
Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of LEAP India Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **LEAP India Private Limited** ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at **31 March 2024**, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.
2. 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 ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

5. The accompanying standalone financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act 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 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
6. In preparing the 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.
7. The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
9. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;



- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern and;
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
10. 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

11. Based on our audit, we report that the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the Company since the Company is not a public company as defined under section 2(71) of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) is not applicable.
12. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
13. Further to our comments in Annexure I, as required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 purpose of our audit of the accompanying standalone financial statements;
 - 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, except for the matter stated in paragraph 13(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);
 - c) The standalone financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 13(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 13(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);
 - g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2024 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure II wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and
 - h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:



- i. the Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position as at 31 March 2024;
- ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2024;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2024.
- iv.
 - a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 48(iv) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the 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 ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 48(v) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2024.
- vi. As stated in Note 52 to the standalone financial statements and based on our examination which included test checks, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2023, has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, the audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with where such feature is enabled.

For **Walker Chandio & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013


Rakesh R. Agarwal

Partner

Membership No.: 109632

UDIN: 24109632BKFBLN3688

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20 August 2024

Annexure I referred to in paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of LEAP India Private Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and right of use assets under which the assets are physically verified in a phased manner over a period of two years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this program, certain property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and right of use assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not own any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has adopted cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) 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.
- (ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed as compared to book records.
- (b) As disclosed in Note 49 to the standalone financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned a working capital limit in excess of ₹ 5 crores by banks based on the security of current assets. The quarterly statements, in respect of the working capital limits have been filed by the Company with such banks and such statements are in agreement with the books of account of the Company for the respective periods which were not subjected to audit / review, except for the following:



(₹ in lakhs)

Name of the Bank / financial institution	Working capital limit sanctioned	Nature of current assets offered as security	Quarter ended	Information disclosed as per return	Information as per books of accounts	Amount of difference	Reason for material variances	
HDFC Bank	500.00	Trade receivables	30 June 2023	8,435.48	8,117.17	318.31	Refer note 49 to the standalone financial statements	
Axis Bank	3,000.00							
HSBC Bank	4,500.00							
HDFC Bank	500.00	Inventory		1,650.56	1,698.49	(47.93)		
Axis Bank	3,000.00							
HSBC Bank	4,500.00							
HDFC Bank	500.00	Trade receivables	30 September 2023	10,186.69	9,339.53	847.16		
Axis Bank	3,000.00							
HSBC Bank	4,500.00							
HDFC Bank	500.00	Inventory		2,102.87	2,052.87	50.00		
Axis Bank	3,000.00							
HSBC Bank	4,500.00							
HDFC Bank	500.00	Trade receivables	31 December 2023	11,135.70	10,525.35	610.35		
Axis Bank	3,000.00							
ICICI Bank	2,500.00							
HSBC Bank	4,500.00	Inventory		2,061.88	2,025.51	36.37		
HDFC Bank	500.00							
Axis Bank	3,000.00							
ICICI Bank	2,500.00	Trade receivables	31 March 2024	13,269.28	12,885.65	383.63		
HSBC Bank	4,500.00							
HDFC Bank	500.00							
Axis Bank	3,000.00			Inventory	1,345.31	1,365.42		(20.11)
ICICI Bank	2,500.00							
HSBC Bank	4,500.00							



(iii) The Company has not made any investment in, provided any guarantee or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or any other parties during the year. Further, the Company has granted a loan and provided security to a company during the year, in respect of which:

(a) The Company has granted a loan and provided security to a subsidiary during the year as per the details given below:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Loan	Security
Aggregate amount provided during the year:		
- Subsidiary	3,250.00	5,180.02
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of the above case:		
- Subsidiary	8,172.53	5,180.02

(b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the security given and terms and conditions of grant of the loan provided is, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) In respect of loan granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and the payment of the interest has not been stipulated and accordingly, we are unable to comment as to whether the repayments/receipts of principal interest are regular.

(d) In the absence of stipulated schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of loans, we are unable to comment as to whether there is any amount which is overdue for more than 90 days

(e) In respect of loan granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and the payment of interest has not been stipulated. According to the information and explanation given to us, such loan along with its interest has not been demanded for repayment as on date.

(f) The Company has granted a loan which is repayable on demand, as per details below:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Related party	Subsidiary
Aggregate amount of loans		
- Repayable on demand	8,172.53	8,172.53
Total	8,172.53	8,172.53
Percentage of loans to the total loans	99.79%	100%

(iv) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans and investments made and guarantees and securities provided by it.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there is no amount which has been considered as deemed deposit within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/business activity. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii)(a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities by the Company, though there have been slight delays in a few cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end 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 statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for the following:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Gross Amount (₹ in lakhs)	Amount paid under Protest (₹ in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Gujarat Value Added Tax Act, 2003	Value Added Tax	74.29	Nil	FY 2016 -17	Deputy Commissioner of State Tax Appeals), Ahmedabad
Central Sales Tax, 1956	Central Sales Tax	34.63	Nil	FY 2016 -17	Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Tax (Appeals-2), Ahmedabad
CESTAT	Custom/ Excise	708.00	Nil	2016 -17 & 2017 -18	CESTAT, Mumbai

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been recorded in the books of account.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, loans amounting to ₹ 1,516.46 lakhs are repayable on demand. Further, such loans and interest thereon have not been demanded for repayment as on date. Additionally, according to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us including representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained.
- (d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short term basis have not been utilised for long term purposes.



- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) During the year, the Company has made a private placement of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS). In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder with respect to the same. Further, the amounts so raised have been utilized by the Company for the purposes for which these funds were raised.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the 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 for the period covered by our audit.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has received a whistle blower complaint during the year, which have been considered by us while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company, with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements etc., as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act. Further, according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to constitute an audit committee under Section 177 of the Act.
- (xiv)(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system as required under Section 138 of the Act which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (d) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.



- (xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash loss in the current as well as the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information in the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility in respect of any ongoing or other than ongoing project as at the end of the financial year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order 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 **Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Rakesh R. Agarwal

Partner

Membership No.: 109632

UDIN: 24109632BKFBLN3688

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20 August 2024

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of LEAP India Private Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of **LEAP India Private Limited** ('the Company') as at and for the year ended **31 March 2024**, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 ('the Guidance Note') 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 the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Rakesh R. Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 109632

UDIN: 24109632BKFBLLN3688

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20 August 2024

LEAP India Private Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	87,806.76	74,847.76
Capital work-in-progress	3 (a)	146.03	4.93
Intangible assets	4	64.26	79.25
Right of use assets	38	5,261.02	5,138.74
Financial assets			
Investments	5	749.81	749.81
Loans	6	8,172.53	5,304.43
Other financial assets	7	977.19	2,411.77
Income tax assets (net)	8	393.34	392.99
Other non-current assets	9	75.49	111.20
Total non-current assets		1,03,646.43	89,040.88
Current assets			
Inventories	10	1,345.31	1,665.40
Financial assets			
Investments	11	5,180.02	
Trade receivables	12	13,269.28	7,495.05
Cash and cash equivalents	13	523.58	551.43
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	14	463.02	208.00
Loans	15	17.19	339.66
Other financial assets	16	101.62	52.34
Other current assets	17	5,670.15	5,278.10
Total current assets		26,570.17	15,589.98
Total		1,30,216.60	1,04,630.86
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	18	272.76	207.98
Instruments entirely equity in nature	18	18,960.96	4,150.14
Other equity	19	52,643.64	52,666.18
Total equity		71,877.36	57,024.30
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	20	35,858.17	23,622.79
Lease liabilities	38	3,520.95	3,269.83
Provisions	21	83.25	72.86
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	8	1,281.37	
Total non-current liabilities		40,743.74	26,965.48
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	22	7,226.13	6,506.69
Lease liabilities	38	1,995.42	2,040.69
Trade payables	23		
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		230.58	32.24
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		4,139.33	4,588.41
Other financial liabilities	24	3,087.69	7,145.05
Other current liabilities	25	876.06	287.35
Provisions	26	40.29	39.65
Total current liabilities		17,595.50	20,641.08
Total Liabilities		58,339.24	47,606.56
Total equity and liabilities		1,30,216.60	1,04,630.86
Summary of material accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements			

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

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Rakesh R. Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 109632



Place: Mumbai
Date: 20 August 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
LEAP India Private Limited

Suraj Mathew
Chairperson and Managing Director
DIN: 05805369

Sunil Chetan
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No.: 103589

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20 August 2024



Dheeraj Sharma
Company Secretary
Membership No. 421999

LEAP India Private Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	27	29,758.13	24,306.06
Other income	28	2,141.73	637.82
Total income		31,899.86	24,943.88
Expenses			
Purchase of stock-in-trade	29	697.12	496.77
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	30	2.30	(0.99)
Employee benefits expense	31	2,886.16	2,746.73
Finance costs	32	4,393.22	4,137.45
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses	33	10,526.73	7,307.73
Other expenses	34	8,024.92	9,319.65
Total expenses		26,530.45	24,007.34
Profit before tax		5,369.41	936.54
Tax expense	8		
(i) Current tax		-	-
(ii) Deferred tax		1,279.09	-
Total tax expense		1,279.09	-
Net profit for the year (A)		4,090.32	936.54
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax			
Gain on fair value of defined benefit plans as per actuarial valuation	35	9.07	3.86
Tax effect on above	35	(2.28)	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (B)		6.79	3.86
Total comprehensive income for the year (A+B)		4,097.11	940.40
Earnings per equity share of face value of ₹ 1 each	36		
Basic (in ₹)		3.74	0.89
Diluted (in ₹)		3.69	0.86
Summary of material accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements			

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

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Rakesh R. Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.:109632



Place: Mumbai
Date : 20 August 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
LEAP India Private

Sunil Mathew
Chairperson and Managing Director
DIN: 06808369

Sunil Cherian
Chief financial officer
Membership No.:103589

Place: Mumbai
Date : 20 August 2024



Dheeraj Sharma
Company Secretary
Membership No. A21999

LEAP India Private Limited
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	5,369.41	936.54
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses	10,526.73	7,307.73
Finance costs	4,393.22	3,436.21
Interest income	(683.10)	(426.87)
Gain on fair valuation of current investments	(180.02)	-
Provision for doubtful debts	115.64	462.45
Loss on extinguishment of compulsorily convertible debentures	-	701.24
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(169.67)	(28.58)
Gain on termination of lease	(148.62)	-
Share based payment expense	286.26	271.41
Operating profit before working capital changes and other adjustments	19,509.85	12,660.13
Adjustment for changes in working capital:		
Increase in trade receivables	(5,889.87)	(1,425.63)
Increase in financial and other assets	(532.07)	(209.62)
Decrease / (increase) in inventories	320.09	(825.41)
(Decrease) / increase in trade payables	(251.73)	2,964.50
Increase in financial and other liabilities	591.79	56.10
Net cash generated from operations	13,748.06	13,220.07
Direct taxes paid (net)	(0.35)	(171.30)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	13,747.71	13,048.77
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work in progress, capital advances, intangible assets and capital creditors)	(27,111.02)	(8,830.66)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	2,292.68	1,164.40
Fixed deposits placed / (matured)	1,222.56	(603.79)
Investment in subsidiary	-	(599.76)
Investment in mutual funds	(5,000.00)	-
Loan given to subsidiary	(3,250.00)	(9,550.00)
Receipts toward repayment of loans given to subsidiary	1,267.56	3,981.10
Interest received	115.58	357.40
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(30,462.64)	(14,081.31)
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares on exercise of ESOP	8.71	-
Proceeds from issue of preference shares	15,000.00	4,710.88
Payment towards cancellation of vested option	(137.19)	-
Buyback of equity shares	(5,698.81)	-
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	30,243.25	10,140.75
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(17,249.85)	(7,440.83)
Proceeds / (repayment) of short-term borrowings (net)	1,516.46	(2,993.73)
Share issue expenses	(424.45)	(116.83)
Principal repayment of lease liabilities	(2,344.22)	(1,718.93)
Finance charges	(4,226.82)	(3,289.10)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities (C)	16,687.08	(707.79)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(27.85)	(1,740.33)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	551.43	2,291.76
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	523.58	551.43
Component of cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 13):		
Balance with banks :		
- Current accounts	523.58	551.43
Total	523.58	551.43

Notes:

- The statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) statement of cash flows.
- Significant non-cash movement during the year includes conversion of compulsorily convertible debentures and optionally convertible redeemable preference shares amounting to ₹ 4,816.55 lakhs (31 March 2023: ₹ 90.21 lakhs) and ₹ 2,375.98 lakhs (31 March 2023: Nil) respectively.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

This is the statement of cash flows referred to in our audit report of even date

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Rakesh R. Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 109632



Place: Mumbai
Date: 20 August 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
LEAP India Private Limited

Sunil Mathew
Chairperson and Managing Director
DIN: 06808369

Sunil Chetani
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No.: 103589

Dheeraj Sharma
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A21999



Place: Mumbai
Date: 20 August 2024

LEAP India Private Limited
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital (Refer note 18)

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	2,00,24,000	200.24
Movement during the year [Refer notes 18(f) and (g)]	7,73,880	7.74
As at 31 March 2023	2,07,97,880	207.98
Movement during the year [Refer notes 18(f), (k), (m), (n) and (o)]	64,78,196	64.78
As at 31 March 2024	2,72,76,076	272.76

B. Instruments entirely equity in nature (Refer note 18)

0.0001% Series A Participating Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference shares ("CCPS") of ₹ 1,000 each

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	61,056	610.56
Movement during the year [Refer note 18 (g)]	(3,306)	(33.06)
As at 31 March 2023	57,750	577.50
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	57,750	577.50

0.0001% Series A1 CCPS of ₹ 1,000 each

Particulars	Number of	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	32,047	320.47
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	32,047	320.47
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	32,047	320.47

0.0001% Series B CCPS of ₹ 1,000 each

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	94,659	946.59
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	94,659	946.59
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	94,659	946.59

0.0001% Series C CCPS of ₹ 1,000 each

Particulars	Number of	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	17,869	178.69
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	17,869	178.69
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	17,869	178.69

0.0001% Series C1 CCPS of ₹ 1,000 each

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	24,790	247.90
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	24,790	247.90
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	24,790	247.90

