) | (0.55) |
| | (Profit/ loss + other comprehensive income) | | | | | |
| I | **Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations)** | | | | | |
| | a) Basic | (5.91) | (3.78) | (1.31) | (2.90) | (5.50) |
| | b) Diluted | (5.91) | (3.78) | (1.31) | (2.90) | (5.50) |

**es :**

The above financial Results are in accordance with Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 were reviewed and approved and taken on record by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 27th May 2023.

Result for quarter and Year ended 31st March., 2023 are in compliance with all the applicable Indian accounting standards (Ind AS) notified by the ministry of corporate affairs.

Figures for the previous quarter have been reclassified to conform with current period presentation, where ever applicable.

As per our report of even date attached
**For L K KAPOOR & CO.**
**Chartered Accountants**
FRN No. 08099N

(CA Lalit Kumar Kapoor)
Prop.
Ms. No. 086942
Place : New Delhi
Date : 29.05.2023

L K KAPOOR & CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

JHS Svendgaard Mechnanical and Warehouse Private Limited

JHS Svendgaard Mechanical & Warehouse Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

Chhabi Lal Prasad
DIN : 01286188

Nikhil Nanda
DIN : 00051501

JHS Svendgaard Mechanical and Warehouse Private Limited

CIN : U29199DL2007PTC159125

Statement of Standalone Cash Flow for the Year Ended 31st March 2023

(In Lakhs)

| Particulars | As at 31 March, 2023 (Audited) | As at 31 March 2022 ( Audited ) |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash Flow from Operating Activities** | | |
| Net profit before tax | 0.59 | (0.55) |
| ***Operating profit before working capital changes*** | **0.59** | **(0.55)** |
| **Adjustments for :** | | |
| (Increase)/Decrease in Other non current assets | - | - |
| (Increase)/Decrease in Other non current assets | (0.06) | - |
| Increase/ (decrease) in Other non-Current Liabilities | (26.22) | 0.45 |
| Increase/ (decrease) in Other Current Financial Liabilities | 30.01 | 0.01 |
| Increase/ (decrease) in Trade payables | - | - |
| **Cash generated from operations** | **4.32** | **(0.09)** |
| **Net cash generated from operating activities** | **4.32** | **(0.09)** |
| **Cash Flow from Financing Activities** | | |
| Proceeds from/ (repayment of) Short term borrowings | - | - |
| Total | - | - |
| **Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents** | **4.32** | **(0.09)** |
| Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents | 0.12 | 0.21 |
| Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents | **4.44** | **0.12** |
| **Components of cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year** | | |
| Cash on hand | 0.00 | 0.07 |
| Balances with banks | | |
| - on current account | 3.26 | 0.05 |
| **Cash and bank balance (Refer note 3)** | **3.26** | **0.12** |

Basis of Preparation

Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

**For L K KAPOOR & CO.**

**Chartered Accountants**

FRN No. 08099N

**(CA Lalit Kumar Kapoor)**

**Prop.**

**Ms. No. 086942**

Place : New Delhi

Date : 29.05.2023

L K KAPOOR & CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**JHS Svendgaard Mechnanical and Warehouse Private Limited**

JHS Svendgaard Mechanical & Warehouse Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

**Chhabi Lal Prasad**

**DIN : 01286188**

**Nikhil Nanda**

**DIN : 00051501**

**Background**

JHS Svendgaard Mechanical and Warehouse Private Limited ("the Company") is a Subsidiary Company of a Listed Public Company named JHS Svendgaard Laboratories Limited, domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act.

**Basis of Preparation**

**a) Compliance with Indian Accounting Standard**

The Standalone Ind AS financial statements ("financial statements") of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and other relevant provisions of the Act.

**b) Basis of Measurement**

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, unless otherwise stated.

**c) Others**

Financial Statements has been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the applicable accounting standards prescribed in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 issued by the Central Government.

**d) Current versus Non-Current Classification**

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is 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 assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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

**e) Foreign Currency Translation**

**Functional and Presentation Currency**

Items included in the Financial Statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates i.e. 'the functional currency'. The Financial Statements are presented in Indian rupee (`INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

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JHS Svendgaard Mechanical & Warehouse Pvt. Ltd. ★ New Delhi

## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies

### a) Income Tax

Income tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to an item which is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the tax is recognized 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 for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

*Current Tax*

Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates applicable for respective years on the basis of tax law enacted and substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. The Company establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Current is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit and loss in financial statements. Current tax is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss. Provision for current tax is made after taking in to consideration benefits admissible under Income Tax Act, 1961.

