

**Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**

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**Independent Auditor's Report**

**To the Members of Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited**

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Taron Material Handling Equipments 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 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 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 loss (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 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.

**Emphasis of Matter**

4. We draw attention to Note 51(ii) to the financial statements, which describes that pursuant to the scheme of amalgamation ('the Scheme') between the Company and its erstwhile wholly owned subsidiary, namely SKAN Marine Services Private Limited ("Transferor Company"), as approved by the Regional Director, Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide its order dated 28 May 2024, the businesses of the Transferor Company has been transferred to and merged with the Company and accounted for in accordance with the approved Scheme and Appendix C to Ind 103, Business Combinations, applicable to common control business combinations. Accordingly, the comparative financial information for the previous year presented in the accompanying financial statements has been restated from the date of obtaining control in the Transferor Company, being 21 February 2023. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.





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

5. 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 financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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 for the Financial Statements**

6. The accompanying 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 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.
7. 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.

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 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 financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid 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, as detailed in Note 49(A) to the financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2024;





**Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited**  
**Independent Auditor's Report on the audit of the financial statements**

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- 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 47(iv) to the 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 47(v) to the 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 financial statements and based on our examination which included test checks, except for instances mentioned below, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2023, has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same have been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, other than the consequential impact of the exceptions given below.
  - a. The audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes, used for maintenance of accounting records by the Company.
  - b. The Company has used another accounting software for maintenance of accounting records from 1 April 2023 to 10 October 2023 and it did not have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. Subsequently, the Company migrated to updated version of such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. However, such feature was disabled for a short duration on 16 October 2023.

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

**Rakesh R. Agarwal**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 109632

**UDIN: 24109632BKFBLO7315**

**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 Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited on the 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 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 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 and right of use assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable property held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements, are held in the name of 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 50 to the 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:





**Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited**  
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(₹ in lakhs)

Name of the Bank	Working capital limit sanctioned	Nature of current assets offered as security	Quarter ended	Information as per books of accounts	Information disclosed as per return	Amount of difference	Reason for material variances
ICICI Bank	800.00	Trade Receivable	31 March 2024	1,598.49	1,477.03	121.46	Refer note 50
		Inventory		135.32	140.89	(5.57)	

- (iii) The Company has not made any investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) The Company has not entered into any transaction covered under sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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 amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Central Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017	CESTAT	40.72	Nil	FY 2020-21	NA, The company is in the process to appeal against this order.
Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017	GST	10.92	Nil	FY 2018-19	Deputy Commissioners of State Tax

- (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 ₹ 552.39 lakhs are repayable on demand. Further, such loans 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 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, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) and clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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.





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**Independent Auditor's Report on the audit of the financial statements**

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- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (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 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) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to and consequently, does not have an internal audit system as per the provisions of section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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 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)
- (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not transferred unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility in respect of other than ongoing projects to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Act as required under second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act. However, the time period of six months from the end of financial year as permitted under second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act, has not lapsed till the date of our report.



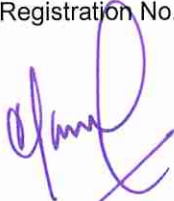


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**Independent Auditor's Report on the audit of the financial statements**

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- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility pertaining to any ongoing project as at end of the current financial year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(b) 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 Chandio & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



**Rakesh R. Agarwal**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 109632

**UDIN : 24109632BKFBLO7315**

**Place:** Mumbai  
**Date:** 20 August 2024

**Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

**Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the 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 financial statements of **Taron Material Handling Equipments 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 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.





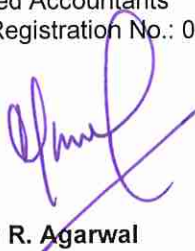
**Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements**

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 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: 24109632BKFBLO7315**

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 20 August 2024

Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited  
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 [(Restated, Refer note 51(ii))]
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	3	9,695.77	5,732.63
Right of use assets	45	326.58	-
Goodwill	4	4,182.36	4,182.36
Other intangible assets	4 (a)	1,078.58	1,130.14
Intangible assets under development	4 (b)	-	6.83
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	5	23.68	-
Income tax assets (net)	6	120.86	-
Other non-current assets	7	981.46	26.90
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>16,409.29</b>	<b>11,078.86</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	8	135.32	161.83
Financial assets			
Investments	9	33.99	293.35
Trade receivables	10	1,598.49	1,142.36
Cash and cash equivalents	11	327.83	371.69
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12	25.63	26.20
Loans	13	-	11.54
Other financial assets	14	16.80	13.27
Other current assets	15	691.66	291.29
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>2,829.72</b>	<b>2,311.53</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>19,239.01</b>	<b>13,390.39</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	16	73.33	73.33
Other equity	17	216.85	592.75
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>290.18</b>	<b>666.08</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	18	14,162.32	9,923.13
Lease liabilities	45	268.67	-
Provisions	19	45.84	23.43
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	20	255.00	583.63
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>14,731.83</b>	<b>10,530.19</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	21	2,233.12	1,031.26
Lease liabilities	45	57.99	-
Trade payables	22		
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		17.57	9.33
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		862.77	462.58
Other financial liabilities	23	878.52	491.18
Other current liabilities	24	94.59	116.30
Provisions	25	72.44	55.35
Current tax liabilities (net)	26	-	28.12
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>4,217.00</b>	<b>2,194.12</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>18,948.83</b>	<b>12,724.31</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>19,239.01</b>	<b>13,390.39</b>
Summary of material accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the 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  
Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited

Sunu Mathew  
Director  
DIN: 06808369

Place: Mumbai  
Date : 20 August 2024

Bindu Mathew  
Director  
DIN: 07007514





Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited  
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 [(Restated, Refer note 51(ii))]
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	27	6,769.07	1,030.67
Other income	28	52.12	9.73
<b>Total income</b>		<b>6,821.19</b>	<b>1,040.40</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Purchase of stock-in-trade	29	266.47	38.89
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	30	38.89	(30.17)
Employee benefits expense	31	3,354.56	465.24
Finance costs	32	1,228.30	161.73
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	33	734.15	94.77
Other expenses	34	1,897.62	263.31
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>7,519.99</b>	<b>993.77</b>
<b>Net (loss) / profit before tax</b>		<b>(698.80)</b>	<b>46.63</b>
<b>Tax expense / (credit)</b>	35		
(i) Current tax		1.85	30.99
(ii) Deferred tax		(327.65)	50.10
<b>Total tax (credit) / expense</b>		<b>(325.80)</b>	<b>81.09</b>
<b>Loss for the year</b>		<b>(373.00)</b>	<b>(34.46)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax			
(Loss) / gain on fair value of defined benefit plans as per actuarial valuation	36	(3.88)	5.86
Tax effect on above		0.98	(1.43)
<b>Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>(2.90)</b>	<b>4.43</b>
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<b>(375.90)</b>	<b>(30.03)</b>
<b>Loss per equity share of face value of ₹ 10 each</b>	37		
Basic and diluted (in ₹)		<b>(50.87)</b>	<b>(5.08)</b>

Summary of material accounting policies

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

This is the statement of profit and loss 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  
Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited

*Sunumathew*  
*Bindu*

Sunu Mathew  
Director  
DIN: 06808369

Bindu Mathew  
Director  
DIN: 07007514

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 20 August 2024



Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited  
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 [[Restated, Refer note 51(ii)]]
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities:</b>		
(Loss) / Profit before tax	(698.80)	46.63
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	734.15	94.77
Interest income	(2.15)	(1.07)
Finance cost	1,228.30	161.73
Provision for doubtful debts	65.08	1.45
Gain on fair valuation of current investments	(3.78)	-
Excess provision written back	-	92.06
(Gain) / loss on sale of investment, debenture & bonds	(16.97)	10.94
(Gain) / loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(19.42)	0.19
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes and other adjustments</b>	<b>1,286.41</b>	<b>406.70</b>
<b>Adjustment for changes in working capital:</b>		
Increase in trade receivables	(521.21)	(273.75)
Increase in financial and other assets	(409.03)	(51.08)
Decrease / (increase) in inventories	26.51	(153.11)
Increase in provisions	36.60	6.12
Increase in financial and other liabilities	685.13	639.25
<b>Net cash flow generated from operations</b>	<b>1,104.41</b>	<b>574.13</b>
Direct taxes paid (net)	(150.83)	(38.76)
<b>Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>953.58</b>	<b>535.37</b>
<b>B. Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work in progress, capital advances, intangible assets, intangible assets under development and capital creditors)	(5,318.60)	(1,452.31)
Purchase consideration paid towards business combination (including transaction costs)	(208.03)	(9,523.42)
Proceeds from sale of investments	280.11	474.59
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	75.72	8.99
Fixed deposits matured	0.57	14.20
Interest income	1.09	1.07
<b>Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)</b>	<b>(5,169.14)</b>	<b>(10,476.88)</b>
<b>C. Cash flow from financing activities:</b>		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	599.76
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	6,884.23	10,143.36
Net proceeds from short-term borrowings	222.66	53.12
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(2,196.97)	(163.88)
Share issue expenses	-	(3.22)
Principal repayment of lease liabilities	(26.77)	-
Interest paid	(711.45)	(161.85)
<b>Net cash flow generated from financing activities (C)</b>	<b>4,171.70</b>	<b>10,467.29</b>
<b>(Decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>(43.86)</b>	<b>525.78</b>
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	371.69	52.18
Less: Acquired through business combination	-	(206.27)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year (Refer note 11)</b>	<b>327.83</b>	<b>371.69</b>
<b>Components of cash and cash equivalents</b>		
<b>Balances with banks</b>		
- in current accounts	327.83	371.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>327.83</b>	<b>371.69</b>

**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.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the 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  
Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited

Sunu Mathew  
Director  
DIN: 06808369

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 20 August 2024

Bindu Mathew  
Director  
DIN: 07007514





Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited  
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 16)

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	5,33,350	53.34
Movement during the year (Refer note 16(f))	1,99,920	19.99
As at 31 March 2023	7,33,270	73.33
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	7,33,270	73.33

B Other equity (Refer note 17)

Particulars	Reserve and surplus		Total
	Securities premium	Retained earnings (Including Other Comprehensive Income)	
Balance as at 1 April 2022	96.72	(50.49)	46.23
Loss for the year	-	(34.46)	(34.46)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	4.43	4.43
Premium on issue of equity shares (Refer note 16(f))	579.77	-	579.77
Share issue expenses	(3.22)	-	(3.22)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2023	673.27	(80.52)	592.75
Loss for the year	-	(373.00)	(373.00)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	(2.90)	(2.90)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2024	673.27	(456.42)	216.85

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

This is the statement of changes in equity 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  
Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited

Sunu Mathew  
Director  
DIN: 06808369

Place: Mumbai  
Date : 20 August 2024

Bindu Mathew  
Director  
DIN: 07007514



## 1. Corporate information

Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited ("the Company" or "TMHEPL") (CIN: U74999MH2018PTC313884) is a wholly owned subsidiary of LEAP India Private Limited ("LIPL"). The Company was incorporated in India on 11 September 2018 as a Private Limited Company and is primarily engaged in the business of providing services related to leasing of material handling equipments and providing supply chain services.

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

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 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.

**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. Business combinations and intangible assets**

Business combinations are accounted for using Ind AS 103, Business Combinations. Ind AS 103 requires the identifiable intangible assets and contingent consideration to be fair valued in order to ascertain the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. Significant estimates are required to be made in determining the value of contingent consideration and intangible assets. These valuations are conducted by valuation experts

**j Goodwill impairment**

The Company estimates the value in use of the cash generating unit (CGU) based on the future cash flows after considering current economic conditions and trends, estimated future operating results and anticipated future economic and regulatory conditions

Goodwill is tested for impairment, relying on a number of factors including operating results, business plans and future cash flows. Calculating the future net cash flows expected to be generated to determine if impairment exists and to calculate impairment involves significant assumptions, estimation and judgement. The estimated cash flows are prepared using internal forecasts.





## 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.

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 measurement as a whole:

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.

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 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 assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an intangible asset comprises of its purchase price, including any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the taxing authorities), and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite life is recognised in the statement of profit and loss 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 disposal.





**2.8 Goodwill**

Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

Goodwill is tested for impairment, relying on a number of factors including operating results, business plans and future cash flows. Calculating the future net cash flows expected to be generated to determine if impairment exists and to calculate impairment involves significant assumptions, estimation and judgement. The estimated cash flows are prepared using internal forecasts.

**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)
Forklifts	10
Batteries	10
Computer	3
Furniture & fixtures	10
Motor vehicles	10
Building	60
Plant & equipments	20
Office equipments	5
Computer Software	3
Trademarks	3
Customer Relationship	15

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.

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 ('P&L'). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L.





### 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 liabilities

##### Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financial liabilities at amortized 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.

#### 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.

## 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 forklifts 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.





## 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 the absences occur.

### 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's 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 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 sale.

## 2.16 Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings (warehouse) 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.

### 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 recognised 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.

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

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.

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.

## 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 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.

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

## 2.27 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 1

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.



Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited

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

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Computer	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Office equipments	Buildings	Plant & equipment	Forklifts	Batteries	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.18	2.45	12.63
Additions	3.80	-	-	0.98	-	-	1,614.59	42.08	1,661.45
Disposals	-	-	3.45	-	-	-	7.26	2.45	13.16
Additions on acquisition of SKAN Marine Services Private Limited (Refer note 51(i))	3.48	1.97	14.80	0.53	227.93	0.91	3,524.24	677.17	4,451.03
Balance as at 31 March 2023	7.28	1.97	11.35	1.51	227.93	0.91	5,141.75	719.25	6,111.95
Additions	3.37	3.46	-	13.67	30.00	-	3,931.39	655.32	4,637.21
Disposals	3.83	3.18	-	0.17	-	-	139.97	41.32	188.47
Balance as at 31 March 2024	6.82	2.25	11.35	15.01	257.93	0.91	8,933.17	1,333.25	10,560.69
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	0.43	3.43
Depreciation charge	0.12	0.02	0.14	0.01	0.58	0.00	72.77	13.21	86.84
Reversal on disposal	-	-	0.59	-	-	-	3.13	0.65	4.36
Additions on acquisition of SKAN Marine Services Private Limited (Refer note 51(i))	1.32	0.33	1.44	0.12	1.41	0.09	139.31	149.39	293.41
Balance as at 31 March 2023	1.44	0.35	0.99	0.13	1.99	0.09	211.95	162.38	379.32
Depreciation charge	2.87	0.21	1.03	2.02	4.85	0.05	426.66	180.08	617.77
Reversal on disposal	3.81	2.59	-	0.16	-	-	121.70	3.91	132.17
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.50	(2.03)	2.02	1.99	6.84	0.14	516.91	338.55	864.92
Net block									
Balance as at 31 March 2023	5.84	1.62	10.36	1.38	225.94	0.82	4,929.80	556.87	5,732.63
Balance as at 31 March 2024	6.32	4.28	9.33	13.02	251.09	0.77	8,416.26	994.70	9,695.77

Note 1 Refer note 18 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security against borrowings of the Company.