0.0001% Series C2 CCPS of ₹ 1,000 each

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	55,842	558.42
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	55,842	558.42
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	55,842	558.42

0.0001% Series D CCPS of ₹ 1,000 each

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	15,090	150.90
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	15,090	150.90
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	15,090	150.90



LEAP India Private Limited
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

0.0001% Series E CCPS of ₹ 1,000 each

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	4,695	46.95
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	4,695	46.95
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	4,695	46.95

0.0001% Series F CCPS of ₹ 1,000 each

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	88,803	888.03
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	88,803	888.03
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	88,803	888.03

0.0001% Series F1 CCPS of ₹ 1,000 each

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	3,395	33.95
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	3,395	33.95
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	3,395	33.95

0.0001% Series G CCPS of ₹ 1 each

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	-	-
Movement during the year [Refer note 18(i)]	11,56,498	11.56
As at 31 March 2023	11,56,498	11.56
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	11,56,498	11.56

0.001% Series H CCPS of ₹ 100 each

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	-	-
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	-	-
Movement during the year [Refer note 18(j)]	1,50,00,000	15,000.00
As at 31 March 2024	1,50,00,000	15,000.00

0.0001% Series A OCRPS of ₹ 1,000 each

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	4,174	13.44
Movement during the year [Refer note 18 (o)]	-	28.30
As at 31 March 2023	4,174	41.74
Movement during the year [Refer note 18 (o)]	(4,174)	(41.74)
As at 31 March 2024	-	-

0.0001% Series B OCRPS of ₹ 1,000 each

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	5,258	16.93
Movement during the year [Refer note 18 (o)]	-	35.65
As at 31 March 2023	5,258	52.58
Movement during the year [Refer note 18 (o)]	(5,258)	(52.58)
As at 31 March 2024	-	-

0.0001% Series C OCRPS of ₹ 1,000 each

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	5,311	17.10
Movement during the year [Refer note 18 (o)]	-	36.01
As at 31 March 2023	5,311	53.11
Movement during the year [Refer note 18 (o)]	(5,311)	(53.11)
As at 31 March 2024	-	-

0.0001% Series E Compulsorily Convertible Debentures ("CCD") of ₹ 1,000 each

	Number of	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	4,175	41.75
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	4,175	41.75
Movement during the year	(4,175)	(41.75)
As at 31 March 2024	-	-

Total 31 March 2023	15,70,356	4,150.14
Total 31 March 2024	1,65,51,438	18,960.96



C. Other equity (Refer note 19)

Particulars	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserve and Surplus				Total
		Securities premium	Retained earnings (Including Other Comprehensive Income)	Share based payment reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	
Opening balance as at 1 April 2022	2,148.85	45,716.53	(1,066.86)	-	-	46,798.52
Profit for the year	-	-	936.54	-	-	936.54
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-	3.86	-	-	3.86
Impact on account of conversion of CCD [Refer note 18 (f)]	(53.72)	99.15	(10.07)	-	-	35.36
Conversion of Series A, B and C OCRPS from partly paid up to fully paid up [Refer note 18 (o)]	-	2,223.94	-	-	-	2,223.94
Premium on issue of Series G CCPS [Refer note 18 (i)]	-	2,486.93	-	-	-	2,486.93
Impact on account of conversion of Series A CCPS [Refer note 18 (j)]	-	26.45	-	-	-	26.45
Share / debenture issue expenses	-	(116.83)	-	-	-	(116.83)
Impact of share based payments [Refer note 19.1]	-	-	-	271.41	-	271.41
Closing balance as at 31 March 2023	2,095.13	50,436.17	(136.53)	271.41	-	52,666.18
Profit for the year	-	-	4,090.32	-	-	4,090.32
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-	6.79	-	-	6.79
Impact on account of conversion of CCD [Refer notes 18 (f) and (r)]	(2,095.13)	3,897.62	(94.42)	-	-	1,708.07
Buyback of equity shares [Refer note 18 (n)]	-	(5,698.81)	-	-	28.53	(5,670.28)
Impact on account of conversion of Series A, B and C OCRPS [Refer note 18 (o)]	-	117.94	-	-	-	117.94
Impact of share based payments [Refer note 19.1]	-	-	-	286.26	-	286.26
Impact on cancellation of vested options [Refer note 19.1]	-	-	(89.70)	(47.49)	-	(137.19)
Transfer from share based payment reserve on exercise of stock option [Refer note 18 (k)]	-	445.86	-	(445.86)	-	-
Share issue expenses	-	(424.45)	-	-	-	(424.45)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2024	-	48,774.33	3,776.46	64.32	28.53	52,643.64

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

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

For Walker Chandlok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Rakesh R. Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.:109632



Place: Mumbai
Date : 20 August 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sunil Mathew
Chairperson and Managing Director
DIN: 06808369

Sujit Cherian
Chief financial officer
Membership No.:103589

Dheeraj Sharma
Company Secretary
Membership No. A21999



Place: Mumbai
Date : 20 August 2024

*(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)***1. Corporate information**

LEAP India Private Limited, ("the Company" or "LIPL") (CIN:U74900MH2013PTC245166) incorporated in India on 3 July 2013 as a Private Limited Company, is primarily engaged in the business of pooling of resources for providing customised and best in class services to automotive sector and Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) industry in the supply chain arena. The Company provides pooled services to various customers, which increases the efficiency of the supply chain with reusable packaging solutions.

The registered office of the Company is located at Office 302, 3rd Floor, Ruby Crescent Business Boulevard, Ashok Nagar, Kandivali East Mumbai - 400101.

The standalone financial statements ("the financial statements") of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2024, were authorised for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on 20 August 2024.

2. Material accounting policies:**2.1 Basis of preparation**

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies for all the periods presented in these financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India. Further, the financial statements have been prepared on historical cost convention except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at fair values and employee benefit plans which are measured using actuarial valuation as explained in relevant accounting policy, on accrual basis of accounting.

The statement of cash flow has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) statement of cash flows.

2.2 Operating cycle for current and non-current classification

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current, wherever applicable, as per the operating cycle of the Company as per the guidance set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

Operating cycle for the business activities of the Company is based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for sale and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as upto twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.3 Accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosure and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

2.4 Key accounting estimates and assumptions

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

a. Revenue recognition

Refer note 2.11

b. Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by the management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each reporting date.



*(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)***c. Deferred tax assets**

In assessing the realisability of deferred income tax assets, management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, management believes that the Company will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

d. Defined benefit obligations and compensated absences

The cost and present value of the gratuity obligation and compensated absences are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, attrition rate and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

e. Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease required significant judgement. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in non-cancellable period of a lease.

f. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and capital commitments

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as result of a past event and it is probable that the outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, it is disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Capital commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure, classified and disclosed as estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for.

g. Impairment of non financial assets:

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or class of assets exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. There is significant estimation uncertainty in determining recoverable value. Recoverable value is taken as higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell.

h. 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.

i. Employees stock option plan:

The Company recognizes expense relating to share based payment in net profit using fair value in accordance with Ind AS 102-Share Based Payment. The grant date fair value of options granted to employees is recognized as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. Equity settled share based compensation benefits are provided to employees under the employee stock option schemes/plans. The fair value of options granted under such schemes/plans is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity as "Share options outstanding account". The total amount to be recognised is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- including any market performance conditions (e.g., the entity's share price)
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (e.g. profitability, sales growth targets and an employee of the entity continuing over a specified time period) and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (e.g. the requirement for employees to hold shares for a specific period of time).

The total expenses are amortised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the service and non-market performance vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. In case vested options are forfeited / expires unexercised, the related balance standing to the credit of the "Share options outstanding account" is transferred to "Retained earnings".

2.5 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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



(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value

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

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

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

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

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

The Management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

2.6 Plant, property and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition including attributable interest and finance costs, if any, till the date of acquisition/ installation of the assets less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost of acquisition comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent expenditure relating to Property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other expenses on existing plant, property and equipment including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the Statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred. Expenses relating to major repairs which result in increase of life of the asset are capitalised.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.7 Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress, representing expenditure incurred in respect of assets under development and not ready for their intended use, are carried at cost. Cost includes related acquisition expenses, construction cost, related borrowing cost and other direct expenditure.

2.8 Intangible assets

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Intangible asset comprises of software which is acquired separately and is measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible asset is carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Costs incurred towards purchase of computer software are amortised using the straight-line method over a period based on management's estimate of useful lives of such software being 5 years, under the head Depreciation and amortization expense.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or

2.9 Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation is provided for property, plant and equipment so as to expense the cost less residual value over their estimated useful lives on a straight line method. Intangible assets are amortised from the date they are available for use, over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as mentioned below:

Class of asset	Useful life estimated by Management (years)
Computer and IT equipment	3
Furniture	5
Wooden pallets	15
Other than wooden pallets	3 to 7
Containers (FLC's and crates)	3 to 7
Utility boxes	3 to 7
Other pooling assets	3 to 15
Plant and other equipment	3 to 10
Forklift	8
Intangible assets	3 to 5
Leasehold improvement	3




(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 prescribes useful lives for property, plant and equipment and allows companies to use higher/ lower useful lives and residual values if such useful lives and residual values can be technically supported and justification for difference is disclosed in the financial statements. The management believes that the depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation/ amortisation on property plant and equipment has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated use of the asset on the basis of management's best estimation of getting economic benefits from those class of assets.

The Company uses its external technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for arriving at the economic life of an asset. The estimated useful life and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life/residual value is accounted on prospective basis.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Depreciation on additions is provided on a pro-rata basis, from the date on which asset is ready to use.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are accounted in the statement of profit and loss under Other income or Other expenses.

2.10 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

In the case of financial assets, not recorded at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL), financial assets other than trade receivable, are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

i. Financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in interest income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii. Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has classified its investments in mutual funds as Investments at FVTPL.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

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

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

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as expenses in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L.



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*(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)***Equity instruments and financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments which are issued for cash are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Equity instruments which are issued for consideration other than cash are recorded at fair value of the equity instrument.

Financial liabilitiesInitial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities except derivatives are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition

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

Compound financial instruments

Convertible instruments are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract. On issuance of the said instruments, the liability component is arrived by discounting the gross sum (including redemption premium, if any) at a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption. The remainder of the proceeds is recognised as equity component of compound financial instrument. This is recognised and included in shareholders' equity, net of income tax effects, and not subsequently re-measured.

Offsetting financial instruments

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

Equity investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost in the separate financial statements as permitted under Ind AS 27 "Separate Financial Statements".

2.11 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements. The revenue is recognized net of Goods and Service Tax (if any).

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of the Company's core products pallets is recognised when delivery has taken place and control of the goods has been transferred to the customer, and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations. The customer obtains control of the goods when the significant risks and rewards of products sold are transferred to the customer, and the Company has the present right to payment all of which occurs at the point the goods are delivered to and accepted by the customer, according to the specific delivery terms that have been agreed with the customer.

Rendering of services

Income from services rendered is recognised based on agreements/arrangements with the customers as the service is performed and there are no unfulfilled obligations. Revenue from property, plant and equipment given on lease to customers are recognised on per day rent, basis the terms of the agreement.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer, usually on delivery of the goods.

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Other income is recognised as and when due or received, whichever is earlier.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised at the time when the right to receive is established by the reporting date. When the right to receive the payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Unbilled revenue

Unbilled revenue represents amounts recognised based on services performed in advance of billing in accordance with contract terms.



*(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)***2.12 Foreign currency transactions and balances****(i) Initial recognition**

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

(ii) Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and non-monetary items which are carried at fair value denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined.

(iii) Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent it treated as an adjustment to borrowing costs.

2.13 Employee benefits**Short term employee benefits**

Short-term employee benefits such as salaries, wages, performance incentives etc. are recognised as expenses at the undiscounted amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period in which the related service is rendered. Expenses on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognised in the period in which

Defined contribution plan

Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as provident fund and employees' state insurance (ESIC) are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees' provident fund contribution is made to a government administered fund and charged as an expense to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The above benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company has no further obligations beyond the monthly contributions.

Defined benefit plan

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI). Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

Leave entitlement and compensated balances

Accumulated leave which is expected to be utilised within next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The leave entitlement obligation that is considered long term in nature, is measured based on an actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, on similar lines as gratuity. Short term leave benefit is measured on an undiscounted basis on the same lines as other Short term employee benefits. The leave entitlement obligation is an unfunded benefit at present.

2.14 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs relating to acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are added to the cost of such asset to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use. Other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of profit and loss in the period in which it is accrued. Any ancillary cost incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings are amortised over the period of such borrowings.

2.15 Inventories

Inventory of traded goods, consumables and stores and spares are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.

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

2.16 Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings (warehouse and office premises) and equipment. The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee:

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

The Company accounts for each separate lease component of a contract and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component by allocating all of contract consideration to the lease component.



*(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)***i) Right-of-use assets**

At the commencement date, the right of use assets is measured at cost. The cost includes an amount equal to the lease liabilities plus adjusted for the amount of prepaid or accrued lease payments. After the commencement date, the right of use assets is measured in accordance with the accounting policy for property, plant and equipment i.e. right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease term.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

iii) Lease term

At the commencement date, the Company determines the lease term which represents non-cancellable period of initial lease for which the asset is expected to be used, together with the periods covered by an option to extend or terminate the lease, if the Company is reasonably certain at the commencement date to exercise the extension or termination option.

In event of termination of lease, the remaining lease liability and the unamortised value of the right of use asset are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

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

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis which is more representative of the pattern of use of underlying asset.

Company as a lessor :

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases are included in fixed assets. Lease income on an operating lease is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on rendering of the service related to the hire of pallets and foldable large containers as per the agreement with customers. Costs, including depreciation, are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs such as legal costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

2.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (excluding OCI) for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a right issue, share split and reserve share splits (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) for the year as adjusted for dividend, interest and other changes to expense and income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

2.18 Taxes**Current tax**

Current tax is recognised based on the estimated tax liability computed after taking credit for allowances and exemptions in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. 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.

Income tax expense comprises of current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the period. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items 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.

Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is determined by applying the Balance Sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all deductible temporary differences between the financial statements' carrying amount of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax base. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates or tax rates that are substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognised in the period that includes the enactment date.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to reassess realisation.




(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, to the extent it would be available for set off against future current income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities. 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.

2.19 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the assets, net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

2.20 Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions (excluding gratuity and compensated absences) are determined based on management's estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. In case the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates.

2.21 Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and capital commitments

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company

The Company exercises judgement in determining if a particular matter is possible, probable or remote. The Company exercises judgement in measuring and recognizing provisions and the exposures to contingent liabilities related to pending litigation or other outstanding claims subject to negotiated settlement, mediation, government regulation, as well as other contingent liabilities. Judgement is necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and to quantify the possible range of the financial settlement.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, it is disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Capital Commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure, classified and disclosed as estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for

2.22 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the net amount of short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash (short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less) and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, cheques on hand and balances with banks. They are held for the purposes of meeting short-term cash commitments (rather than for investment or other purposes).

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

2.23 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker regularly monitors and reviews the operating results of the whole Company as one segment of "Pooling of resources". Thus, as defined in Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company's entire business falls under this one operational segment and hence the necessary information has already been disclosed in the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.24 Share issue expenses

Share issue expenses are charged off against available balance in the Securities premium reserve.

2.25 Exceptional Items

When an item of income or expense within profit or loss from ordinary activity is of such size, nature or incidence, that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the Company for the year, the nature and amount of such items is disclosed as exceptional items.

2.26 Recent accounting pronouncements - Standards issued but not made effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year ended 31 March 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

2.27 These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with amended Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013.

2.28 New and amended standards

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated 31 March 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company applied for the first-time these amendments.

(i) Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to Ind AS 8

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has also been clarified how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

(ii) Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to Ind AS 2

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their material accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.



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3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Pallets	Containers (FLC's and crates)	Utility boxes	Forklift	Computer and IT equipment	Other pooling assets	Furniture	Plant and other equipment	Leasehold improvement	Total
Gross block										
Balance as at 1 April 2022	71,384.00	4,175.06	1,364.68	129.53	154.41	461.99	135.00	256.14	218.75	78,279.56
Additions	11,718.19	480.01	-	56.43	67.40	113.36	73.06	100.93	47.46	12,656.84
Disposals / deletions	(1,479.58)	(143.67)	(107.68)	-	(30.68)	(6.05)	-	(4.78)	(21.24)	(1,793.68)
Impairment of assets (Refer note iii below)	(747.34)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(747.34)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	80,875.27	4,511.40	1,257.00	185.96	191.13	569.30	208.06	352.29	244.97	88,395.38
Additions	18,692.21	1,360.98	2,597.56	-	55.49	60.24	58.43	116.39	8.66	22,949.96
Disposals / deletions	(2,136.67)	(442.13)	(933.91)	-	(1.18)	(4.87)	(0.03)	(17.71)	-	(3,536.50)
Impairment of assets (Refer note iii below)	(2,770.68)	(562.73)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,333.41)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	94,660.13	4,867.52	2,920.65	185.96	245.44	624.67	266.46	450.97	253.63	1,04,475.43
Accumulated depreciation										
Balance as at 1 April 2022	6,852.32	1,878.97	360.43	11.95	88.79	194.76	26.29	121.51	121.13	9,656.15
Depreciation charge for the year	3,971.58	478.25	145.70	21.14	45.15	52.78	29.86	67.79	63.64	4,875.89
Reversal on disposal of assets	(456.54)	(112.43)	(32.63)	-	(30.68)	(5.14)	-	(4.02)	(16.42)	(657.86)
Impairment of assets (Refer note iii below)	(326.56)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(326.56)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	10,040.80	2,244.79	473.50	33.09	103.26	242.40	56.15	185.28	168.35	13,547.62
Depreciation charge for the year	4,654.78	531.56	212.61	23.44	53.36	53.44	44.18	80.55	49.35	5,703.27
Reversal on disposal of assets	(660.09)	(347.02)	(386.18)	-	(0.61)	(4.06)	-	(15.53)	-	(1,413.49)
Impairment of assets (Refer note iii below)	(786.50)	(382.23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,168.73)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	13,248.99	2,047.10	299.93	56.53	156.01	291.78	100.33	250.30	217.70	16,668.67
Net block										
Balance as at 31 March 2023	70,834.47	2,266.61	783.50	152.87	87.87	326.90	151.91	167.01	76.62	74,847.76
Balance as at 31 March 2024	81,411.14	2,820.42	2,620.72	129.43	89.43	332.89	166.13	200.67	35.93	87,806.76

Note (i) : Refer note 20 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security against borrowings of the Company.

Note (ii) : Refer note 39(a) for disclosure of contractual commitment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

Note (iii) : During the year, the Company has impaired certain pallets and containers as no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.



LEAP India Private Limited

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

3 (a) Capital work in progress

Opening balance

Add: Additions during the year

Less: Capitalisations during the year

Closing balance

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening balance	4.93	-
Add: Additions during the year	146.03	4.93
Less: Capitalisations during the year	(4.93)	-
Closing balance	146.03	4.93

Ageing of Capital work in progress

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of			Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-	-	-
Project in progress	4.93	-	-	4.93
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	4.93	-	-	4.93
Project in progress	146.03	-	-	146.03
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	146.03	-	-	146.03

As at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023, there were no projects, the completion of which was overdue or exceeded cost compared to original plan.



4 Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer software	Total
Gross block		
Balance as at 1 April 2022	133.49	133.49
Additions	47.15	47.15
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	180.64	180.64
Additions	23.56	23.56
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	204.20	204.20
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at 1 April 2022	66.27	66.27
Amortisation charge	35.09	35.09
Reversal on disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	101.36	101.36
Amortisation charge	38.58	38.58
Reversal on disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	139.94	139.94
Net block		
Balance as at 31 March 2023	79.28	79.28
Balance as at 31 March 2024	64.26	64.26

Note (i) Refer note 20 for information on intangible assets pledged as security against borrowings of the Company.

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5 Investments (non-current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Investment in subsidiary (measured at cost)				
Investment in equity instrument				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each (fully paid up) (unquoted)				
Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited	7,33,270	749.81	7,33,270	749.81
Total		749.81		749.81
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	-	-	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	-	-	-
Aggregate amount of un-quoted investments	-	749.81	-	749.81
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-	-	-
Total		749.81		749.81

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Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
6 Loans (non-current) (Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Loans		
- employees	-	5.36
- subsidiary (Refer note 40)	8,172.53	5,299.07
Total	8,172.53	5,304.43
6.1 Break-up of security details		
Loans considered good - secured	-	-
Loans considered good - unsecured	8,172.53	5,304.43
Loans which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loans - credit impaired - unsecured	-	-
Total	8,172.53	5,304.43
6.2 Loans due from private company in which director of the Company is a director Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited (Refer note 6.3 below)	8,172.53	5,299.07
	8,172.53	5,299.07
6.3 Loan given to Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited is repayable on demand bearing an interest rate of 9% per annum for the purpose of use in strategic operations. The Company has provided a comfort to this subsidiary that it shall not demand back the loan including interest within the next 1 year as a result of which the said loan has been classified as non-current.		
6.4 Particulars of loans to promoters, key managerial personnel and related parties	Outstanding amounts (₹ lakhs) % to total loans	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Amount receivable on demand - related parties	8,172.53	5,299.07
	100%	99.90%
7 Other non-current financial assets	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deposits with banks having maturity period of more than twelve months [^]	671.10	2,142.45
Security deposits	306.09	269.32
Total	977.19	2,411.77
[^] held as lien amounting to ₹ 663.08 lakhs (31 March 2023 : ₹ 2,124.07 lakhs) against credit facilities		
8 Income tax assets		
Advance income tax (net)	393.34	392.99
Total	393.34	392.99
i. The following table provides the details of income tax assets and liabilities:		
a) Income tax assets	393.34	392.99
b) Income tax liabilities	-	-
Net income tax assets	393.34	392.99
ii. The gross movement in the current income tax assets (net):		
Net current income tax assets at the beginning	392.99	564.29
Income tax paid	549.58	661.31
Refund received	(549.23)	(832.61)
Net current income tax assets at the end	393.34	392.99
iii. A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit / (loss) before income taxes is as below:		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	1,279.09	-
Total income tax expense	1,279.09	-
Profit before income tax	5,369.41	-
Applicable income tax rate	25.17%	-
Computed expected tax expense/ (credit)	1,351.37	-
Expenses disallowed	7.68	-
Others	(79.96)	-
Income tax expense charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss	1,279.09	-



iv. Movement in deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	(Charged) / credited in Profit and loss	(Charged) / credited to other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2023
Unabsorbed depreciation and brought forward losses	3,613.47	869.36	-	4,482.83
Provision for employee benefits	81.76	(6.97)	-	74.79
Provision for expected credit loss	77.19	113.57	-	190.76
Temporary differences between right of use assets and lease liabilities	41.73	1.52	-	43.25
Temporary differences between book and tax balance of property, plant and equipment	(3,814.15)	(977.48)	-	(4,791.63)
Total	-	-	-	-

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	(Charged) / credited in Profit and loss	(Charged) / credited to other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2024
Unabsorbed depreciation and brought forward losses	4,482.83	(670.17)	-	3,812.66
Provision for employee benefits	74.79	(25.29)	(2.28)	47.22
Provision for expected credit loss	190.76	46.35	-	237.11
Fair value of investment	-	(45.31)	-	(45.31)
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	-	(48.67)	-	(48.67)
Temporary differences between right of use assets and lease liabilities	43.25	39.19	-	82.44
Timing difference on tangible and intangible assets depreciation and amortisation	(4,791.63)	(575.19)	-	(5,366.82)
Total	-	(1,279.09)	(2.28)	(1,281.37)

9 Other non-current assets

Unsecured, considered good

Capital advances	14.49	58.80
Prepaid expenses	10.05	9.89
Balance with government authorities	50.95	42.51

Unsecured, considered doubtful

Capital advances	-	9.07
Less : impairment allowance	-	(9.07)
Total	75.49	111.20

10 Inventories

Stock-in-trade (trading goods) - At cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower

Pallets	0.33	2.63
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Consumables, stores and spares

Lumbers	1,139.89	1,375.17
Consumable - others	205.09	287.60
Total	1,345.31	1,665.40

11 Investments (current)

Investments in mutual funds measured at fair value through profit and loss

	5,180.02	-
Total	5,180.02	-

Other disclosures for current investments:

- Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	-
- Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	-
- Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	5,180.02	-
- Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

11.1 Refer note 42 for price risk.

11.2 During the year, the Company has pledged its investments in mutual funds in favour of the lenders of the subsidiary company as a part of the financing agreement for facilities taken by the subsidiary company amounting to ₹ 5,180.02 lakhs (31 March 2023 : Nil) (Refer note 40)

12 Trade receivables

Trade receivables considered doubtful	14,211.39	8,365.20
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	(942.11)	(870.15)
Total	13,269.28	7,495.05

12.1 Break-up of security details

Trade receivables considered good - secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	13,269.28	7,495.05
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	942.11	870.15
Total	14,211.39	8,365.20
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	(942.11)	(870.15)
Total	13,269.28	7,495.05



12.2 Ageing of trade receivables

As at 31 March 2024	Outstanding from the due date of payment							Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered	905.76	4,598.95	6,807.55	957.02	-	-	-	13,269.28
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	182.48	0.35	26.76	2.74	212.33
Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	2.58	73.40	13.46	85.40	382.47	172.47	729.78
Total	905.76	4,601.53	6,880.95	1,152.96	85.75	409.23	175.21	14,211.39
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables								942.11
Total								13,269.28

As at 31 March 2023	Outstanding from the due date of payment							Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered	356.28	4,124.07	2,831.82	182.88	-	-	-	7,495.05
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	39.79	42.97	9.23	-	91.99
Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	36.20	87.80	406.30	225.81	22.05	778.16
Total	356.28	4,124.07	2,868.02	310.47	449.27	235.04	22.05	8,365.20
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables								870.15
Total								7,495.05

12.3 Movement in unbilled receivable

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance as at beginning of the year	356.28	521.15
Less: Billed during the year	(209.69)	(521.15)
Add: Revenue recognised during the year	759.17	356.28
Balance as at end of the year	905.76	356.28

12.4 Receivable from private company in which the director of the Company is a director

Name of company	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited (Refer note 40)	505.58	115.39

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	523.58	551.43
Total	523.58	551.43

14 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months [^]	463.02	208.00
Total	463.02	208.00

[^] held as lien amounting to ₹ 452.42 lakhs (31 March 2023 : ₹ 208.00 lakhs) against credit facilities

15 Loans (current)

(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Loans		
- employees	17.19	9.93
- subsidiary (Refer note 40)	-	329.73
Total	17.19	339.66

15.1 Break-up of security details

Loans considered good - secured	-	-
Loans considered good - unsecured	17.19	339.66
Loans which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loans - credit impaired - unsecured	-	-
Total	17.19	339.66

15.2 Loans due from private company in which director of the Company is a director

Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited (Refer note 15.3 below)	-	329.73
	-	329.73

15.3 Loan given to Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited is repayable on demand bearing an interest rate of 9% per annum for the purpose of use in working capital requirements repayable on demand.



	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
16 Other current financial assets		
Security deposits	67.20	-
Insurance claims receivable	34.42	52.34
Total	101.62	52.34
17 Other current assets		
Unsecured, considered good		
Advances to suppliers (Refer note 40)	119.49	48.05
Prepaid expenses	46.57	56.43
Balance with government authorities	5,504.09	5,173.62
Total	5,670.15	5,278.10

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18 Equity Share capital

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
(a) Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each	13,14,49,000	1,314.49	13,14,49,000	1,314.49
0.0001% Preference Shares of ₹ 1,000 each	4,23,061	4,230.61	4,23,061	4,230.61
0.0001% Preference Shares of ₹ 1 each [Refer note 18 (h)]	11,57,171	11.57	11,57,171	11.57
0.0001% Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each [Refer note 18 (j)]	1,50,00,000	15,000.00	-	-
Total	14,80,29,232	20,556.67	13,30,29,232	5,556.67
(b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity share capital				
Equity Shares of ₹ 1 each	2,72,76,076	272.76	2,07,97,880	207.98
	2,72,76,076	272.76	2,07,97,880	207.98
Instruments entirely equity in nature				
Preference share capital				
0.0001% Series A Participating Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference shares ("CCPS") of ₹ 1,000	57,750	577.50	57,750	577.50
0.0001% Series A1 CCPS of ₹ 1,000 each	32,047	320.47	32,047	320.47
0.0001% Series B CCPS of ₹ 1,000 each	94,659	946.59	94,659	946.59
0.0001% Series C CCPS of ₹ 1,000 each	17,869	178.69	17,869	178.69
0.0001% Series C1 CCPS of ₹ 1,000 each	24,790	247.90	24,790	247.90
0.0001% Series C2 CCPS of ₹ 1,000 each	55,842	558.42	55,842	558.42
0.0001% Series D CCPS of ₹ 1,000 each	15,090	150.90	15,090	150.90
0.0001% Series E CCPS of ₹ 1,000 each	4,695	46.95	4,695	46.95
0.0001% Series F CCPS of ₹ 1,000 each	88,803	888.03	88,803	888.03
0.0001% Series F1 CCPS of ₹ 1,000 each	3,395	33.95	3,395	33.95
0.0001% Series G CCPS of ₹ 1 each	11,56,498	11.56	11,56,498	11.56
0.0001% Series H CCPS of ₹ 100 each	1,50,00,000	15,000.00	-	-
0.0001% Series A OCRPS of ₹ 1,000 each	-	-	4,174	41.74
0.0001% Series B OCRPS of ₹ 1,000 each	-	-	5,258	52.58
0.0001% Series C OCRPS of ₹ 1,000 each	-	-	5,311	53.11
Series E CCD				
0.0001% CCD of ₹ 1,000 each	-	-	4,175	41.75
	1,65,51,438	18,960.96	15,70,356	4,150.14

i) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Equity shares

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Balance as at the beginning of the year	2,07,97,880	207.98	2,00,24,000	200.24
Add: Conversion of Series A CCPS. [Refer note 18 (g)]	-	-	6,61,200	6.61
Add: Equity shares issued on exercise of ESOP. [Refer note 18 (k)]	8,70,815	8.71	-	-
Add: Conversion of Series A, B and C OCRPS. [Refer note 18 (o)]	29,48,600	29.49	-	-
Add: Conversion of 13% CCD [Refer note 18 (f)]	43,94,520	43.94	1,12,680	1.13
Add: Conversion of 0.0001% CCD into equity shares. [Refer note 18 (m)]	11,16,800	11.17	-	-
Less: Buyback of equity shares. [Refer note 18 (n)]	(28,52,539)	(28.53)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	2,72,76,076	272.76	2,07,97,880	207.98

ii) Reconciliation of preference shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

0.0001% Series A CCPS

Balance at the beginning of the year	57,750	577.50	61,056	610.56
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Conversion to equity shares [Refer note 18 (g)]	-	-	(3,306)	(33.06)
Balance at the end of the year	57,750	577.50	57,750	577.50

0.0001% Series A1 CCPS

Balance at the beginning of the year	32,047	320.47	32,047	320.47
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	32,047	320.47	32,047	320.47

0.0001% Series B CCPS

Balance at the beginning of the year	94,659	946.59	94,659	946.59
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	94,659	946.59	94,659	946.59

0.0001% Series C CCPS

Balance at the beginning of the year	17,869	178.69	17,869	178.69
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	17,869	178.69	17,869	178.69

0.0001% Series C1 CCPS

Balance at the beginning of the year	24,790	247.90	24,790	247.90
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	24,790	247.90	24,790	247.90

0.0001% Series C2 CCPS

Balance at the beginning of the year	55,842	558.42	55,842	558.42
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-




(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

Balance at the end of the year	55,842	558.42	55,842	558.42
0.0001% Series D CCPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	15,090	150.90	15,090	150.90
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	15,090	150.90	15,090	150.90
0.0001% Series E CCPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,695	46.95	4,695	46.95
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	4,695	46.95	4,695	46.95
0.0001% Series F CCPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	88,803	888.03	88,803	888.03
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	88,803	888.03	88,803	888.03
0.0001% Series F1 CCPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,395	33.95	3,395	33.95
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	3,395	33.95	3,395	33.95
0.0001% Series G CCPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	11,56,498	11.56	-	-
Add: Issued during the year [Refer note 18 (i)]	-	-	11,56,498	11.56
Balance at the end of the year	11,56,498	11.56	11,56,498	11.56
0.001% Series H CCPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Add: Issued during the year [Refer note 18 (j)]	1,50,00,000	15,000.00	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,50,00,000	15,000.00	-	-
0.0001% Series A OCRPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,174	41.74	4,174	13.44
Add: Call made during the year	-	-	-	28.30
Less: Conversion to equity shares [Refer note 18 (o)]	4,174	41.74	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	4,174	41.74
0.0001% Series B OCRPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,258	52.58	5,258	16.93
Add: Call made during the year	-	-	-	35.65
Less: Conversion to equity shares [Refer note 18 (o)]	5,258	52.58	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	5,258	52.58
0.0001% Series C OCRPS				
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,311	53.11	5,311	17.10
Add: Call made during the year	-	-	-	36.01
Less: Conversion to equity shares [Refer note 18 (o)]	5,311	53.11	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	5,311	53.11

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

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each				
Mr. Sunu Mathew	2,07,57,261	76.10%	2,06,61,200	99.34%
Vertical Holdings II PTE Limited [Refer note 18 (j)]	65,15,551	23.90%	-	0.00%

(d) Shareholders holding more than 5% of the preference shares in the Company

Series A CCPS				
Mayfield India II, Ltd	-	-	5,040	8.73%
Schroder AdvEq Asia Mauritius VII Limited	-	-	52,710	91.27%
Vertical Holdings II PTE Limited [Refer note 18 (j)]	57,750	100.00%	-	0.00%
Series A1 CCPS				
Mayfield India II, Ltd.	-	-	24,463	76.33%
Mr. Rishabh Mariwala	-	-	7,339	22.90%
Vertical Holdings II PTE Limited [Refer note 18 (j)]	32,047	100.00%	-	-



(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

Series B CCPS				
Mayfield India II, Ltd.	-	-	19,835	20.95%
IIFL India Private Equity Fund	-	-	33,456	35.34%
IIFL Seed Ventures Fund – Series 2	-	-	20,901	22.08%
Sargam Retails Private Limited	-	-	10,732	11.34%
Vertical Holdings II PTE Limited [Refer note 18 (j)]	94,659	100.00%	-	-
Series C CCPS				
Mayfield India II, Ltd.	-	-	5,584	31.25%
Sixth Sense India Opportunities I	-	-	5,584	31.25%
IndiaNivesh Venture Capital Fund	-	-	5,584	31.25%
TCI Ventures Limited	-	-	1,117	6.25%
Vertical Holdings II PTE Limited [Refer note 18 (j)]	17,869	100.00%	-	-
Series C1 CCPS				
Sixth Sense India Opportunities II	-	-	12,284	49.55%
Mr. Sanjay Raghunath	-	-	6,204	25.03%
Mr. Rishabh Marivala	-	-	2,792	11.26%
Vertical Holdings II PTE Limited [Refer note 18 (j)]	24,554	99.05%	-	-
Series C2 CCPS				
TVS Shriram Growth Fund 3	-	-	55,842	100.00%
Vertical Holdings II PTE Limited [Refer note 18 (j)]	55,842	100.00%	-	-
Series D CCPS				
Sargam Retails Private Limited	-	-	9,554	63.31%
North Haven India Infrastructure Fund	-	-	5,536	36.69%
Vertical Holdings II PTE Limited [Refer note 18 (j)]	15,090	100.00%	-	-
Series E CCPS				
Sixth Sense India Opportunities II	-	-	1,565	33.33%
Mayfield India Ltd, II	-	-	1,565	33.33%
TVS Shriram Growth Fund III	-	-	1,565	33.34%
Vertical Holdings II PTE Limited [Refer note 18 (j)]	4,695	100.00%	-	-
Series F CCPS				
North Haven India Infrastructure Fund	-	-	88,803	100.00%
Vertical Holdings II PTE Limited [Refer note 18 (j)]	88,803	100.00%	-	-
Series F1 CCPS				
TVS Shriram Growth Fund III	-	-	3,395	100.00%
Vertical Holdings II PTE Limited [Refer note 18 (j)]	3,395	100.00%	-	-
Series G CCPS				
Mr. Suresh Kumar Sood	11,56,498	100.00%	11,56,498	100.00%
Series H CCPS				
Vertical Holdings II PTE Limited [Refer note 18 (j)]	1,49,90,962	100.00%	-	-
Series A OCRPS				
Mr. Sunu Mathew [Refer note 18 (o)]	-	-	4,174	100.00%
Series B OCRPS				
Mr. Sunu Mathew [Refer note 18 (o)]	-	-	5,258	100.00%
Series C OCRPS				
Mr. Sunu Mathew [Refer note 18 (o)]	-	-	5,311	100.00%

Notes :

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

(e) Rights, preference and restrictions attached to each class of shares**(i) Equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1 per share (31 March 2023 : ₹ 1 per share). Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(ii) CCPS

In the event of liquidation of the company, the preference shareholders are entitled to the same economic rights as the equity shares of the Company, however, in priority to the economic rights attached to the equity shares of the company. Each shareholder will be entitled to a dividend of 0.0001% (0.001% in series H) in preference of equity shares, with cumulative dividend for all the Series. Dividend will be paid as and when it is declared and paid on equity shares.



(iii) Conversion terms

A Series :

- 1) Each preference share of Series A CCPS will automatically convert into equity shares upon occurrence of earlier of the following events :
 - i. 19 years and 11 months from first / second / third / fourth completion dates.
 - ii. Immediately prior to the closing of the Qualified IPO.
 - iii. At the option of the holder of the Series A Preference Share at any time and from time to time.
- 2) Each Series A CCPS will be convertible, without the payment of any additional consideration by the holder thereof at the option of the holder thereof at any time and from time to time, into the number of fully paid equity shares determined by dividing the initial purchase price by the conversion price in effect at that time of conversion.

A1 Series :

- 1) Any holder of the Series A1 CCPS will have right to convert the Series A1 CCPS into equity shares at the earlier of :
 - i. Immediately prior to listing of the Shares of the Company on a stock exchange.
 - ii. At the expiry of 19 years and 11 months from the date of issue of Series A1 CCPS.
 - iii. At any time at the option of the holder of the Series A1 CCPS.
- 2) Each series A1 CCPS shall convert into such number of equity shares whose valuation shall be derived at discount of 2% per month, on a per day pro rata basis, if the qualified funding of B Series get completed within 12 months from date of first tranche, provided the conversion price does not exceed the price per share of the Company calculated basis a pre money valuation of the Company of ₹ 12,500 lakhs on a fully diluted basis.
In the event the Company does not complete a Qualified Series B funding within 12 months from first tranche closing date, then the Series A1 conversion price shall be calculated basis pre money valuation of the Company of ₹ 10,000 lakhs on a fully diluted basis.
If required by applicable law at the time of conversion, the series A1 conversion price shall not be lower than fair market value of the Company on the date of issuance of Series A1.

B Series :

- 1) Each holder of the Series B CCPS shall compulsorily convert the Series B CCPS held by it in whole or part into equity shares upon occurrence of the following events:
 - i. Within the latest time permitted under applicable law or prior to undertaking the listing of equity shares of the Company pursuant to a qualified IPO, whichever is earlier.
 - ii. At the expiry of 19 years and 11 months from the date of issue of Series B CCPS.
 - iii. At any time at the option of the holder of Series B CCPS
- 2) Each Series B CCPS shall convert into such number of equity shares which shall be initially in the ratio of 1:200 which shall be adjusted for anti dilution, if any or to provide for any additional equity shares that each holder of Series B CCPS may require in order to fully derive the benefit as required for liquidity preference mutually agreed between all investors.

C Series :

- 1) Each holder of the Series C CCPS shall compulsorily convert the Series C CCPS held by it in whole or part into equity shares upon occurrence of the following events:
 - i. Within the latest time permitted under applicable law or prior to undertaking the listing of equity shares of the Company pursuant to a qualified IPO, whichever is earlier.
 - ii. At the expiry of 19 years and 11 months from the date of issue of Series C CCPS.
 - iii. At any time at the option of the holder of Series C CCPS.
- 2) Each Series C CCPS shall convert into such number of equity shares which shall be initially in the ratio of 1:201.18 except for 1 shareholder wherein the conversion ratio is 1:200, which shall be adjusted for anti dilution, if any or to provide for any additional equity shares that each holder of Series C CCPS may require in order to fully derive the benefit as required for liquidity preference mutually agreed between all investors.

C1 Series :

- 1) Each holder of the Series C1 CCPS shall compulsorily convert the Series C1 CCPS held by it in whole or part into equity shares upon occurrence of the following events:
 - i. Within the latest time permitted under applicable law or prior to undertaking the listing of equity shares of the Company pursuant to a qualified IPO, whichever is earlier.
 - ii. At the expiry of 19 years and 11 months from the date of issue of Series C1 CCPS.
 - iii. At any time at the option of each Dynamic Series C1 Investor (it being clarified that if the conversion is at the option of a Dynamic Series C1 Investor, it may choose to convert its Series C1 CCPS either in whole or in part).
- 2) Each Series C1 CCPS shall convert into such number of equity shares which shall be initially in the ratio of 1:200 except for three shareholders wherein the conversion ratio is 1:222.21, or to provide for any additional equity shares that each static Series C1 CCPS Investor may require in order to fully derive the benefit of voting rights assigned to such shares.

C2 Series :

- 1) Each holder of the Series C1 CCPS shall compulsorily convert the Series C1 CCPS held by it in whole or part into equity shares upon occurrence of the following events:
 - i. Within the latest time permitted under applicable law or prior to undertaking the listing of equity shares of the Company pursuant to a qualified IPO, whichever is earlier.
 - ii. At the expiry of 19 years and 11 months from the date of issue of Series C2 CCPS.
 - iii. At any time at the option of each Dynamic Series C2 Investor (it being clarified that if the conversion is at the option of a Dynamic Series C2 Investor, it may choose to convert its Series C2 CCPS either in whole or in part).
- 2) Each Series C2 CCPS shall convert into such number of equity shares which shall be initially in the ratio of 1:200 or to provide for any additional equity shares that each static Series C2 CCPS Investor may require in order to fully derive the benefit of voting rights assigned to such shares.

D Series :

- 1) Each holder of the Series D CCPS shall compulsorily convert the Series D CCPS held by it in whole or part into equity shares upon occurrence of the following events:
 - i. Within the latest time permitted under applicable law or prior to undertaking the listing of equity shares of the Company pursuant to a Qualified IPO, whichever is earlier.
 - ii. At the expiry of 19 years and 11 months from the date of issue of Series D CCPS.
 - iii. At any time at the option of each Dynamic Series D Investor (it being clarified that if the conversion is at the option of a Dynamic Series D Investor, it may choose to convert its Series D CCPS either in whole or in part).
- 2) Each Series D CCPS shall convert into such number of equity shares which shall be initially in the ratio of 1:201.77 or to provide for any additional equity shares that each static Series D CCPS Investor may require in order to fully derive the benefit of voting rights assigned to such shares.

E Series :

- 1) Each holder of the Series E CCPS shall compulsorily convert the Series E CCPS held by it in whole or part into equity shares upon occurrence of the following events:
 - i. Within the latest time permitted under applicable law or prior to undertaking the listing of equity shares of the Company pursuant to a Qualified IPO, whichever is earlier.
 - ii. At the expiry of 19 years and 11 months from the date of issue of Series E CCPS.
 - iii. At any time at the option of each Dynamic Series E Investor (it being clarified that if the conversion is at the option of a Dynamic Series E Investor, it may choose to convert its Series E CCPS either in whole or in part).
- 2) Each Series E CCPS shall convert into such number of equity shares which shall be initially in the ratio of 1:267.48 or to provide for any additional equity shares that each static Series E CCPS Investor may require in order to fully derive the benefit of voting rights assigned to such shares.

F Series :

- 1) Each holder of the Series F CCPS shall compulsorily convert the Series F CCPS held by it in whole or part into equity shares upon occurrence of the following events:
 - i. Within the latest time permitted under applicable law or prior to undertaking the listing of equity shares of the Company pursuant to a Qualified IPO, whichever is earlier.
 - ii. At the expiry of 19 years and 11 months from the date of issue of Series F CCPS.
 - iii. At any time at the option of the holders of Series F CCPS (it being clarified that if the conversion is at the option of a holder of Series F CCPS, it may choose to convert its Series F CCPS either in whole or in part).



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- 2) Each Series F CCPS shall convert into such number of equity shares which shall be initially in the ratio of 1:200 or to provide for any additional equity shares that each static Series F CCPS Investor may require in order to fully derive the benefit of voting rights assigned to such shares.

Pursuant to Shareholders agreement entered with reference to issuance of Series F CCPS dated 31 December 2020, the agreement shall supersede and entirely replace the Earlier Share Holders Agreement (SHA) (as supplemented by the SHA First Addendum, SHA Second Addendum) and shall be the sole agreement recording the rights and obligations agreed to between the Parties and other Shareholders in respect of the management and control of the affairs of the Company, transfer restriction on securities and certain rights and obligations, interse, with effect from the Completion Date, in accordance with the terms and conditions set out herein.

F1 Series :

- 1) Each holder of the Series F1 CCPS shall compulsorily convert the Series F1 CCPS held by it in whole or part into equity shares upon occurrence of the following events:
- Within the latest time permitted under applicable law or prior to undertaking the listing of equity shares of the Company pursuant to a Qualified IPO, whichever is earlier.
 - At the expiry of 19 years and 11 months from the date of issue of Series F1 CCPS.
 - At any time at the option of the holders of Series F1 CCPS (it being clarified that if the conversion is at the option of a holder of Series F1 CCPS, it may choose to convert its Series F1 CCPS either in whole or in part).
- 2) Each Series F1 CCPS shall convert into such number of equity shares which shall be initially in the ratio of 1:200 or to provide for any additional equity shares that each static Series F1 CCPS Investor may require in order to fully derive the benefit of voting rights assigned to such shares.

G Series :

- 1) Holder of the Series G CCPS shall compulsorily convert the Series G CCPS held by it in whole or part into equity shares upon occurrence of the following events:
- Within the latest time permitted under applicable law or prior to undertaking the listing of equity shares of the Company pursuant to a Qualified IPO, whichever is earlier.
 - At the expiry of 19 years and 11 months from the date of issue of Series G CCPS.
 - At any time at the option of the holders of Series F1 CCPS (it being clarified that if the conversion is at the option of a holder of Series F1 CCPS, it may choose to convert its Series G CCPS either in whole or in part).
- 2) Each Series G CCPS shall convert into such number of equity shares which shall be initially in the ratio of 1:1.

H Series :

Holder of the Series H CCPS shall compulsorily convert the Series H CCPS held by it in whole or part into equity shares upon occurrence of the following events:

- As may be mutually agreed in writing between the Company, Investor 1 and Investor 2 but not later than the maximum time limit permitted under Applicable Laws i.e. 14 September 2023; or
- Prior to the Conversion Date, at the option of the holder of the Series H CCPS (in each case, such date the "Conversion Date"), into Equity Shares each with voting and economic rights at par with all other Equity Shares as on the Conversion Date.

Each Series H CCPS shall convert into such number of equity shares which shall be initially in the ratio of 1:0.5005409 or any lesser number of equity shares that may be required as per the conversion ratio in terms of issue of Series H CCPS.

Series A OCRPS :

- 1) Each holder of the Series A OCRPS shall compulsorily convert the Series A OCRPS held by it in whole or part into equity shares upon occurrence of the following events:
- Within the latest time permitted under applicable law or prior to undertaking the listing of equity shares of the Company pursuant to a Qualified IPO, whichever is earlier.
 - At the expiry of 19 years and 11 months from the date of issue of Series A OCRPS.
 - At any time at the option of the holders of Series A OCRPS (it being clarified that if the conversion is at the option of a holder of Series A OCRPS, it may choose to convert its Series A OCRPS either in whole or in part).
- 2) Each Series A OCRPS shall convert into such number of equity shares which shall be initially in the ratio of 1:200 or to provide for any additional equity shares that each static Series A OCRPS Investor may require in order to fully derive the benefit of voting rights assigned to such shares.

Series B OCRPS :

- 1) Each holder of the Series B OCRPS shall compulsorily convert the Series B OCRPS held by it in whole or part into equity shares upon occurrence of the following events:
- Within the latest time permitted under applicable law or prior to undertaking the listing of equity shares of the Company pursuant to a Qualified IPO, whichever is earlier.
 - At the expiry of 19 years and 11 months from the date of issue of Series B OCRPS.
 - At any time at the option of the holders of Series B OCRPS (it being clarified that if the conversion is at the option of a holder of Series B OCRPS, it may choose to convert its Series B OCRPS either in whole or in part).
- 2) Each Series B OCRPS shall convert into such number of equity shares which shall be initially in the ratio of 1:200 or to provide for any additional equity shares that each static Series A OCRPS Investor may require in order to fully derive the benefit of voting rights assigned to such shares.

Series C OCRPS :

- 1) Each holder of the Series C OCRPS shall compulsorily convert the Series C OCRPS held by it in whole or part into equity shares upon occurrence of the following events :
- Within the latest time permitted under applicable law or prior to undertaking the listing of equity shares of the Company pursuant to a Qualified IPO, whichever is earlier.
 - At the expiry of 19 years and 11 months from the date of issue of Series C OCRPS.
 - At any time at the option of the holders of Series C OCRPS (it being clarified that if the conversion is at the option of a holder of Series C OCRPS, it may choose to convert its Series C OCRPS either in whole or in part).
- 2) Each Series C OCRPS shall convert into such number of equity shares which shall be initially in the ratio of 1:200 or to provide for any additional equity shares that each static Series A OCRPS Investor may require in order to fully derive the benefit of voting rights assigned to such shares.

Series E CCD:

- 1) The Company has issued Series E CCD with a face value of ₹ 1,000 and at a premium of ₹ 22,952 each and will be compulsorily convertible into equity shares of the Company upon the occurrence of any of the following events:
- Within the latest time permitted under applicable law or prior to undertaking the listing of equity shares of the Company pursuant to a Qualified IPO, whichever is earlier.
 - At the expiry of 9 years and 11 months from the date of issue of such Series E CCD.
 - At any time at the option of the individual investor, it may choose to convert its Series E CCD either in whole or in part.
- 2) Each Series E CCD shall convert into such number of equity shares which shall be initially in the ratio of 1:1 or to provide for any additional equity shares that the investor may require in order to fully derive the benefit of voting rights assigned to such shares.
- (f) Pursuant to the approval of the Board of Directors at their meeting dated 9 September 2023, the Company has converted 390 (31 March 2023: 10) 13% CCD, of ₹ 1,000,000 each into 4,394,520 equity shares (31 March 2023: 112,680) of ₹ 1 each. Accordingly, on conversion the corresponding liability component has been derecognized and transferred to equity.
- Further, during the previous year, the coupon payments were modified for such CCDs from 8% to 13% and necessary impact for such modification has been accounted under finance cost.
- (g) Pursuant to approval of the Board of Directors at their meeting dated 25 July 2022, 3,306 Series A CCPS of ₹ 1,000 each were converted into 661,200 equity shares of ₹ 1 each.
- (h) Pursuant to approval of the shareholders at Extra-Ordinary General meeting ("EGM") dated 17 January 2023, the Company has reclassified its authorised share capital by increasing 1,157,171, 0.0001% Preference Share Capital of face value of ₹ 1 each by ₹ 11.57 lakhs and reducing the equity share capital of face value of ₹ 1 each by the same amount.
- (i) Pursuant to the resolution approved by the Board of Directors through circular on 23 February 2023, the Company has issued 1,156,498 Series G 0.0001% CCPS of ₹ 1 each at a premium of ₹



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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

- (j) Pursuant to approval of the shareholders at their EGM dated 28 July 2023, the Company has increased its authorised share capital by ₹ 15,000 lakhs to accommodate issue of 15,000,000 Series H CCPS of ₹ 100 each.
- On 15 September 2023, pursuant to the share subscription and purchase agreement dated 2 August 2023 as amended by agreement dated 17 August 2023, the Company has allotted 14,990,962 and 9,038 Series H CCPS of ₹ 100 each at par by way of private placement to Vertical Holdings II Pte. Ltd and KIA EBT Scheme 3, respectively.
- Further, pursuant to the respective agreements entered with the previous shareholders, Vertical Holdings II Pte. Ltd and KIA EBT Scheme 3 have acquired 6,515,551 and 3,264 equity shares of ₹ 1 each from the previous shareholders. Also, pursuant to above agreements, Vertical Holdings II Pte. Ltd has acquired all the CCPS Series A, A-1, B, C, C-1, C-2, D, E, F and F-1 of the Company from the previous shareholders.
- (k) During the current year, the Company has issued 870,815 equity shares of face value of ₹ 1 each issued at par, pursuant to exercise of Employee Stock Option Schemes by the holders.
- (l) Pursuant to the resolution approved by the Board of Directors through circular on 23 February 2023, the Company has issued 1,156,498 Series G 0.0001% CCPS Shares of ₹ 1 each at a premium.
- (m) Pursuant to the approval of the Board of Directors at their meeting dated 8 November 2023, the Company converted 4,175,00001% CCD of ₹ 1,000 each into 1,116,800 equity shares of ₹ 1 each.
- (n) Pursuant to the share subscription and purchase agreement dated 2 August 2023 entered with Vertical Holdings II Pte. Ltd, the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 15 September 2023 has approved a proposal to buy-back of 10% of the total issued and paid-up equity share having face value of ₹ 1 each at a price of ₹ 199.78 per share from Mr. Sunu Mathew for an aggregate amount not exceeding ₹ 5,698.80 lakhs. The shareholders of the Company at its EGM held on 15 September 2023, has approved the buyback of equity shares and a letter of offer was made to Mr. Sunu Mathew. On 19 September 2023, the Company completed the buyback of 2,852,539 fully paid-up equity shares having face value of ₹ 1 each at price of ₹ 199.78 per share by utilizing securities premium. In accordance with Section 69 of the Act, the Company has credited "Capital Redemption Reserve" by ₹ 28.53 lakhs, being amount equivalent to the face value of the equity shares bought back as an appropriation from securities premium.
- (o) During the previous year, Series A, B, C OCRPS of ₹ 1,000 each were made fully paid up by making a call of ₹ 678 per share.
- During the current year, pursuant to approval of the Board of Directors dated 9 September 2023, the Company converted 4,174 Series A OCRPS, 5,258 Series B OCRPS and 5,311 Series C OCRPS of ₹ 1,000 each into 2,948,600 equity shares of ₹ 1 each.
- (p) The Company does not have a promoter accordingly disclosure relating to shareholding of promoters is not applicable.

19 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Equity component of compound financial instruments	-	2,095.13
Reserve and surplus		
- Securities premium	48,774.33	50,436.17
- Retained earnings	3,776.46	(136.53)
- Share based payment reserve	64.32	271.41
- Capital redemption reserve [Refer note 18(n)]	28.53	-
Total	52,643.64	52,666.18

Note : For movement in other equity refer standalone statement of changes in equity.

Notes and purpose of other equity and reserves :

- (i) **Equity component of compound financial instruments**
Equity component of compound financial instruments represents equity component of 13% CCD.
- (ii) **Securities premium**
Securities premium account is created when shares are issued at premium. The Company may utilise the securities premium account to issue fully paid-up bonus shares to its members, for buy back of shares from its existing shareholders or otherwise, or to write off share issue expenses.
- (iii) **Retained earnings**
Retained earnings represents the cumulative profit/ loss of the Company and effects of remeasurements of defined benefits obligations routed through other comprehensive
- (iv) **Share based payment reserve**
Share based payment reserve recognizes cumulative expenses towards equity settled awards or plans to employees, promoters or management. The company will utilize the share based payment reserve at the time of exercise of such awards.
- (v) **Capital redemption reserve**
Capital redemption reserve is created when buy-back of shares is out of free reserves, the nominal value of the shares so purchased is required to be transferred to capital redemption reserve from distributable profit.



19.1 Other Equity (Contd.)

Employee stock option plan A-2019 and plan B -2022

The Company has instituted an LEAP Employee Stock Option Scheme 2022 ("LEAP ESOP-B 2022") as approved by the Board of Directors for issuance of stock options to the eligible employees of the Company and of its subsidiaries, other than the promoters or person belonging to promoter group. In this scheme, the Company has a pool of 3,218,600 options.

The details of stock options granted by the Company are as follow:

Particulars	Grant date	Number of options
LEAP ESOP-A 2019	6 October 2022	8,26,400
LEAP ESOP-B 2022	6 October 2022	3,98,595
Total		12,24,995

Summary of options granted under the Scheme A-2019 and B-2022

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of options	Weighted average exercise price	No. of options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	12,24,995	1.00	-	-
Granted during the year	-	-	12,24,995	1.00
Lapsed during the year	(85,506)	1.00	-	-
Exercised during the year	(8,70,815)	1.00	-	-
Cancellation during the year (Refer note below)	(68,674)	1.00	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	2,00,000	1.00	12,24,995	1.00
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

During the current year, the Company has repurchased vested options at fair value, pursuant to which ₹ 137.19 lakhs (31 March 2023 : Nil) has been debited to other equity. Pursuant to repurchase, the Company has paid ₹ 137.19 lakhs in the current year.

The amounts recognised for employee service received during the year is shown in the following table:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions (net)	286.26	271.41
Total share based payments expense (net)	286.26	271.41

The fair value has been calculated using the Black Scholes Options Pricing Model and the significant assumptions made in this regard are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Risk free interest rate (%)	7.40%	7.40%
Expected life (years)	6.5	6.5
Expected volatility (%)	38.90%	38.90%
Expected dividend yield (%)	0%	0%
Exercise price (₹)	1.00	1.00
Stock price (₹)	51.20	51.20

The expected life of the share options are based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.



Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
20 Borrowings - Non current		
A) Debentures - measured at amortised cost		
i) Liability component of compound financial instruments [Refer note 18(f)] (31 March 2023: 390), 13% CCD of ₹ 1,000,000 each (unsecured). Issued 400 CCD on 10 July 2018 for tenure of 10 years at a premium of ₹ 2,815 per CCD. These CCD carry a coupon rate of 13% p.a. payable semi-annually. i.e. 30 June and 31 December of each calendar year. These CCD are convertible into equity share not later than 10 years.	-	1,960.66
B) Term loans from banks		
i) 1) This loan carries an interest rate of 9.20% to 10.30% p.a and is repayable in 20 equal quarterly installment commencing from August 2023 and ending on May 2028. 2) This loan is secured by first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future moveable fixed assets, except DSRA and is secured by lien on fixed deposit of ₹ 508.64 lakhs (31 March 2023: ₹ 735.64 lakhs). 3) The loan was secured by second pari passu charge on all borrowers current assets and receivables including book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising present and future.	4,234.97	8,523.94
ii) The loan carries an interest rate of 9.25% - 10.30% p.a. and is repayable in 22 quarterly structured installments commencing from March 2022 and ending on June 2027. The loan is secured by: 1) First pari-passu security interest on the entire assets, both movables (excluding current assets) and immovables of the borrower, present and future; 2) First pari-passu security interest on the entire current assets including receivables of the borrower, present and future; 3) First pari-passu security interest by way of hypothecation/ assignment or creation of security interest; exclusive security interest on the debt service reserve account created for facilities provided by Axis Bank; 4) First pari-passu charge over Escrow Account; 5) First pari-passu security interest on the brand name, intangibles, goodwill, intellectual property uncalled capital (present and future) belonging to the borrower;	-	2,208.80
iii) The loan carries an interest rate of 8.25% - 9.25% p.a.(31 March 2023: 8.25% p.a.) and is repayable in quarterly structured installments (including a moratorium of 2 quarters) commencing from September 2021 and ending on September 2026. The loan amounting to ₹ 200 lakhs (31 March 2023: Nil) carries interest rates from 8.77 % to 9.23 % and is repayable in 66 monthly installment July 2023 to December 2028 The above loans are secured by: 1) Second pari passu charge on all Borrower's current assets and receivables including book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, present and future; 2) First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all Borrower's intangible assets, including but not limited to goodwill, uncalled capital, intellectual property rights and undertaking, present and future; 3) First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all Borrower's tangible movable assets, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable assets, present and future; 4) Security to be at par with other working capital lenders. 5) First pari-passu security interest by way of hypothecation/ assignment or creation of security interest in all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claim and demands whatsoever of the borrower (including any letter of credit, guarantee, performance bond provided by any counterparty to the borrower and the insurance contracts, policies, insurance proceeds, procured by the borrower or procured by any of its contractors favouring the borrower/ project). 6) First pari-passu on all bank accounts (including Escrow) and reserves of borrower, other reserves and any other bank accounts of the Borrower. 7) The above loans are secured by lien on fixed deposit of ₹ 545 lakhs (31 March 2023: ₹ 948 lakhs)	7,726.32	8,739.34
iv) The loan carries an interest rate of 8.85% - 9.65% p.a. (31 March 2023: 9.15%) and is repayable in 20 structured quarterly installments commencing from September 2023 and ending in December 2028. These loans are secured by: 1) Second pari passu hypothecation charge over all existing and future current assets including book debts, opt cash flows, receivables, commission, revenues of whatsoever nature. 2) First pari passu hypothecation charge over all existing and future tangible moveable fixed assets including movable P&M, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixture, vehicles & all other movable assets. 3) First pari passu hypothecation charge over intangible assets including but not limited to goodwill, uncalled capital, intellectual property rights and undertaking. 4) First pari passu hypothecation charge over the Escrow account (housed with HDFC Bank) of the borrower. 5) Exclusive charge over the DSRA created for facilities provided by the Bank. 6) Personal guarantees of Mr. Sunu Mathew.	2,599.50	2,691.19



(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

v) This loan carries an interest rate of 8.90% - 8.96% p.a and is repayable in 22 equal quarterly installment commencing from March 2025 and ending August 2030.	6,988.46	-
1) First pari passu charge on all current assets (Including bank accounts & excluding DSRA Account created exclusively for the benefit of other lenders) of the borrower.		
2) Second pari passu on movable fixed assets and intangibles with a minimum asset cover of 1.50x.		
3) Personal guarantees of Mr. Sunu Mathew.		
vi) This loan carries an interest rate of 8.70% - 8.80% p.a and is repayable in 26 equal quarterly installment commencing from March 2025 and ending June 2031.	12,482.30	-
1) First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all movable fixed assets (both present and future) of the borrower.		
2) First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all intangible assets including but not limited to good will, uncalled capital, intellectual property rights (both present and future) of the borrower.		
3) Second pari-passu charge on all current assets (both present and future) of the borrower.		
4) First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on escrow account of the borrower.		
Term loans from non banking finance company		
i) The loan carries an interest rate 8.80% and is repayable in 24 equal quarterly installments commencing from March 2025 and ending on December 2030.	7,536.29	-
These loans are secured by:		
1) First Pari passu charge on the entire fixed assets (movable & immovable) of the borrower		
2) First Pari passu charge on brand name, Intangibles, goodwill, intellectual capital of borrower		
3) First Pari passu charge on the escrow account for routing 100% of the cashflows		
4) First pari passu charge on the current assets of the borrower		
ii) The loan carries an interest rate 8.80% and is repayable in 20 quarterly installments commencing from April 2021 and ending on April 2026.	-	3,516.59
1) First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future fixed and current assets of the borrower.		
2) Pari passu charge on Escrow/ TRA of cash flows pertaining to at least 70% of the total revenue of the borrower.		
3) Unconditional and irrevocable guarantee from the promoter.		
4) Debt Service reserve Account (DSRA) of amount ₹ 61.88 lakhs (31 March 2023: ₹ 648.43 lakhs) equivalent to debt servicing (interest and principal) for the next 3 months to be created upfront and maintained at all times.		
iii) The loan carries an interest rate 9.25% - 9.60% p.a. (31 March 2023: 9.25%) and is repayable in 20 structured quarterly installments commencing from January 2023 and ending in January 2029.	-	2,488.96
These loans are secured by:		
1. First pari passu charge by way of mortgage/hypothecation on entire fixed asset including immovable and moveable of the borrower both present and future;		
2. First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on entire current assets both present and future;		
3. Personal guarantees of Mr. Sunu Mathew.		
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings (Refer note 22)	5,709.67	6,506.69
	35,858.17	23,622.79
	As at	As at
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023

20.1 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

An analysis of net debts and the movement in net debt for each of the reporting period is as follows:

Particulars

Cash and cash equivalents	(523.58)	(551.43)
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	41,567.84	30,129.48
Lease liabilities	5,516.00	5,310.52
Current borrowings	1,516.46	-
Net debt	48,076.72	34,888.57

Particulars	Liabilities from financing activities			
	Lease liabilities	Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	Current borrowings	Cash and cash equivalents
Balance as at 1 April 2022	2,921.03	26,617.69	2,993.73	(2,291.76)
Cash flows (net)	-	-	-	1,740.33
New leases	6,354.63	-	-	-
Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	10,140.75	-	-
Repayment of long term borrowings	-	-	(2,993.73)	-
Repayment of long term borrowings	-	(7,440.83)	-	-
Principal repayment of lease liabilities	(1,718.93)	-	-	-
Interest expense	473.79	2,845.69	116.73	-
Loss on extinguishment of compulsorily convertible debentures	-	701.24	-	-
Termination of leases	(2,246.21)	-	-	-
Interest paid	(473.79)	(2,698.58)	(116.73)	-
Conversion of compound financial instrument (CCD)	-	(36.49)	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	5,310.52	30,129.47	-	(551.43)




(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

Cash flows (net)	-	-	1,516.46	27.85
New leases	4,510.18	-	-	-
Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	30,243.25	-	-
Repayment of long term borrowings	-	(17,249.85)	-	-
Principal repayment of lease liabilities	(2,344.22)	-	-	-
Interest expense	533.66	3,589.51	270.05	-
Termination of leases	(1,960.11)	-	-	-
Interest paid	(533.66)	(3,423.11)	(270.05)	-
Conversion of compound financial instrument (CCD)	-	(1,721.42)	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	5,516.37	41,567.85	1,516.46	(523.58)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
21 Non-current provisions		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 37)		
- Gratuity	83.25	72.86
Total	83.25	72.86
22 Borrowings (current)		
Current maturities of long term borrowings		
- Term loans from banks	5,350.16	5,306.69
- Terms loans from non banking financial institutions	359.51	1,200.00
(Refer note 20 for security and repayment details)		
Working capital loans:		
- Working capital demand loan facilities	300.00	-
- Cash credit	1,216.46	-
Total	7,226.13	6,506.69

Nature of securities

22.1 Secured

Working capital demand loan of ₹ 300.00 lakhs (31 March 2023: Nil) obtained from bank is secured by:

- Second pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all borrower's intangible assets including but not limited to goodwill, uncalled capital, intellectual property rights and undertaking, present and future.
- Second pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all borrower's tangible movable assets including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable assets present and future.

The rate of interest is 8.25% - 9.25% per annum

Cash credit of ₹ 0.46 lakhs (31 March 2023: Nil) obtained from a bank which is repayable on demand and is secured by:

- Second pari-passu security interest on the entire assets, both movables (excluding current assets) and immovables of the borrower, present and future;
- First pari-passu security interest on the entire current assets including receivables of the borrower, present and future;
- First pari-passu security interest by way of hypothecation/ assignment or creation of security interest in:
 - all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claim and demands whatsoever of the borrower.
 - all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claim and demands whatsoever of the borrower in any letter of credit, guarantee, performance bond provided by any counterparty to the borrower.
 - all bank accounts (including escrow) and reserves of Borrower other reserves and any other bank accounts of the Borrower whether maintained and account (s) in substitution thereof; and in all non-fund based reserves maintained by way of letters of credit/bank guarantees or otherwise and in all monies lying to credit of such accounts(s) and in all investments made from monies lying to credit of such account (s) excluding DSRA created exclusively for the benefit of other lenders of the borrower.
 - all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claim and demands whatsoever of the borrower in the insurance contracts, policies, insurance proceeds, procured by the borrower or procured by any of its contractors favoring the borrower/ project.

The rate of interest on cash credit is 9.85% - 10% per annum.

Cash credit of ₹ 1,216.00 lakhs (31 March 2023: Nil) obtained from a bank which is repayable on demand and is secured by:

- First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of all current assets (both present and future) of the borrower.
- First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on escrow account of the borrower
- Second pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all movable fixed assets (both present and future) of the borrower
- Second pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all intangible assets including but not limited to goodwill, uncalled capital, intellectual property rights (both present and future) of the borrower.

The rate of interest on cash credit is 9.05% per annum.

23 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer note 23.1)	230.58	32.24
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	4,139.33	4,589.41
Total	4,369.91	4,621.65



Ageing of Trade Payables

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding from the date of transaction					Total
	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed:						
Dues to micro and small enterpris	-	227.53	2.90	0.15	-	230.58
Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	3,018.34	1,088.93	24.80	5.93	1.33	4,139.33
Disputed:						
Dues to micro and small	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,018.34	1,316.46	27.70	6.08	1.33	4,369.91

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding from the date of transaction					Total
	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed:						
Dues to micro and small	-	32.24	-	-	-	32.24
Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	1,765.10	2,806.91	6.96	7.05	3.39	4,589.41
Disputed:						
Dues to micro and small	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,765.10	2,839.15	6.96	7.05	3.39	4,621.65

23.1 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	228.29	32.24
b) Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED	2.29	-
c) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
d) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro and Small Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year;	2.29	-
f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro and Small Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-

Note: The above information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined on the basis of information available with the Company.