*Deferred Tax*

Deferred income taxes are calculated without discounting using the Balance Sheet method on temporary differences between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and there tax base using the tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. However deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities unless the related transaction is business combination or affects tax or accounting profit. Tax losses available to the carried forward and other income tax credit available to the entity are assesse for recognition as deferred tax assets.

Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to utilize against future taxable income.
Deferred tax asset are recognised to the extent that is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary differences will be utilized against future taxable income. This is assessed based on Company's forecast of future operating income at each reporting date.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the entity has a right and intention to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

*Minimum Alternative Tax(MAT)*

Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement paid in accordance with tax laws, which gives rise to future economic benefit in form of adjustment to future tax liability, is considered as an asset to the extent management estimate its recovery in future years.

### b) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Assessment for impairment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. Indefinite-life intangibles are subject to a review for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that it is necessary.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets is considered as a cash generating unit. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquire are assigned to those units.

If any indication of impairment exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the individual asset/cash generating unit is made. Asset/cash generating unit whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount by recognizing the impairment loss as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (if any) allocated to the cash generating unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset or cash generating unit and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

c) **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 know 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.

d) **Inventories**

(i) Raw materials, packaging materials and stores and spare parts are valued at the lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value. Cost includes purchase price, taxes (excluding levies or taxes subsequently recoverable by the enterprise from the concerned revenue authorities), freight inwards and other expenditure incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition. However, these items are considered to be realizable at cost if finished products in which they will be used are expected to be sold at or above cost.

(ii) Work in progress, manufactured finished goods and traded goods are valued at the lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value. Cost of work in progress and manufactured finished goods is determined on the weighted average basis and comprises direct material, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing these inventories to their present location and condition.

(iii) Excise duty liability, wherever applicable, is included in the valuation of closing inventory of finished goods. Excise duty payable on finished goods is accounted for upon manufacture and transfer of finished goods to the stores. Payment of excise duty is deferred till the clearance of goods from the factory premises.

(iv) Provision for obsolescence on inventories is made on the basis of management's estimate based on demand and market of the inventories.

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

(vi)The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item by item basis.

e) **Financial Assets**

(i) **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 profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the entity'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 Statement of Profit and Loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. 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.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) **Initial 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 profit or loss.

(iii) **Subsequent Measurement**

***Debt instruments***

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

• **Amortized cost**: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

• **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)**: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. At present no financial assets fulfill this condition.

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- **Fair value through profit or loss(FVTPL):** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and presented net in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

***Equity instruments***

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

Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. Dividends from such investments are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in other gain/ (losses) in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(iv) **Impairment of Financial Assets**

For all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivable, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of ECLs (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(v) **De recognition of Financial Assets**

A financial asset is derecognized 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 entity 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 derecognized.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized 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.

f) **Financial Liabilities**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

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

**Subsequent measurement**

**Financial liabilities at amortized cost**

After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance costs in the profit or loss.

**Derecognition**

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

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**g) 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 realize 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.

**h) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities**

A Provision is recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current ,market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management/ independent experts. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

**i) Contributed equity**

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

**j) Earnings Per Share**

Basic earnings per equity share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity Shares outstanding during the financial year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period, are adjusted for events of bonus issued to existing shareholders.

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

**k) Segment Reporting**

In line with the provisions of Ind AS 108 Operating Segments, and on the basis of the review of operations by the Chief Operating Decision Maker(CODM), the operations of the Company fall under Manufacturing of Oral Care products, which is considered to be the only reportable segment.

**l) Measurement of fair values**

A number of the accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values.

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JHS Svendgaard Mechanical & Warehouse Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

The finance team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, is used to measure fair values, then the finance team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values used in preparing these financial statements is included in the respective notes.

**m) Exceptional Items**

An item of income or expense which its size, type or incidence requires disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional item and the same is disclosed in the notes to accounts.

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S Svendgaard Mechanical and Warehouse Private Limited
tes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

3 Other non current assets

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2023 (Audited) | As at 31 March 2022 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| Capital advance* | 128,200,000 | 128,200,000 |
| | 128,200,000 | 128,200,000 |

*Out of total advances, Rs.10.62 Cr has been given in FY'2011-12 for purchase of land on behalf of JHS Svendgaard Laboratories Limited (Holding Company). The registry of the same is still pendig for execution subject to permission from the state of Himachal Pradesh. n advance of Rs.2.20 Cr has been given in FY' 2015-16 has been given for construction on the said land. The construction on the said land has not yet been started by the party.