Note 2 Refer note 49 for disclosure of contractual commitment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

Note 3 The title deeds of all immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and lease arrangement is duly exercised in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the respective entities forming part of the Company.





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

4 (a) Intangible assets

Particulars	Registered Trademarks	Software	Customer relationship	Total
Gross block				
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-	-	-
Disposals/ deletions	-	-	-	-
Additions on acquisition of Skan Marine Services Private Limited	1.44	-	1,137.00	1,138.44
Balance as at 31 March 2023	1.44	-	1,137.00	1,138.44
Additions	-	24.99	-	24.99
Disposals/ deletions	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	1.44	24.99	1,137.00	1,163.43
Accumulated amortization				
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-	-	-
Amortization charge for the year	0.04	-	7.89	7.93
Reversal on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-
Additions on acquisition of Skan Marine Services Private Limited	0.37	-	-	0.37
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.41	-	7.89	8.30
Amortization charge for the year	0.36	0.39	75.80	76.55
Reversal on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.77	0.39	83.69	84.85
Net block				
Balance as at 31 March 2023	1.03	-	1,129.11	1,130.14
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.67	24.60	1,053.31	1,078.58



Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited

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

4 (b) Intangible assets under development

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Softwares	-	6.83
	-	6.83

4.1 Movement of Intangible assets under development

Particulars	Software & Trademark	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-
Additions	6.83	6.83
Balance as at 31 March 2023	6.83	6.83
Additions	-	-
Capitalised	6.83	6.83
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	-

Particulars	Amount in intangible assets under development 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	6.83	-	-	-	6.83
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	6.83	-	-	-	6.83
Project in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	-	-	-	-

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





**Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited**

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

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

**4 Goodwill**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Carrying value at the beginning of the year	4,182.36	-
On acquisition of SKAN Marine Services Private Limited (Refer note 51(i))	-	4,182.36
<b>Carrying value at the end of the year</b>	<b>4,182.36</b>	<b>4,182.36</b>

**Goodwill has been allocated in the following CGUs:**

Renting of Forklift business	4,182.36	4,182.36
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For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Cash Generating Units (CGU), which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition. The chief operating decision maker reviews the goodwill for any impairment at the CGU's level.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use, both of which are calculated by the Group using a discounted cash flow analysis. These calculations use pre tax cash flow projections over a period of five years, based on financial budgets approved by the management. For calculation of the recoverable amount, the Group has used the following rates

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<b>Renting of Forklift business</b>		
- Growth rate	8.40%	8.40%
- Discount rate	18.80%	18.80%

The above discount rate is based on the weighted average cost of capital of the subsidiary of the Company. These estimates are likely to differ from future actual results of operations and cash flows.

An analysis of sensitivity of the computation to a change in key parameters (operating margins and discount rate) based on reasonably probable assumptions, did not identify any probable scenario in which recoverable amount of the CGU would decrease below its carrying amount.

As at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023, the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying amount, hence impairment is not triggered.



Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<b>5 Other non-current financial assets</b>		
Security deposits	23.68	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.68</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>6 Income tax assets</b>		
Advance income tax (net)	120.86	-
	<b>120.86</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>i. The following table provides the details of income tax assets and liabilities:</b>		
a) Income tax assets	122.71	156.60
b) Income tax liabilities (Refer note 26)	1.85	184.72
<b>Net income tax assets</b>	<b>120.86</b>	<b>(28.12)</b>
<b>ii. The gross movement in the current income tax assets (net):</b>		
Net current income tax (liability)/ assets at the beginning	(28.12)	0.13
Provision for income tax during the year	(1.85)	(30.99)
Additions from acquisition of Skan Marine Services Private Limited	-	(36.02)
Refund received	(1.03)	-
Income tax paid	151.86	38.76
<b>Net current income tax assets / (liability) at the end</b>	<b>120.86</b>	<b>(28.12)</b>
<b>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:</b>		
	<b>Year ended 31 March 2024</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March 2023</b>
Current tax	1.85	30.99
Deferred tax	(327.65)	50.10
<b>Total tax expense</b>	<b>(325.80)</b>	<b>81.09</b>
(Loss) / Profit before income tax	(698.80)	46.63
Applicable income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
<b>Computed expected tax expense/ (credit)</b>	<b>(175.87)</b>	<b>11.74</b>
Effect of expenses allowed for tax purpose	(53.05)	(32.13)
Effect of expenses not allowed for tax purpose	5.44	32.23
Losses on which deferred tax was not created previously now created	(100.11)	-
Losses on which deferred tax was not created	-	70.80
Items subject to tax at special rate	(2.22)	(1.53)
Others	-	-
<b>Income tax expense charged to the statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>(325.81)</b>	<b>81.11</b>
	<b>As at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>
<b>7 Other non current assets</b>		
Unsecured, considered good		
Capital advances	981.46	7.97
Prepaid expense	-	18.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>981.46</b>	<b>26.90</b>
<b>8 Inventories</b>		
Stock-in-trade (trading goods) - At cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower		
Forklift	-	36.89
Consumables, stores and spares		
Consumables - Others	135.32	122.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>135.32</b>	<b>161.83</b>





	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<b>9 Investments (current)</b>		
Investments in mutual funds measured at fair value through profit and loss	-	114.22
Investments in debenture and bonds measured at fair value through profit and loss	33.99	179.13
	<b>33.99</b>	<b>293.35</b>
<b>Other disclosures for current investments:</b>		
- Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	-
- Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	-
- Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	-	-
- Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	33.99	293.35
<b>9.1 Refer note 40 for price risk.</b>		
<b>10 Trade receivables</b>		
Trade receivables	1,598.49	1,142.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,598.49</b>	<b>1,142.36</b>
<b>10.1 Break-up of security details</b>		
Trade receivables considered good - secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	-	-
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	1,598.49	1,142.36
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,598.49</b>	<b>1,142.36</b>
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	(110.71)	(45.63)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,487.78</b>	<b>1,096.73</b>
<b>10.2 Ageing of trade receivables</b>		

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 good	144.23	1,006.23	419.59	28.44	-	-	-	1,598.49
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	56.83	10.77	29.56	13.55	110.71
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>144.23</b>	<b>1,006.23</b>	<b>419.59</b>	<b>85.27</b>	<b>10.77</b>	<b>29.56</b>	<b>13.55</b>	<b>1,709.20</b>
Less : Provision for expected credit loss								(110.71)
<b>Total</b>								<b>1,598.49</b>

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 good	147.64	795.17	198.95	0.60	-	-	-	1,142.36
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	1.45	2.15	28.48	4.24	9.31	45.63
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>147.64</b>	<b>795.17</b>	<b>200.40</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>28.48</b>	<b>4.24</b>	<b>9.31</b>	<b>1,187.99</b>
Less : Provision for expected credit loss								(45.63)
<b>Total</b>								<b>1,142.36</b>

**10.3 Movement in unbilled receivable**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance as at beginning of the year	147.64	-
Less: Billed during the year	(142.62)	(182.62)
Add: Revenue recognised during the year	139.21	330.26
Balance as at end of the year	<b>144.23</b>	<b>147.64</b>



	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<b>11 Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	327.83	371.57
Cash in hand	-	0.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>327.83</b>	<b>371.69</b>
<b>12 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months <sup>^</sup>	25.63	26.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.63</b>	<b>26.20</b>
<sup>^</sup> held as lien amounting to ₹ 1.17 lakhs (31 March 2023: Nil) against credit facilities		
<b>13 Loans (current)</b>		
(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Loans		
- to employees	-	11.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.54</b>
<b>13 Break-up of security details</b>		
Loans considered good - secured	-	-
Loans considered good - unsecured	-	-
Loans which have significant increase in credit risk	-	11.54
Loans - credit impaired - unsecured	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.54</b>
<b>14 Other current financial assets</b>		
Security deposits	16.80	13.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.80</b>	<b>13.27</b>
<b>15 Other current assets</b>		
Advances to suppliers	17.73	17.14
Advances to employees	24.88	-
Prepaid expenses	34.75	8.19
Balance with government authorities	614.30	265.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>691.66</b>	<b>291.29</b>





**Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited**

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

**8 Investments - Current**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Units (Nos.)	Amount (₹ lakhs)	Units (Nos.)	Amount (₹ lakhs)
Investment in mutual funds - measured at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')				
Investment				
IDFC Bond MT Plan Regular Growth Plan	-	-	-	114.22
<b>Total</b>				<b>114.22</b>
Investments in Debentures and bonds (Traded, quoted, measured at FVTPL)				
8.50% Bonds of JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Limited	3.00	33.99		31.17
8.50% Bonds of Spandana Shroorthy Financial Limited	-	-		62.91
Non Convertible Debentures of UGRO Capital Limited	-	-		42.19
Non Convertible Debentures of CLIX Capital Services Private Limited	-	-		42.86
<b>Total current investments</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>33.99</b>		<b>179.13</b>
Aggregate value/ market value of quoted investments	<b>3.00</b>	<b>33.99</b>		<b>293.35</b>
Aggregate value/ market value of un-quoted investments	-	33.99	-	179.13
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-	-	114.22
				-



16 Share capital

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
(a) Authorised share capital				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each [Refer note below]	8,50,000	85.00	8,00,000	80.00
14.3% Non Cumulative Compulsorily Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each	2,00,000	20.00	2,00,000	20.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,50,000</b>	<b>105.00</b>	<b>10,00,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The authorised equity share capital of the Company has been increased by the authorised equity share capital of the former Skan Marine Services Private Limited (SMSPL) in accordance with the Scheme of Merger vide Board resolution dated 25 July 2023.

(b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	7,33,270	73.33	7,33,270	73.33
<b>Total issued, subscribed and fully paid capital</b>	<b>7,33,270</b>	<b>73.33</b>	<b>7,33,270</b>	<b>73.33</b>

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

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid (31 March 2023 : ₹ 10 each fully paid)				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	7,33,270	73.33	5,33,350	53.34
Add : Issued during the year [Refer note 16(g)]	-	-	1,99,920	19.99
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>7,33,270</b>	<b>73.33</b>	<b>7,33,270</b>	<b>73.33</b>

(c) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each				
LEAP India Private Limited and its nominees (the Holding Company)	7,33,270	100.00%	7,33,270	100.00%
	<b>7,33,270</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>7,33,270</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

(d) Rights, preference and restrictions attached to equity shares issued

**Equity Shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share and in the event of liquidation, has rights proportionate to their shareholding over the residual assets after paying out all the liabilities.

**Non Cumulative Compulsorily Redeemable Preference Shares (NCCRPS)**

The Company has only one class of non cumulative compulsorily redeemable preference shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder shall be entitled to vote on matters presented to the holders of the preference shares as per the Companies Act, 2013. These shares are non participative and the holder of these shares are entitled to 14.30% of preferential dividend declared at the option of the Company. Further, these shares are redeemable at a premium of 8.147 per share at the end of the tenure of the agreement i.e. 10 (ten) years. Further, refer note 16(g).

(e) The Company has neither issued bonus shares or shares without payment in cash nor has there been any buy back of shares from the date of incorporation till 31 March 2024.

(f) During the previous year, pursuant to approval of Board of Directors at various meetings as mentioned below, the Company allotted 199,920 equity shares of face value of ₹ 10 as rights issue at the premium of ₹ 290 per share to the existing equity shareholders of the Company. Also, refer note 42.

Date of issue	No. of	Amount
13 April 2022	66,670	200.01
18 May 2022	33,350	100.05
15 June 2022	33,200	99.60
16 November 2022	66,700	200.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,99,920</b>	<b>599.76</b>

(g) During the previous year, pursuant to approval of the members in Extraordinary General Meeting dated 7 February 2023, the Company has reclassified its authorised share capital from 1,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each to 800,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each and 14.3% 200,000 NCCRPS of ₹ 10 each. Further, the Company has allotted 200,000 NCCRPS of ₹ 10 each on 18 February 2023 to SMSPL. Pursuant to the merger between SMSPL with the Company, the NCCRPS so issued have been cancelled in accordance with the Scheme of Merger.

17 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
Reserve and surplus				
- Securities premium		673.27		673.27
- Retained earnings		(456.42)		(80.52)
<b>Total</b>		<b>216.85</b>		<b>592.75</b>

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

Nature and purpose of other equity and reserves :

(i) 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.

(ii) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents the cumulative profit/ loss of the Company and the share of remeasurements of defined benefits obligations routed through Other Comprehensive Income.





Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<b>18 Borrowings - Non current</b>		
<b>A) Term loan from banks</b>		
<b>Secured</b>		
i) This is an equipment finance term loan availed for financing the equipment purchase by the Company. This loan carries an interest rate of 8.50% - 8.75% p.a. and is repayable in 59 monthly structured instalments commencing from August 2022 and ending in October 2027.	690.68	857.01
The loan is secured against the equipment purchased (forklift) and is also guaranteed by the Holding Company by means of a corporate guarantee.		
ii) This is an equipment finance term loan availed for financing the equipment purchase by the Company. This loan carries an interest rate of 9.25% p.a. which is repayable in 58 monthly structured instalments with two months moratorium period commencing from August 2022 and ending in October 2027.	158.94	195.81
The loan is secured against the equipment purchased (forklift).		
iii) This is an equipment finance term loan availed for financing the equipment purchase by the Company. This loan carries an interest rate of 9.00% p.a. which is repayable in 59 monthly instalments with one months moratorium period commencing from March 2024 and ending in January 2029.	989.23	-
The loan is secured against the equipment purchased (forklift).		
iv) This is an equipment finance term loan availed for financing the equipment purchase by the Company. This loan carries an interest rate of 9.00% p.a. which is repayable in 48 monthly instalments with one months moratorium period commencing from September 2023 and ending in August 2029.	415.63	-
The loan is secured against the equipment purchased (forklift).		
v) The loan carries an interest rate of 10.95% p.a. and is repayable in 24 quarterly structured instalments commencing from February 2023 and ending in February 2029. 10.80% p.a. payable monthly to be linked to Axis Bank MCLR Rate of Interest = [Prevailing Axis Bank 1 Year MCLR at the time of disbursement + Spread (2.05%)] MCLR 1 Year as on 17 December 2022- 8.75%.	3,300.00	3,500.00
The loan is secured by:		
1) First ranking pari-passu charge on Mortgage of immovable property;		
2) First exclusive charge on Mortgage of immovable property;		
3) First exclusive charge Hypothecation on all the present and future movable Fixed Assets of the Borrower;		
4) First ranking pari-passu Hypothecation on all current assets both present and future including but not limited to book debts, receivables, insurance proceeds and cash flow generated from the Borrower's undertakings, commissions, reimbursements, and revenue of whatsoever nature both present and future;		
vi) This is a term loan facility under construction equipment finance scheme which carries an interest rate of 7.85% p.a. and is repayable in 48 monthly structured instalments commencing from April 2021 and ending in March 2025.	26.70	51.69
The loan is secured by:		
1) The whole of the current assets of the borrower's stock of raw material, semi finished and finished goods, stores and spares including relating to plant and machinery (consumables stores and spares), bills receivable and book debts and all other receivables and moveable, both present and future;		
2) The whole of the movable fixed assets of the borrower's including plant and machinery of the borrower;		
3) All the book debts and receivables (both present and future) of the borrower including outstanding monies receivable, claims and bills which are now due.		
vii) This loan carries an interest rate of 8.25% p.a. It is repayable in 48 monthly structured instalments commencing from October 2020 and ending in September 2024.	12.87	37.17
The loan is secured against the equipment purchased.		
viii) The loan carries an interest rate of 7.41% p.a. and is repayable in 37 monthly structured instalments commencing from June 2021 and ending in June 2024. The loan is secured against the equipment purchased.	8.03	38.79
ix) The loan carries an interest rate of 7.15% - 9.25% p.a. and is repayable in 35 to 48 monthly structured instalments. The loan is secured against the equipment purchased.	1,696.49	645.12
x) The loan carries an interest rate of 9.25% p.a. and is repayable in 48 monthly structured instalments. The loan is secured against the equipment purchased.	371.95	-
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings (Refer note 21)	1,680.73	701.53
	<b>5,989.79</b>	<b>4,624.06</b>



## B) Loan from related party (Refer note 42)

## Unsecured

Loan taken from the Holding Company is repayable on demand bearing an interest rate of 9% per annum for the purpose of use in strategic operations. The Holding Company has provided a comfort to the Company that it shall not demand back the loan including interest within next 1 year as a result of which the said loan has been classified as non-current.

As at  
31 March 2024

As at  
31 March 2023

8,172.53

5,299.07

8,172.53

5,299.07

14,162.32

9,923.13

## 18.1 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	(327.83)	(371.69)
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	15,843.05	10,624.66
Current borrowings	552.39	329.73
Lease liabilities	326.66	-
Net debt	16,394.27	10,582.70

## Liabilities from financing activities

Particulars	Lease liabilities	Non-current borrowings (including current maturities, current borrowings and interest payable)	Current borrowings	Cash and cash equivalents	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2022	-	636.41	231.45	(52.18)	815.68
Cash flows (net)	-	-	-	(319.51)	(319.51)
Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	10,143.36	-	-	10,143.36
Proceeds from redeemable preference shares	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from short term borrowings	-	-	53.12	-	53.12
Repayment of long term borrowings	-	(163.88)	-	-	(163.88)
Additions on acquisition of Skan Marine Services Private Limited [(Refer note	-	43.23	10.82	-	54.05
Interest expense	-	112.66	49.07	-	161.73
Interest paid	-	(147.12)	(14.73)	-	(161.85)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	10,624.66	329.73	(371.69)	10,582.70
Cash flows (net)	-	-	-	43.86	43.86
New leases	353.43	-	-	-	353.43
Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	6,884.23	-	-	6,884.23
Proceeds from short term borrowings	-	-	222.66	-	222.66
Principal repayment of lease liabilities	(26.77)	-	-	-	(26.77)
Repayment of long term borrowings	-	(2,196.97)	-	-	(2,196.97)
Interest expense	16.93	1,207.77	17.89	-	1,242.59
Interest paid	(16.93)	(676.64)	(17.89)	-	(711.45)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	326.66	15,843.05	552.39	(327.83)	16,394.28

As at  
31 March 2024

As at  
31 March 2023

## 19 Non-current provisions

Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 38)

- Gratuity

Total

45.84

23.43

45.84

23.43

## 20 Deferred tax liabilities

Movement in deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	(Charged) / credited in Profit and loss	(Charged) / credited to other comprehensive	As at 31 March 2024
Unabsorbed depreciation and brought forward losses	15.48	548.63	-	564.11
Provision for employee benefits	32.65	12.78	0.98	46.41
Provision for employee benefits	-	-	-	-
Provision for expected credit loss	11.57	16.29	-	27.86
Temporary differences between book and tax balance of property, plant and equipment	(336.59)	(299.65)	-	(636.24)
Temporary differences between right of use assets and lease liabilities	-	8.96	-	8.96
Gain from other investments	(20.56)	19.56	-	(1.00)
Customer relationship	(286.18)	21.08	-	(265.10)
Total	(583.63)	327.65	0.98	(255.00)





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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	(Charged) / credited in Profit and loss	(Charged) / credited to other comprehensive income	Additions from acquisition of Skan Marine Services Private Limited	As at 31 March 2023
Unabsorbed depreciation and brought forward losses	-	15.48	-	-	15.48
Provision for employee benefits	-	6.67	(1.43)	27.41	32.65
Provision for expected credit loss	-	1.22	-	10.35	11.57
Temporary differences between book and tax balance of property, plant and	-	(73.77)	-	(262.82)	(336.59)
Gain from other investments	-	0.30	-	(20.86)	(20.56)
Customer relationship	-	-	-	(286.18)	(286.18)
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>(50.10)</b>	<b>(1.43)</b>	<b>(532.10)</b>	<b>(583.63)</b>

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<b>21 Borrowings (current)</b>		
<b>Secured</b>		
Current maturities of long term borrowings		
- Term Loans from bank (Refer note 17.1 for security and repayment details)	1,680.73	701.53
Working capital loans:		
- Cash credit (Refer note 21.1 for security details)	552.39	-
<b>Unsecured</b>		
Loan from the Holding Company	-	329.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,233.12</b>	<b>1,031.26</b>

## Nature of securities

## 21.1 Secured

Cash credit of ₹ 552.39 lakhs (31 March 2023: Nil) obtained from bank which is repayable on demand is secured by:

a. Pledged of open ended debt mutual funds held by the Holding Company amounting to ₹ 5,180.02 lakhs

The loan carries an interest rate of 9 % p.a. to be linked to I-MCLR 6M and spread.

## 22 Trade payables

Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer note 22.1)

Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises

	17.57	9.33
	862.77	462.58
	<b>880.34</b>	<b>471.91</b>

## Ageing of trade payables

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding from the date of transaction					Total
	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
<b>Undisputed:</b>						
Dues to micro and small enterprises	-	12.48	1.41	0.02	3.66	17.57
Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	224.75	587.42	42.49	5.52	2.59	862.77
<b>Disputed:</b>						
Dues to micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>224.75</b>	<b>599.90</b>	<b>43.90</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>880.34</b>

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding from the date of transaction					Total
	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
<b>Undisputed:</b>						
Dues to micro and small enterprises	-	9.33	-	-	-	9.33
Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	279.71	179.62	0.91	2.28	0.06	462.58
<b>Disputed:</b>						
Dues to micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>279.71</b>	<b>188.95</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>471.91</b>



	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<b>22.1 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006</b>		
a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	13.97	9.33
b) Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED	3.60	-
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;	3.60	-
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.	-	-
<b>Note:-</b> The above information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined on the basis of information available with the Company.		

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<b>23 Other current financial liabilities</b>		
Payable for capital goods	584.79	274.53
Employee related payables	293.73	216.65
	<b>878.52</b>	<b>491.18</b>
<b>24 Other current liabilities</b>		
Security deposits	10.21	12.88
Advance from customers	2.73	35.00
Statutory dues payable	81.65	68.42
	<b>94.59</b>	<b>116.30</b>

**24.1 Movement in advance from customer**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	35.00	-
Add: Advance received from customer	2.73	35.00
Less: invoice raised during the year	(35.00)	-
Balance as at end of the year	2.73	35.00

**25 Current provisions**

## Provisions for employee benefits (Refer note 38)

- Gratuity	68.78	52.10
- Compensated absences	3.66	3.25
	<b>72.44</b>	<b>55.35</b>

**26 Current tax liabilities (net)**

Tax liabilities	-	28.12
	-	<b>28.12</b>





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

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
<b>27 Revenue from operations</b>		
(a) Sale of services	6,431.24	747.20
(b) Sale of products	312.57	10.13
(c) Other operating revenue	25.26	273.34
	<b>6,769.07</b>	<b>1,030.67</b>
<b>(i) Information of disaggregated revenue as per Ind AS 115</b>		
<b>(A) Based on nature of product or service:</b>		
<b>(a) Sale of services</b>		
Rental income and other incidental services from forklifts and material handling equipments	6,431.24	747.20
	<b>6,431.24</b>	<b>747.20</b>
<b>(b) Sale of products:</b>		
Sale of traded goods		
- Forklifts	312.57	10.13
	<b>312.57</b>	<b>10.13</b>
<b>(c) Other operating revenue</b>		
Sale of scrap (property, plant and equipment)	25.26	181.28
Excess provision written back	-	92.06
	<b>25.26</b>	<b>273.34</b>
<b>Total revenue from operations</b>	<b>6,769.07</b>	<b>1,030.67</b>
<b>(B) Based on timing of revenue recognition:</b>		
Services transferred at a point of time	6,431.24	747.20
Products transferred at a point of time	312.57	10.13
The amounts receivable from customers become due after expiry of credit period which on an average ranges between 7-60 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 is no reconciling items in revenue from operations with contract price as required by Ind AS 115.		
<b>(ii) The following table gives details in respect of contract revenues generated from the top customer and top customer for the year ended:</b>		
Revenue from top customers individually exceeding 10% of the total revenue	1,153.02	213.39
Revenue from top five customers	3,059.49	448.97
For the year ended 31 March 2024 : one (1) [31 March 2023: one (1)] customer(s) individually accounted for more than 10% of the total revenue.		
<b>28 Other income</b>		
Interest income		
- on bank deposits	1.09	1.07
- on financial assets measured at amortised cost	1.06	-
- on income tax refund	0.13	0.01
Dividend income on non-current investment	-	0.29
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	19.42	-
Net gain due to change in fair value of current investments	3.78	-
Gain on sale of investment	16.97	-
Foreign exchange gain (net)	6.48	6.20
Miscellaneous	3.19	2.16
	<b>52.12</b>	<b>9.73</b>
<b>29 Purchase of stock-in-trade</b>		
Purchase of stock-in-trade	266.47	38.89
	<b>266.47</b>	<b>38.89</b>
<b>30 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade</b>		
Inventories at the beginning of the year (Refer note 8)	38.89	8.72
Inventories at the end of the year (Refer note 8)	-	38.89
	<b>38.89</b>	<b>(30.17)</b>
<b>31 Employee benefits expense</b>		
Salaries, wages and bonus	3,081.97	422.26
Contribution to provident fund (Refer note 38)	247.62	41.16
Staff welfare expenses	24.97	1.82
	<b>3,354.56</b>	<b>465.24</b>



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

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
<b>32 Finance costs</b>		
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
- term loans	646.48	112.66
- loan from related party (Refer note 42)	561.29	49.07
Interest expense on:		
- lease liabilities (Refer note 45)	16.93	-
- others	3.60	-
	<b>1,228.30</b>	<b>161.73</b>
<b>33 Depreciation</b>		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer note 3)	617.77	86.84
Depreciation on Right-of-use assets (Refer note 45)	39.83	-
Amortisation on intangible assets (Refer note 4 (a))	76.55	7.93
	<b>734.15</b>	<b>94.77</b>
<b>34 Other expenses</b>		
Repairs and maintenance	395.04	-
Rent (Refer note 45)	96.85	14.02
Rates and taxes	20.85	5.94
Insurance	22.78	3.97
Information technology	3.56	0.61
Legal and professional fees	47.82	48.14
Auditors' remuneration (Refer note below)	25.18	10.12
Office	17.91	3.95
Conveyance and travelling	60.50	19.55
Marketing	0.06	10.79
Provision for expected loss	65.08	1.45
Business support expenses (Refer note 42)	935.28	97.79
Corporate social responsibility (Refer note 48)	21.29	1.56
Packing, freight and transport (net of recoveries)	129.79	31.36
Power and fuel	5.01	2.20
Forklift inspection	3.36	0.19
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0.19
Loss on sale of investment	-	10.94
Miscellaneous	47.26	0.54
	<b>1,897.62</b>	<b>263.31</b>
<b>Note:</b>		
<b>i) Details of Auditors' Remuneration (excluding GST):</b>		
Audit fees	17.00	10.00
Others (including certification)	8.00	-
Out of pocket expenses	0.18	0.12
	<b>25.18</b>	<b>10.12</b>
<b>35 Tax expense / (credit)</b>		
Current tax	1.85	30.99
Deferred tax	(327.65)	50.10
Total current tax (credit) / expense	<b>(325.80)</b>	<b>81.09</b>
<b>36 Other comprehensive income</b>		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Actuarial gains / (loss) on defined benefit obligations	(3.88)	5.86
Income taxes on above	0.98	(1.43)
	<b>(2.90)</b>	<b>4.43</b>
<b>37 Earnings per share (EPS)</b>		
Loss computation for both basic and diluted earnings per share		
Net loss attributable to equity share holders for basic and diluted earnings per share	(373.00)	(34.46)
Number of shares for basic and diluted earning per share		
Basic and diluted (in ₹)	7,33,270	6,78,114
Nominal value per share (in ₹)	(50.87)	(5.08)
	10.00	10.00





38 As per Indian Accounting Standard-19, 'Employee Benefits', the disclosure of Employee benefits as defined in the Standard are given below:

**1) 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 have created any assets.

**A) Balance Sheet**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<b>Changes in the present value of obligation</b>		
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	75.53	0.32
Adjustment on acquisition of Skan Marine Services Private Limited	-	60.53
Current service cost	29.66	15.76
Interest expenses	5.55	4.78
Past service cost	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Re-measurement (or actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	-	-
- change in financial assumptions	(5.90)	-
- experience variance (i.e. actual experience vs assumptions)	0.81	(3.17)
	8.97	(2.69)
<b>Present value of obligation at the end of the year</b>	<b>114.62</b>	<b>75.53</b>

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<b>Classification of provisions</b>		
Current liability	68.78	52.10
Non current liability	45.84	23.43
<b>Amounts recognized in the balance sheet</b>	<b>114.62</b>	<b>75.53</b>

**B Particulars**

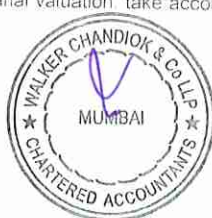
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<b>Expenses recognised in the Statement of profit and loss</b>		
Current service cost	28.41	15.76
Net interest cost	5.55	4.78
<b>Total expenses recognised in the Statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>33.96</b>	<b>20.54</b>
<b>Expenses recognised in the other comprehensive income</b>		
Re-measurement (or actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	-	-
- change in financial assumptions	(5.90)	-
- experience variance (i.e. Actual experiences assumptions)	0.81	(3.17)
	8.97	(2.69)
<b>Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>(5.86)</b>

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%	7.45%
Salary growth rate	5.5% - 10%	10%
Age of retirement	58 - 60 years	58 - 60 years
Attrition / withdrawal rates (per annum):		
White Collar	5% - 68%	5% - 77%
Blue Collar	47% - 68%	5% - 58%
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.



**Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation**

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)

Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	1 - 12 years	16 years
1 year	68.78	53.36
2 to 5 years	53.52	28.07
6 to 10 years	4.77	1.45
More than 10 years	11.38	13.64

**Sensitivity Analysis:**

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation (DBO) are discount rate, expected salary increase 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	117.11	112.31	78.40	75.32
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	14.40%	-12.40%	18.90%	-15.60%
Delta Effect of (-/+ 1%) change in salary growth rate	112.28	117.09	75.30	78.38
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-12.20%	13.9%	-15.40%	18.3%
Delta Effect of (-/+ 50%) change in attrition rate	138.62	100.81	95.99	67.89
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	75.20%	-35.00%	42.20%	-24.50%
Delta Effect of (-/+ 10%) change in mortality rate	114.61	114.64	76.78	76.80
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	0.0%	0.00%	0.1%	-0.10%

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 year.

**(C) Compensated absences**

The obligations for compensated absences as at year end amounts to ₹ 3.66 lakhs (31 March 2023: 3.25 lakhs)

**(D) Defined contribution plan**

Amount recognised as an expense and included in the Note as "Contribution to provident fund" under note 31 is ₹ 247.62 lakhs (31 March 2023: ₹ 41.16 lakhs)





**39 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 table.

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
<b>Financial assets - non-current</b>								
Other financial assets	23.68	-	-	23.68	-	-	-	-
<b>Financial assets - current</b>								
Investments	-	33.99	-	33.99	-	33.99	-	33.99
Trade receivables	1,598.49	-	-	1,598.49	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	327.83	-	-	327.83	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	25.63	-	-	25.63	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	16.80	-	-	16.80	-	-	-	-
<b>Financial liabilities - non-current</b>								
Borrowings (including current maturities)	15,843.05	-	-	15,843.05	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	268.67	-	-	268.67	-	-	-	-
<b>Financial liabilities - current</b>								
Borrowings	552.39	-	-	552.39	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	57.99	-	-	57.99	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	880.34	-	-	880.34	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	878.52	-	-	878.52	-	-	-	-

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
<b>Financial assets - current</b>								
Investments	-	293.35	-	293.35	114.22	179.13	-	293.35
Trade receivables	1,142.36	-	-	1,142.36	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	371.69	-	-	371.69	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	26.20	-	-	26.20	-	-	-	-
Loans	11.54	-	-	11.54	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	13.27	-	-	13.27	-	-	-	-
<b>Financial liabilities - non-current</b>								
Borrowings (including current maturities)	10,624.66	-	-	10,624.66	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Financial liabilities - current</b>								
Borrowings	329.73	-	-	329.73	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	471.91	-	-	471.91	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	491.18	-	-	491.18	-	-	-	-

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



**40 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 7 to 60 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 10.2 for ageing analysis.

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	45.63	0.62
Changes in loss allowances		
Additions	65.08	1.45
On account of acquisition of Skan Marine Services Private Limited [(Refer note 51)(i)]	-	44.18
Bad debts written off	-	(0.62)
Balance at the end of the year	110.71	45.63

**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				
Particulars	Amount	Repayable on demand	Upto 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Borrowings (including current maturities)	16,395.44	552.39	1,680.73	14,165.64	-	16,398.76
Lease liabilities	326.66	-	82.46	300.46	-	382.92
Trade payables	880.34	-	880.34	-	-	880.34
Other financial liabilities	878.52	-	878.52	-	-	878.52
Total	18,480.96	552.39	3,522.05	14,466.10	-	18,540.54

As at 31 March 2023	Carrying amount	Contractual maturities				
Particulars	Amount	Repayable on demand	Upto 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Borrowings (including current maturities)	10,954.39	328.72	701.53	9,924.14	-	10,954.39
Trade payables	471.91	-	471.91	-	-	471.91
Other financial liabilities	491.18	-	491.18	-	-	491.18
Total	11,917.48	328.72	1,664.62	9,924.14	-	11,917.48





**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, debentures and

**(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%	-	5.71
BSE Sensex 30- Decrease 5%	-	(5.71)

**(i) 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	3,852.39	3,500.00
Fixed rate borrowings	12,543.05	7,454.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,395.44</b>	<b>10,954.39</b>

**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*	(19.26)	(17.50)
50 bps decrease would increase the profit before tax by*	19.26	17.50

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

**(ii) 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.

**41 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	16,394.27	10,582.70
Total equity	290.18	666.08
<b>Capital Gearing Ratio</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.94</b>



**Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited**

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

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

**42 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) Holding Company	LEAP India Private Limited
(ii) Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Mr. Sunu Mathew (Director) Mrs. Bindu Mathew (Director)

**b) Related party transactions :**

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
<b>LEAP India Private Limited</b>		
Reimbursement of expense incurred by Holding Company	6.60	-
Issue of equity shares	-	599.76
Sale of property, plant and equipment	-	5.74
Renting of forklift	29.96	9.89
Loan received	3,250.00	9,550.00
Rent expenses	0.16	-
Interest on loan	561.29	49.07
Corporate guarantee issued by the Holding Company	-	1,600.00
Business support expense	935.28	97.79
Loan repaid	1,267.56	3,981.10

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<b>c) Balance outstanding as at the year end</b>		
<b>Loan outstanding (including interest accrued)</b>		
LEAP India Private Limited	8,172.53	5,628.80
<b>Trade payables</b>		
LEAP India Private Limited	505.58	115.39
<b>Guarantees outstanding</b>		
LEAP India Private Limited	1,600.00	1,600.00
<b>Advance from customer</b>		
LEAP India Private Limited	0.15	7.43

**Notes:**

a) Refer notes 18 and 21 for guarantee and security provided by related parties, in respect of borrowings by the Company.

b) Pursuant to the merger of Skan Marine Services Private Limited (SMSPL) with Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited (TMHEPL), transactions and balances reported in the previous year are no longer relevant for disclosure.





## 43 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
3S Consultancy Private Limite	Payable for sale of goods / services	0.01	Not Related
Sri Sai Solutions	Payable for sale of goods / services	1.19	Not Related
V-Xpress	Payable for sale of goods / services	0.00#	Not Related

The Company did not have any transactions with struck off companies as on 31 March 2023.

# amount less than ₹ 500

## 44 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	0.67	1.05	-36.31%	Refer Note 1
Debt-equity ratio	Total debt from banks and financial institutions	Total equity	Times	28.34	8.49	233.80%	-
Debt service coverage ratio	# Earnings for debt services	\$ Debt service	Times	0.42	0.93	-54.45%	Refer Note 1
Return on equity ratio	Net profit after taxes	Average shareholders' equity	Percentage	-78.01%	-9.00%	766.58%	Refer Note 1
Inventory turnover ratio	@ Cost of goods sold	Average inventories	Times	2.05	0.11	1806.58%	Refer Note 1
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	Times	4.94	1.80	173.84%	Refer Note 1
Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases and other expenses	Average trade payables	Times	3.10	1.22	155.44%	Refer Note 1
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Working capital	Times	-10.66	-13.66	-21.94%	-
Net profit ratio	Net profit after tax	Revenue from operations	Percentage	-5.51%	-3.34%	64.80%	Refer Note 1
Return on capital employed	* Earnings before interest and taxes	* Capital employed	Percentage	3.39%	1.99%	70.81%	Refer Note 1
Return on investment	Not applicable	Not applicable	Percentage	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 ratios are majorly on account of business combination in the current year.

(This space has been intentionally left blank.)



## 45 Leases - Ind AS 116

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

	Amount (in ₹ lakhs)
<b>Gross carrying value</b>	<b>Building Total</b>
As at 31 March 2022	-
Additions*	-
Disposal	-
As at 31 March 2023	-
Additions*	366.41
Disposal	-
Modification	-
As at 31 March 2024	366.41
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>	
As at 31 March 2022	-
Depreciation expenses	-
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-
As at 31 March 2023	-
Depreciation expenses	39.83
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-
As at 31 March 2024	39.83
<b>Net carrying value</b>	
As at 31 March 2023	-
As at 31 March 2024	326.58

(\*) The above addition is post netting of ₹ 13.14 lakhs (31 March 2023: Nil) 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 (in ₹ lakhs)
As at 31 March 2022	-
Additions	-
Termination	-
Accretion of interest	-
Payment of lease obligation	-
As at 31 March 2023	-
Current	-
Non-current	-
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount (₹ lakhs)</b>
As at 31 March 2023	-
Additions	353.43
Termination	-
Accretion of interest	16.93
Modification	-
Payment of lease obligation	(43.70)
As at 31 March 2024	326.66
Current	57.99
Non-current	268.67

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	82.46	-
One to five years	300.46	-
More than five years	-	-

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

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.





**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 Other Statutory Information**

- (i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company 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) 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
- a. 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
- b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (v) During the current year, 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:
- a. 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
- b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Whereas the following transaction have taken place during the previous year ended 31 March 2023. [Also refer note 51(ii)]

Details of the counter party									Compliance with		
Nature of Transaction	Date of Transaction	Funding Party	Amount (in lakhs)	Name	Registered Address	Type	PAN Details	Relationship with the company	FEMA Act	Companies Act	PMLA Act
Loan	19 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	AAFCL5087B	Holding Company	NA	Yes	NA

Details of the counter party									Compliance with		
Nature of Transaction	Date of Transaction	Funding Party	Amount (in lakhs)	Name	Registered Address	Type	PAN Details	Relationship with the company	FEMA Act	Companies Act	PMLA Act
Investment	22 February 2023	Taron Material Handling Equipment Private Limited	5,250.00	Skan Manne Services Private Limited	310/311, RAHEJA ARCADE, PLOT NO 61 SECTOR 11, CBD BELAPUR, Thane, Maharashtra, 400614	Ultimate Beneficiary	AACCS8958L	Subsidiary	NA	Yes	NA

- (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.

**48 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	857.18	748.67
Prescribed CSR expenditure (2% of the average net profit as computed above)	17.14	14.97
<b>Details of CSR expenditure during the financial period:</b>		
Total amount to be spent for the financial year (including shortfall for the previous year of ₹ 14.97 lakhs)	32.11	14.97
Amount spent	21.29	-
Amount unspent	10.82	-
<b>Nature of CSR activities undertaken by the company:</b>		
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2024</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2023</b>
a. Gross amount required to be spent during the period	17.14	14.97
b. Amount spent during the year		
i. Contribution towards rural development	5.00	-
ii. Contribution towards education	11.29	-
iii. Contribution towards promoting healthcare	5.00	-
Total amount unspent	10.82	14.97

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



## 49 Contingent liabilities and Commitments

## A Contingent liabilities

GST demand

As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
10.92	10.92

The Honourable Supreme Court, has passed a decision on 28 February 2019 in relation to inclusion of certain allowances within the scope of "Basic wages" for the purpose of determining contribution to provident fund under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The Company, based on legal advice, is awaiting further clarifications in this matter in order to reasonably assess the impact on its financial statements, if any. Accordingly, the applicability of the judgement to the Company, with respect to the period and the nature of allowances to be covered, and resultant impact on the past provident fund liability, cannot be reasonably ascertained, at present.

## B Capital commitments

Particulars

Capital commitments (Net of capital advances)

As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
703.51	362.78

## 50 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
31 March 2024	ICICI Bank	Trade receivables	1,598.49	1,477.03	121.46	The differences are on account of:- 1. Submissions to the bank were made before financial reporting closure process/
	ICICI Bank	Inventory	135.32	140.89	(5.57)	2. Unbilled receivables have not been considered in trade receivables, while reporting to the bank

## 51 Business combinations - acquisition and merger of SKAN Marine Services Private Limited

- (i) On 21 February 2023, the Company has completed the acquisition of 100% stake in SKAN Marine Services Private Limited, a company based in Mumbai, a leading provider of services related to leasing of material handling equipments and providing supply chain services and solutions. The acquisition will complement the Company's synergy to make itself a reputed name in the logistic solutions and pooling asset leasing business.

The business combination was conducted by entering into a share purchase agreement for a total consideration of ₹ 9,731.48 lakhs (including transaction cost of ₹ 231.48 lakhs).

Purchase price allocated to the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed includes value of customer relationships as intangible assets, which have been valued at ₹ 1,137.00 lakhs, to be amortised over the period of 15 years. The excess of purchase consideration over net assets and the identified intangible asset has been recognised as Goodwill. The purchase price has been allocated based on the Company's appraisal of fair values as follows:

Particulars	Amount
Total purchase consideration	9,500.00
Add: transaction costs	231.48
Less: Total net assets acquired*	(4,698.30)
Less : Intangibles identified on business combination : Customer R	(1,137.00)
Add: Deferred tax on customer relationship	286.18
Goodwill	4,182.36

(\*Carrying value is equal to fair value except for value of immovable property)

- ii) The Board of Directors of the Company had approved arrangement for amalgamation of erstwhile wholly owned subsidiary, SKAN Marine Services Private Limited ("Transferor Company") with the Company (the "Transferee Company") in its meeting held on 25 July 2023. The Scheme of amalgamation has been approved by the Regional Director, Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide order dated 28 May 2024. The certified copy of the Order has been filed with Registrar of Companies, Mumbai on 21 June 2024, on which the Scheme became effective. Accordingly, the Company has accounted for the business combination transaction using the Pooling of interest method in accordance with the approved scheme as per Appendix C of Ind AS 103, Business Combinations of Entities under Common Control. Pursuant to above, the financial statements of the Company in respect of the prior periods have been restated from the date of obtaining control in the Transferor Company, being 21 February 2023. Transferor Company is engaged in the business of leasing of material handling equipments and providing supply chain services and solutions. The impact of the merger on these financial statements is as under:





## Details of assets and liabilities restated because of merger

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	
	Reported	Restated
Total assets	11,344.20	13,390.39
Total liabilities	11,009.57	12,724.31
Total equity	334.63	666.08

## Details of revenue and profit restated because of merger

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	
	Reported	Restated
Revenue from operations	182.35	1,030.67
Profit/(loss) before tax	(375.20)	46.63
Loss after tax	(375.20)	(34.46)

## Details of cash flow restated because of merger

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	
	Reported	Restated
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	(371.55)	535.37
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	(10,783.52)	(10,476.88)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	11,151.79	10,467.29

- 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.

The Company has also used another accounting software for maintaining its books of account from 1 April 2023 to 10 October 2023 which did not have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. The Company migrated to updated version of the said accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was enabled from the date of migration i.e., 11 October 2023. Further, for testing purpose the audit trail feature was disabled on 16 October 2023 at 3:51 PM and subsequently re-enabled on the same day at 3:56 PM.

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

Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited

Sunu Mathew  
Director  
DIN: 06808369

Bindu Mathew  
Director  
DIN: 07007514

Place: Mumbai  
Date : 20 August 2024