24 Other current financial liabilities

Payable for capital goods	3,026.08	7,066.79
Employee related payables	61.61	78.26
Total	3,087.69	7,145.05

25 Other current liabilities

Advance from customers	427.13	166.34
Statutory dues payable	113.89	116.14
Revenue received in advance	333.04	-
Other liabilities	2.00	4.87
Total	876.06	287.35

25.1 Movement in revenue received in advance

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Revenue received in advance from customer	333.04	-
Less: Invoice raised during the year	-	-
Balance as at end of the year	333.04	-



25.2 Movement in advance from customers

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	166.34	157.04
Less: Invoice raised during the year	(28.42)	(157.04)
Add: Advance given during the year	289.21	166.34
Balance as at end of the year	427.13	166.34

26 Current provisions

Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 37)

- Gratuity
- Compensated absences
- Total

As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
------------------------	------------------------

18.73	15.40
21.56	24.25
40.29	39.65

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Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
27 Revenue from operations		
(a) Sale of products	776.81	547.20
(b) Sale of services	28,513.12	23,529.54
(c) Other operating revenues	468.20	229.32
	29,758.13	24,306.06
(i) Information of disaggregated revenue as per Ind AS 115		
(A) Based on nature of product or service:		
(a) Sale of products:		
Sale of traded goods		
- Pallets	773.61	383.63
- Lumber	-	155.27
- Others	3.20	8.30
	776.81	547.20
(b) Sale of services		
Rental income and other incidental services:		
- Pallets	25,048.73	20,210.70
- Foldable large containers (FLC) and crates	2,852.26	3,072.57
- Utility box	544.17	187.56
- Belts and wedges	67.96	58.71
	28,513.12	23,529.54
(c) Other operating revenue		
Sale of scrap	468.20	229.32
	468.20	229.32
Total revenue from operations	29,758.13	24,306.06
(B) Based on timing of revenue recognition:		
Products transferred at a point of time	776.81	547.20
Services transferred at a point of time	28,513.12	23,529.54

The amounts receivable from customers become due after expiry of credit period which on an average ranges between 30-90 days. There is no significant financing component in any transaction with the customers.

The Company does not have any remaining performance obligation as contracts entered for sale of goods and services are for a shorter duration. Further, the Company's entire business falls under one operational segment of 'Pooling of resources'.

There are no reconciling items in revenue from operations with contract price as required by Ind AS 115.

(ii) The following table gives details in respect of contract revenues generated from the top customer and top 5 customers for the year ended March 2024:

Revenue from top customer	5,379.50	3,708.67
Revenue from top five customers	10,619.72	7,363.01

For the year ended 31 March 2024 one (1) [31 March 2023: one (1)] customer individually accounted for more than 10% of the total revenue.



LEAP India Private Limited

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
28 Other income		
Interest income		
- on bank deposits	100.91	110.19
- on financial assets measured at amortised cost	20.90	16.46
- on income tax refund	21.43	48.08
- on sales tax / VAT refund	-	72.04
- on related party loans (Refer note 40)	561.29	59.98
Net gain due to change in fair value of current investments	180.02	-
Gain on termination of lease (Refer note 38)	148.62	204.70
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	169.67	28.58
Business support services (Refer note 40)	935.28	97.79
Miscellaneous	3.61	-
	2,141.73	637.82
29 Purchase of stock-in-trade		
Pallets	697.12	496.77
	697.12	496.77
30 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade		
At the end of the year		
Stock-in-trade (Refer note 10)	0.33	2.63
At the beginning of the year		
Stock-in-trade (Refer note 10)	2.63	1.64
	2.30	(0.99)
31 Employee benefits expense (Refer note 40)		
Salaries, wages and bonus	2,460.33	2,327.62
Share based payment expense (net) (Refer note 19.1)	286.26	271.41
Compensated absences (Refer note 37)	3.45	13.79
Contribution to provident fund (Refer note 37)	68.13	68.07
Gratuity expenses (Refer note 37)	32.39	29.54
Staff welfare expenses	35.60	36.30
	2,886.16	2,746.73
32 Finance costs		
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
- debentures (Refer note 40)	101.08	189.35
- term loans	3,488.43	2,656.34
	3,589.51	2,845.69
Interest expense on:		
- cash credit	270.05	116.73
- lease liabilities (Refer note 38)	533.66	473.79
- loss on extinguishment of compulsorily convertible debentures [Refer note 18(f)]	-	701.24
	803.71	1,291.76
	4,393.22	4,137.45
33 Depreciation and amortisation expenses		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer note 3)	5,703.27	4,875.89
Amortisation on intangible assets (Refer note 4)	38.58	35.09
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (Refer note 38)	2,620.20	1,975.97
Impairment of property, plant and equipment (Refer note 3)	2,164.68	420.78
	10,526.73	7,307.73



Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
34 Other expenses		
Contract labour	1,158.61	1,191.22
Repairs and maintenance	2,555.12	3,551.07
Rent (Refer notes 38 and 40)	73.49	139.11
Rates and taxes	117.70	46.73
Insurance	115.47	108.82
Exchange difference (net)	-	1.66
Software	179.13	139.84
Marketing	254.06	223.23
Conveyance and travelling	306.92	224.34
Packing, freight and transport	2,601.28	2,554.61
Professional fees	369.53	515.46
Corporate social responsibility (Refer note 47)	31.36	23.70
Auditors' remuneration (Refer note 34.1)	43.00	50.00
Provision for expected loss	115.64	462.45
Miscellaneous	103.61	87.40
	8,024.92	9,319.64
Note:		
34.1 Details of auditors' remuneration (excluding GST):		
Audit fees	38.00	30.00
Others (including certification fees)	5.00	20.00
	43.00	50.00
35 Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit or loss		
Gain on fair value of defined benefit plans as per actuarial valuation (Refer note 37)	9.07	3.86
Tax effect on above	(2.28)	-
	6.79	3.86



Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
36 Earnings per share (EPS)		
Particulars		
Profit computation for both basic and diluted earnings per share		
Net profit attributable to equity share holders for basic and diluted earnings per share	4,090.32	936.54
Computation of weighted average number of equity shares for basic earning per share		
Weighted average equity shares outstanding during the year	2,42,23,439	2,05,67,102
Add : Effect of conversion of mandatorily convertible instruments :		
Compulsorily convertible preference shares	8,24,40,779	7,90,19,698
Compulsorily convertible debentures	26,07,460	55,08,611
Number of shares for basic earning per share	10,92,71,678	10,50,95,411
Computation of weighted average number of equity shares for diluted earnings per share :		
Number of shares for basic earning per share	10,92,71,678	10,50,95,411
Add: Potential dilution on exercise of employee stock options	1,98,999	5,80,444
shares	12,97,062	29,48,600
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	11,07,67,739	10,86,24,455
Earnings/(loss) per share of face value ₹ 1 each		
Basic (in ₹)	3.74	0.89
Diluted (in ₹)	3.69	0.86
Nominal value per share (in ₹)	1.00	1.00



37 Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans**l) Defined benefit plan (unfunded)**

The Company provides for gratuity benefit under a defined benefit retirement scheme (the "Gratuity Scheme") as laid out by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 of India covering eligible employees i.e. an employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefits. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Scheme are determined by actuarial valuation carried out using the Projected Unit Credit Method by an independent actuary.

The scheme is neither funded with an insurance company in the form of qualifying insurance policy, nor any assets have been created.

A) Balance Sheet

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Changes in the present value of obligation		
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	88.25	67.80
Current service cost	25.98	25.59
Interest cost	6.41	3.96
Benefits paid	(9.59)	(5.24)
Re-measurement (or actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	-	-
- change in financial assumptions	0.44	(5.74)
- experience variance (i.e. actual experiences vs assumptions)	(9.51)	1.88
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	101.98	88.25

Bifurcation of present value of obligation at the end of the year as per revised Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013**Classification of provisions**

Current liability (Short term)	18.73	15.40
Non current liability (Long term)	83.25	72.85
Amounts recognized in the balance sheet	101.98	88.25

B) Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Expenses recognised in the Statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	25.98	25.59
Net interest cost	6.41	3.96
Total expenses recognised in the Statement of profit and loss	32.39	29.55
(Gain)/ loss recognised in the other comprehensive income		
Re-measurement (or actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	-	-
- change in financial assumptions	0.44	(5.74)
- experience variance (i.e. actual experiences vs assumptions)	(9.51)	1.88
Components of defined benefit costs / (income) recognised in other comprehensive income	(9.07)	(3.86)



C) The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plans are shown below:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Discount rate	7.15%	7.25%
Salary growth rate	10%	10%
Age of retirement	60 years	60 years
Attrition / Withdrawal rates, based on age: (per annum)		
Upto 30 years	25%	25%
31-40 years	25%	25%
41-50 years	25%	25%
Above 51 years	25%	25%
Mortality (table)	100% Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate	100% Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

D) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)	4 years	4 years
Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):		
1 year	18.73	14.82
2 to 5 years	65.68	54.60
6 to 10 years	43.03	33.25
More than 10 years	18.62	16.57

E) Sensitivity Analysis:

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation (DBO) are discount rate, salary growth rate, attrition rate and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of the sensitivity analysis is given below:

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Delta Effect of (-/+ 1%) change in discount rate	106.63	97.68	86.64	79.39
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	4.60%	-4.20%	4.50%	-4.20%
Delta Effect of (-/+ 1%) change in salary growth rate	98.24	105.92	79.92	85.98
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-3.70%	3.90%	-3.60%	3.80%
Delta Effect of (-/+ 50% of attrition rate) change in attrition rate	122.43	89.74	98.01	73.81
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	20.10%	-12.00%	18.30%	-10.90%
Delta Effect of (-/+ 10% of mortality rate) change in mortality rate (*)	101.97	101.99	82.86	82.88
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(*) The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

II) Compensated absences

The obligation for compensated absences as at year end amounts to ₹ 21.56 lakhs (31 March 2023: ₹ 24.25 lakhs)

III) Defined contribution plan

Amount recognised as an expense and included in the Note as "Contribution to provident fund" under Note 31 is ₹ 68.13 lakhs (31 March 2022: ₹ 68.07 lakhs).



38 Leases - Ind AS 116

A Company as lessee:

The Company's leased assets primarily consist of leases for office premises and warehouse. Leases of office premises and warehouses generally have lease term between 1 to 5 years. The Company has applied low value exemption for leases laptops, lease lines, furniture and equipment and accordingly are excluded from Ind AS 116. The leases includes non cancellable periods and renewable option at the discretion of lessee which has been taken into consideration for determination of lease term.

i) Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

	Amount (₹ lakhs)
Gross carrying value	Buildings
As at 1 April 2022	3,721.44
Additions*	6,400.96
Disposal	(3,233.38)
As at 31 March 2023	6,889.02
Additions*	4,601.18
Disposal	(2,634.41)
Modification	
As at 31 March 2024	8,855.79
Accumulated depreciation	
As at 1 April 2022	966.18
Depreciation expenses	1,975.97
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	(1,191.86)
As at 31 March 2023	1,750.29
Depreciation expenses	2,620.20
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	(775.72)
As at 31 March 2024	3,594.77
Net carrying value	
As at 31 March 2023	5,138.73
As at 31 March 2024	5,261.02

(*) The above addition is post netting of ₹ 48.50 lakhs (31 March 2023: ₹ 471.89 lakhs) pertaining to present value of security deposits given for warehouses taken on lease.



ii) Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

Particulars	Amount (₹ lakhs)
As at 1 April 2022	2,921.03
Additions	6,354.63
Termination (**)	(2,246.21)
Accretion of interest	473.79
Payment of lease obligation	(2,192.72)
As at 31 March 2023	5,310.52
Current	2,040.69
Non-current	3,269.83

Particulars	Amount (₹ lakhs)
As at 31 March 2023	5,310.52
Additions	4,510.18
Termination (**)	(1,960.11)
Accretion of interest	533.66
Modification	-
Payment of lease obligation	(2,877.88)
As at 31 March 2024	5,516.37
Current	1,995.42
Non-current	3,520.95

(**) The Company has terminated certain lease agreements during the year due to operational reasons, owing to which, the Company has accounted an income of ₹ 148.62 lakhs (31 March 2023 : ₹ 204.70 lakhs) on such terminations.

iii) The table below provides details regarding contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at closing date on an

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Less than one year	2,357.04	3,705.17
One to five years	3,501.52	4,007.72
More than five years	-	-

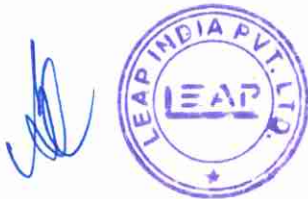
iv) Refer note 34 for expenses relating to short-term leases and low value assets.

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they are due.



39 Commitments and contingent liability

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(a) Commitments		
Capital commitments (Net of capital advances)	704.82	710.00
(b) Based on the judgement by the Honourable Supreme Court dated 28 February 2019, past provident fund liability, is not determinable at present, in view of uncertainty on the applicability of the judgement to the Company with respect to timing and the components of its compensation structure. In absence of further clarification, the Company has been legally advised to await further developments in this matter to reasonably assess the implications on its financial statements, if any.		



40 Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS 24 Related Party Disclosures**a) Names of related parties and description of relationship:**

Description of relationship	Names of related parties
(i) Entity having control	Vertical Holdings II PTE Limited
(ii) Subsidiary Company	Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited (TMHEPL). Skan Marine Services Private Limited (SMSPL) w.e.f 21 February 2023 (Merged with TMHEPL w.e.f 21 February 2023).
(iii) Key managerial personnel #	Mr. Sunu Mathew - Managing Director Mrs. Bindu Mathew - Director (upto 14 September 2023)
(iv) Relative of key managerial personnel #	Mrs. Bindu Mathew - Director
(v) Enterprises over which key Managerial Personnel are able to exercise significant influence #	Packaging Holding LLP

To the extent where transactions have taken place and control exists.

b) Related party transactions :

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Mr. Sunu Mathew		
Remuneration	148.07	178.07
Reimbursement of expenses on behalf of the Company	2.29	11.13
Rent paid	11.45	10.28
Buyback of equity shares [Refer note 18 (n)]	5,698.81	-
Mrs. Bindu Mathew		
Rent paid	11.45	10.28
Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited		
Investment in equity shares	-	599.76
Expense incurred on behalf of subsidiary	6.60	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	5.74
Rent	29.96	9.89
Rent income	0.16	-
Loan given	3,250.00	9,550.00
Loan repaid	1,267.56	3,981.10
Interest on loan	561.29	59.97
Business support service	935.28	97.79
Corporate guarantee given	-	1,600.00
Vertical Holdings II PTE Limited		
Issue of Series H CCPS [Refer note 18 (j)]	15,000.00	-
Packaging Holding LLP		
Interest on Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCD)	101.08	189.35



LEAP India Private Limited**Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024****(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)**

c) Balance outstanding as at the year end	As at	As at
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Payables		
Mr. Sunu Mathew	-	6.62
Receivables		
Mr. Sunu Mathew	0.99	
Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited	505.58	115.39
Advance to supplier		
Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited	0.15	7.43
Loans given		
Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited	8,172.53	5,628.80
Corporate guarantees given		
Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited	1,600.00	1,600.00
Liability component of compound financial instrument		
Packaging Holding LLP	-	1,960.66

Notes:

- a) The remuneration to KMP does not include provision for gratuity and compensated absences as separate figures are not
- b) Refer notes 11.2, 20 and 22.1 for guarantees and securities provided by the Company / related parties, in respect of borrowing facilities availed by the subsidiary / Company.
- c) Refer sub-note 2 in the standalone statement of cash flows for non-cash movement in relation to conversion of compulsorily convertible debentures and optionally convertible redeemable preference shares.
- d) Pursuant to the merger of SMSPL with TMHEPL, previous year related party transactions and balances of SMSPL have been clubbed with TMHEPL.
- e) Refer note 5 for investment made in subsidiary.



(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

41 Fair value measurements

(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 participant at the measurement date.

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the Level 1 : Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges are valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

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 maximise 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.

(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the use of discounted cash flow for fair value at amortised cost

(iii) Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

Financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2024	Carrying value				Fair value			
	Amortised Cost/ Cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through OCI	Total carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets - non-current								
Investments	749.81	-	-	749.81	-	-	-	-
Loans	8,172.53	-	-	8,172.53	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	977.19	-	-	977.19	-	-	-	-
Financial assets - current								
Investments								
- Mutual funds	-	5,180.02	-	5,180.02	5,180.02	-	-	5,180.02
Trade receivables	13,269.28	-	-	13,269.28	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	523.58	-	-	523.58	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash	463.02	-	-	463.02	-	-	-	-
Loans	17.19	-	-	17.19	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	101.62	-	-	101.62	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities - non-current								
Borrowings (including current maturities)	41,567.84	-	-	41,567.84	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	3,520.95	-	-	3,520.95	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities - current								
Borrowings	1,516.46	-	-	1,516.46	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,995.42	-	-	1,995.42	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	4,369.91	-	-	4,369.91	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	3,087.69	-	-	3,087.69	-	-	-	-

Financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2023	Carrying value				Fair value			
	Amortised Cost/ Cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through OCI	Total carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets - non-current								
Investments	749.81	-	-	749.81	-	-	-	-
Loans	5,304.43	-	-	5,304.43	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	2,411.77	-	-	2,411.77	-	-	-	-
Financial assets - current								
Trade receivables	7,495.05	-	-	7,495.05	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	551.43	-	-	551.43	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash	208.00	-	-	208.00	-	-	-	-
Investments								
- Mutual funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	339.66	-	-	339.66	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	52.34	-	-	52.34	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities - non-current								
Borrowings (including current maturities)	30,129.48	-	-	30,129.48	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	3,269.83	-	-	3,269.83	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities - current								
Lease liabilities	2,040.69	-	-	2,040.69	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	4,621.65	-	-	4,621.65	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	7,145.05	-	-	7,145.05	-	-	-	-

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



42 Financial risk management

The Company activities expose it to interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance, the Company's risk management is carried out by a corporate treasury and corporate finance department under policies approved by the board of directors and top management. The Company's treasury identifies, evaluates and mitigates financial risks in close cooperation with the Company's operating units. The board provides guidance for overall the risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

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 analysing 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 and cash and bank equivalents.

To manage credit risk, the Company follows a policy of providing 30 to 90 days credit to its customers. The credit limit policy is established considering the current economic trend of the industry in which the Company is operating. 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. Refer note 12.2 for ageing analysis and for information of credit loss allowance.

Loans and other financial assets includes loans granted to related parties, deposits receivable, interest accrued on deposits and other receivables. These receivables are monitored on a periodic basis for assessing any significant risk of non-recoverability of dues and provision is created

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

The movement of the allowance for lifetime expected credit loss is as below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	870.14	432.00
Changes in loss allowances		
Additions	115.64	462.45
Bad debts written off	(43.67)	(24.31)
Balance at the end of the year	942.11	870.14

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. borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities.

The finance department of the Company is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.




(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

As at 31 March 2024	Carrying amount	Contractual maturities on undiscounted basis				
Particulars	Amount	Repayable on demand	Upto 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Borrowings (including current maturities)	43,084.30	1,516.46	5,709.67	21,924.94	14,126.34	43,277.41
Lease liabilities	5,516.37	-	2,357.04	3,501.52	-	5,858.55
Trade payables	4,369.91	-	4,369.91	-	-	4,369.91
Other financial liabilities	3,087.69	-	3,087.69	-	-	3,087.69
Total	56,058.27	1,516.46	15,524.31	25,426.46	14,126.34	56,593.56

As at 31 March 2023	Carrying amount	Contractual maturities on undiscounted basis				
Particulars	Amount	Repayable on demand	Upto 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Borrowings (including current maturities)	30,129.48	-	6,506.69	25,126.07	-	31,632.76
Lease liabilities	5,310.52	-	3,705.17	4,007.72	-	7,712.89
Trade payables	4,621.65	-	4,621.65	-	-	4,621.65
Other financial liabilities	7,145.05	-	7,145.05	-	-	7,145.05
Total	47,206.70	-	21,978.56	29,133.79	-	51,112.35

C Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: Foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. The Company's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of foreign currency exchange rate risk and interest rate risk. Major financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings.

(i) Price risk

- Exposure

The Company's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet at "fair value through profit and loss."

- Sensitivity

The table below summarizes the impact of increases/ decreases of the BSE index on the Company's equity and gain/ loss for the period. The analysis is based on the assumption that the index has increased by 5 % or decreased by 5 % with all other variables held constant, and that all the Company's equity instruments moved in line with the index.

Impact of profit before tax

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
BSE Sensex 30- Increase 5%	259.00	-
BSE Sensex 30- Decrease 5%	(259.00)	-

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

- Interest rate risk management

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

- Interest rate exposure

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Variable rate borrowings	43,084.30	28,168.82
Fixed rate borrowings	-	1,960.66
Total	43,084.30	30,129.48

Interest rate sensitivity

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

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
50 bps increase would decrease the profit before tax by*	(215.42)	(140.84)
50 bps decrease would increase the profit before tax by*	215.42	140.84

* Sensitivity is calculated based on the assumption that amount outstanding as at reporting dates were utilised during the year.



(iii) Foreign currency risk

The Company does not have any outstanding balances in foreign currency and consequently the Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk is Nil. Although, the exchange rate between the rupee and foreign currencies has changed substantially in recent years, it has not affected the results of the Company. The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions entered during the year and follows established risk management policies.

43 Capital management

(a) Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to :

1. 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
2. Maintain an optimal capital structure to minimize the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, reduce debt or sell assets.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or adjust the dividend payment to shareholders (if permitted). Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors its capital using the gearing ratio which is net debt divided by total debt + capital (equity).

The gearing ratios were as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Net debt	48,076.72	34,888.57
Total equity	71,877.36	57,024.30
Capital Gearing Ratio	40.08%	37.96%

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors its capital using the net debt to equity ratio which is total debts divided by total equity and intends to manage optimal ratios. In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the borrowings that define the capital structure requirements.

The Company is in compliance with relevant financial covenants for both the reporting periods.



44 Struck off Companies

Name of struck off entity	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2024	Relationship with the Struck off company
Benchmark Supply Chain Solutions Private Limited	Receivables for sale of goods / services	0.20	Not related

Name of struck off entity	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2023	Relationship with the Struck off company
Knorr-Bremse Systems For Commercial Vehicles India Private Limited	Receivables for sale of goods / services	1.13	Not related

45 Key analytical ratios :

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Measure (In times/ percentage)	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	Variance	Reason for Variance in excess of 25%
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	Times	1.51	0.76	99.93%	Note 1
Debt-equity ratio	Total debt from banks and financial institutions	Total equity	Times	0.60	0.49	21.34%	-
Debt service coverage ratio	# Earnings for debt services	\$ Debt service	Times	0.85	1.02	-16.45%	-
Return on equity ratio	Net profit after taxes	Average shareholders' equity	Percentage	6.36%	1.74%	265.71%	Note 2
Inventory turnover ratio	@ Cost of goods sold	Average inventories	Times	0.46	0.40	17.40%	-
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	Times	2.87	3.47	-17.29%	-
Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases + other expenses	Average trade payables	Times	1.86	2.89	-35.79%	Note 1
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Working capital	Times	15.17	-9.16	-265.60%	Notes 1 and 2
Net profit ratio	Net profit after tax	Revenue from operations	Percentage	13.77%	3.87%	255.86%	Note 2
Return on capital employed	^ Earnings before interest and taxes	* Capital employed	Percentage	8.50%	5.83%	45.81%	Note 2
Return on investment	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Net profit before interest (from banks, financial institutions and lease liabilities), depreciation and other adjustments like loss on sale of property, plant and equipment etc.

\$ Repayment of long term borrowings and lease liabilities + interest

^ Earnings before depreciation and amortisation, interest and tax = Profit after tax + Tax expense + Depreciation and amortisation expense + Finance costs (excluding interest on lease liabilities)

* Capital employed = Tangible net worth + total debt

@ Cost of goods sold = Purchases + Changes in inventories

Notes :

- 1 Movement in ratio on account of significant increase in operations
- 2 Movement in ratio on account of significant increase in revenue and profits during the year



46 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker regularly monitors and reviews the operating results of the whole Company as one segment of "Pooling of resources". Thus, as defined in Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company's entire business falls under this one operational segment and hence the necessary information has already been disclosed in the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss. Further, the entire business of the Company is within India, hence there is no geographical segment.

47 Corporate social responsibility expenditure

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"), a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. A CSR Committee has been formed by the Company as per the Act. Following are the details required as per the Act.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Average net profit of the Company for last three financial years	1,388.11	1,183.39
Prescribed CSR expenditure (2% of the average net profit as computed above)	27.76	23.67
Total amount to be spent for the financial year	27.76	23.67
Amount available for setoff from preceeding financial year	(0.03)	-
Amount spent	31.36	23.70
Shortfall/(Excess) at the end of the year	(3.63)	(0.03)

Nature of CSR activities undertaken by the company:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
a. Gross amount required to be spent during the period	27.76	23.67
b. Amount available for set off from preceeding financial year	(0.03)	-
c. Amount spent during the year	31.36	23.70
i. Contribution towards rural development	31.36	23.70
Shortfall/(Excess) at the end of the year	(3.63)	(0.03)

e. During the current and previous year, there are no related party transaction in relation to CSR Expenditure as per relevant accounting standards.

48 Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(iii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(iv) During the current year, the Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Whereas the following transaction have taken place during the previous year ended 31 March 2023:

Nature of Transaction	Date of Transaction	Funding Party	Amount (in lakhs)	Details of the counter party				Relationship with the company	Compliance with		
				Name	Registered Address	Type	PAN Details		FEMA Act	Companies Act	PMLA Act
Loan	19th February 2023	Leap India Private Limited	5,250.00	Taron Material Handling Equipment Private Limited	302, 3rd Floor, Ruby Crescent Business Boulevard, Ashok Nagar, Kandivali (East) NA Mumbai City, MH 400101 IN	Intermediaries	AACCL5087B	Company where significant influence exists	Yes	Yes	Yes

(v) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

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

(viii) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(ix) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on the current or previous financial year.



49 Reconciliations of stock statement submitted to banks with books of accounts where borrowings have been availed based on security of current assets

Quarter ended	Name of Bank	Particulars	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount reported in the quarterly return/ statement	Amount of difference	Reason for material variances				
30 June 2023	HDFC Bank	Trade receivables	8,435.48	8,117.17	318.31	The differences are on account of 1) the submissions to the banks were made before financial reporting closure process 2) Unbilled receivables not being considered in Trade receivables, while reporting to the bank				
	Axis Bank									
	ICICI Bank									
	HSBC Bank	Inventory	1,650.56	1,698.49	(47.93)					
	HDFC Bank									
	Axis Bank									
	ICICI Bank									
HSBC Bank	30 September 2023	Trade receivables	10,186.69	9,339.53	847.16					
HDFC Bank							Inventory	2,102.87	2,052.87	50.00
Axis Bank										
ICICI Bank										
HSBC Bank										
31 December 2023		HDFC Bank	Trade receivables	11,135.70	10,525.35		610.35			
		Axis Bank								
	ICICI Bank									
	HSBC Bank	Inventory	2,061.88	2,025.51	36.37					
	HDFC Bank									
	Axis Bank									
	ICICI Bank									
HSBC Bank	31 March 2024	Trade receivables	13,269.28	12,885.65	383.63					
Axis Bank						Inventory	1,345.31	1,365.42	(20.11)	
ICICI Bank										
HSBC Bank										
HDFC Bank										
Axis Bank										
ICICI Bank										
HSBC Bank										
31 March 2023	HDFC Bank	Trade receivables	7,495.05	7,085.70	409.35					
	Axis Bank									

50 Investments in subsidiaries:

Sr No.	Name of the subsidiaries	Principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest		Method of accounting
			As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	
1	TARON Material Handling Equipments Private Limited (TMHEPL)	India	100%	100%	Cost



- 51 During the year, the Company has received an anonymous whistleblower complaint which, basis investigation from an independent consultant, has been appropriately dealt with by the management without having any impact on the standalone financial statements.
- 52 The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a new requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

The Company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software, except that audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level for accounting software.

This is a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information referred to in our report of even date

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Rakesh R. Agarwal

Partner

Membership No.:109632



Place: Mumbai

Date : 20 August 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
LEAP India Private Limited

Sunu Mathew

Chairperson and Managing Director

DIN: 06808369



Sujit Cherian

Chief Financial Officer

Membership No.:103589

Dheeraj Sharma

Company Secretary

Membership No. A21999

Place: Mumbai

Date : 20 August 2024