4 Cash and cash equivalents

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2023 (Audited) | As at 31 March 2022 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| Balance with bank | | |
| - current account | 325,676 | 5,454 |
| - term deposits with original maturity of 3 months or less | | |
| Cash on hand | 80 | 6,580 |
| | 325,756 | 12,034 |

5 Other financial assets

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2023 (Audited) | As at 31 March 2022 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| Other advances | 19,800 | 19,800 |
| | 19,800 | 19,800 |

6 Other Current assets

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2023 (Audited) | As at 31 March 2022 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| Prepaid Expense | 5900 | 0 |
| | 5,900 | - |

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JHS Svendgaard Mechanical & Warehouse Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

## 7 Equity Share Capital

| | As at 31 March 2023 (Audited) | As at 31 March 2022 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| **a) Authorised shares** | | |
| 100,000 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each (100,000 Equity shares March 31, 2023 : Rs. 10/- each) | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| **b) Issued, subscribed & fully paid up shares** | | |
| 10,000 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each; (10,000 Equity shares March 31, 2023 : Rs. 10/- each) | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| **Total** | **100,000** | **100,000** |

**c) Movement in equity share capital**

| Particulars | For the Financial year 2022-23 | | For the Financial year 2021-22 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares | Amount in Rs | No. of Shares | Amount in Rs |
| At the beginning of the year | 10,000 | 100,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| **At the end of the year** | **10,000** | **100,000** | **10,000** | **100,000** |

**d) Terms / rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share referred to herein as equity share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held.

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except in the case where interim dividend is distributed. During the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, no dividend has been declared by the Company.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive all of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. Such distribution amount will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

**e) Aggregate number of shares issued for consideration other than cash during**

No shares have been issued for consideration other than cash in last 5 years from the reporting date.

**f) Detail of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company**

| | As at 31 March, 2023 | | As at March 31, 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares | % of holding | No. of Shares | % of holding |
| JHS Svendgaard Laboratories Ltd. ( Holding Company) | 9,999 | 99.99% | 9,999 | 99.99% |
| | 9,999 | | 9,999 | |

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Svendgaard Mechanical & Warehouse Pvt. Ltd. ★ New Delhi

## 8 Other Equity

(Amount in Rs)

| | As at 31 March 2023 (Audited) | As at 31 March 2022 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| **Reserves and Surplus** | | |
| **Particulars** | | |
| Deficit in the Statement of Profit and Loss | (3,802,154) | (3,861,211) |
| **Total** | **(3,802,154)** | **(3,861,211)** |

**a) Deficit in the Statement of Profit and Loss**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2023 (Audited) | As at 31 March 2022 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| Opening balance | (3,861,211) | (3,806,220) |
| Add: Profit for the year transferred from the Statement of Profit and Loss | 59,057 | (54,991) |
| **Closing balance** | **(3,802,154)** | **(3,861,211)** |
| **Total reserves and surplus** | **(3,802,154)** | **(3,861,211)** |

## 9 Other Non Current Liabilities

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2023 (Audited) | As at 31 March 2022 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| Loan and capital advances | 129,330,000 | 131,922,453 |
| | **129,330,000** | **131,922,453** |

* The amount represents the borrowing from Parent Company for business purpose against which non financial asset will be transferred to the parent company on receipt of approval from State of HP to execute registry of land.

## 10 Other current financial liabilities

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2023 (Audited) | As at 31 March 2022 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| Trade Payable | | |
| due to micro & small enterprises | - | - |
| due to others | 18,124 | 5,310 |
| Other Current Liability | 3,000,000 | - |
| Expenses payable | 23,600 | 35,282 |
| | **3,041,724** | **40,592** |

L K KAPOOR & CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JHS Svendgaard Mechanical & Warehouse Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

HS Svendgaard Mechanical and Warehouse Private Limited
lotes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

11 Other expenses

| | As at 31 March 2023 (Audited) | As at 31 March 2022 (Audited) |
|---|---|---|
| Auditor's remuneration(refer note 13) | 35,400 | 32,450 |
| Fees rate and taxes | 12,402 | 12,332 |
| Printing and stationery | 280 | |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 9,800 | 9,902 |
| Bank Charges | 1,175 | 307 |
| | **59,057** | **54,991** |

JHS Svendgaard Mechanical & Warehouse Pvt. Ltd. * New Delhi

L.K. KAPOOR & CO. * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS