

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Airox Technologies Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Airox Technologies Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) 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 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.

Other Information

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

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Price Waterhouse (a Partnership Firm) converted into Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP identity no: LLPIN AAC-5001) with effect from July 25, 2014. Post its conversion to Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP, its ICAI registration number is 012754N/N500016 (ICAI registration number before conversion was 012754N)



Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

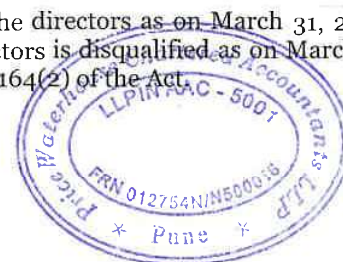
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- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
9. 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.
10. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

11. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
12. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except for the back-up of the books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on a daily basis during the year.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.



Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Airox Technologies Limited
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- (f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 12 (b) above and paragraph 12 (h)(vi) below.
- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Rules, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements- Refer Note 33 to the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2024 under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 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 March 31, 2024.
 - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in notes to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in notes to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - (c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.



Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

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To the Members of Airox Technologies Limited
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- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used one accounting software for the period April 1, 2023 to May 14, 2023 which did not have a feature of audit trail (edit log) facility and, therefore, the question of our commenting on whether the audit trail had operated during that period or was tampered with, does not arise. With effect from May 15, 2023, the Company has migrated the data to an upgraded version of that software having a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, and that has operated throughout the period from May 15, 2023 to March 31, 2024. During the course of performing our procedures, we did not notice any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with for the period May 15, 2023 to March 31, 2024. With respect to another accounting software used by the Company, the audit trail feature was not available for the entire year. Accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the audit trail had operated throughout the year or was tampered with for this software, does not arise.
13. The Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

VIVIAN

RAVI PILLAI

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Date: 2024.09.27
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Vivian Pillai
Partner
Membership Number: 127791
UDIN: 24127791BKEMHP5676
Place: Pune
Date: September 27, 2024

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 12(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Airox Technologies Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
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Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Airox Technologies Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("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 its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

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 Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the 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 was 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 system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 system with reference to financial statements.



Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 12(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Airox Technologies Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls 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, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

VIVIAN

RAVI PILLAI

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VIVIAN RAVI PILLAI
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Vivian Pillai

Partner

Membership Number: 127791

UDIN: 24127791BKEMHP5676

Place: Pune

Date: September 27, 2024

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Airox Technologies Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024

Page 1 of 5

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

- i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company does not have any Intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Property, Plant and Equipment are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of 2 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has chosen cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets). Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets does not arise.
- (e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on (or) are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in the financial statements does not arise.
- ii. (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by Management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory.
- (b) During the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from bank on the basis of security of current assets. The Company has filed quarterly returns or statements with such banks, of which the following are not in agreement with the audited/ unaudited books of accounts as set out below (Also refer Note 40 to the financial statements).



Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Airox Technologies Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

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Name of the Bank	Aggregate working capital limits sanctioned	Nature of Current Asset offered as Security	Quarter ended	Amount as per books of account (audited/unaudited)	Amount disclosed as per quarterly statement	Difference	Reasons for material differences
Bank of Maharashtra	80.00 million	Inventories and Trade receivables	March 31, 2024	620.74 million	600.12 million	20.62 million	The difference is on account of period end closing entries
Bank of Maharashtra	80.00 million	Inventories and Trade receivables	December 31, 2023	568.95 million	571.54 million	2.59 million	The difference is on account of period end closing entries
Bank of Maharashtra	80.00 million	Inventories and Trade receivables	September 30, 2023	557.65 million	560.82 million	3.17 million	The difference is on account of period end closing entries
Bank of Maharashtra	80.00 million	Inventories and Trade receivables	June 30, 2023	604.41 million	585.62 million	18.79 million	The difference is on account of period end closing entries

- iii. (a) The Company has made investments in three mutual funds. The Company has not granted secured/unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3 (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the order are not applicable to the company.
- (b) In respect of the aforesaid investments, the terms and conditions under which such investments were made are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under.
- vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products. We have broadly reviewed the same and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- vii. (a) In our opinion, except for the dues relating to employee state insurance (ESI) as described in the note 38 to the financial statements, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including income tax and goods and service tax, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including labour welfare fund, duty of customs, provident fund, professional tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. The extent of the arrears of statutory dues outstanding as at March 31, 2024, for a period more than six month from the date they become payable are as follows:-



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Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Airox Technologies Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

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Name of statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which amount relates	Due date	Date of Payment
Employees state Insurance Act, 1948	Employees state Insurance	2,763,725	FY 2014 -15 to FY 2021 - 22	15 th Day of next month each of respective month's dues	Yet to be paid

\$ Includes interest and penalties.

- (b) There are no statutory dues of goods and service tax, duty of customs, provident fund, and Employee State Insurance which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The particulars of other statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31, 2024 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
The Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax #	9,939,215	FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17	Central Excise, Customs & Service Tx Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)

Includes interest and amount paid till date Rs 1,539,215

- viii. There are no transactions previously unrecorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.
- (b) On the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has not obtained any term loans. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been utilised for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under 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, the reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Airox Technologies Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

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- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- xi. (b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- xiv. (a) In our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- xv. In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



AIROX TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
CIN- U72900MH2012PLC236206
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in INR Million, unless stated otherwise)

	Notes	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	92.23	97.69
Right-of-use assets	4	27.40	27.46
Financial Assets			
Security Deposits		6.17	5.79
Other Financial Assets	5 (d)	0.51	9.78
Current tax assets (Net)	27B	24.95	18.02
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	15	3.48	7.98
Other non-current assets	9A	2.08	2.08
Total non-current assets		156.82	168.80
Current Assets			
Inventories	6	516.10	477.61
Financial Assets			
Investments	5 (a)	59.12	121.86
Trade receivables	7	104.64	113.27
Cash and cash equivalents	8	9.47	34.98
Other balances with banks	5 (b)	356.16	292.63
Other Financial Assets	5 (c)	20.82	11.00
Other Current assets	9B	9.46	20.40
Total current assets		1,075.76	1,071.75
Total assets		1,232.58	1,240.55
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	222.82	222.82
Other Equity	11	885.13	854.32
Total Equity		1,107.95	1,077.14
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	4	2.25	2.43
Contract liabilities	17	12.09	12.55
Total non-current liabilities		14.34	14.98
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	12	4.48	0.41
Lease liabilities	4	2.93	1.75
Trade Payables			
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	18	4.54	5.90
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	18	26.37	22.36
Other financial liabilities	13	4.99	4.33
Contract liabilities	17	39.28	85.23
Employee benefit obligations	14	-	0.41
Other current liabilities	16	27.70	28.03
Total current liabilities		110.29	148.43
Total liabilities		124.63	163.41
Total equity and liabilities		1,232.58	1,240.55

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
This is the Balance sheet referred in our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: - 012754N/N500016

VIVIAN RAVI PILLAI
Digitally signed by VIVIAN RAVI PILLAI
Date: 2024.09.27 15:56:43 +05'30'

Vivian Pillai
Partner
Membership no: 127791

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Airox Technologies Limited

SANJAY BHARATKUMAR JAISWAL
Digitally signed by SANJAY BHARATKUMAR JAISWAL
Date: 2024.09.27 12:46:46 +05'30'

Sanjay Jaiswal
Managing Director
DIN No. 05359656

Ashima Sanjay Jaiswal
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Date: 2024.09.27 13:01:03 +05'30'

Ashima Jaiswal
Director
DIN No. 05359660

Radhamohan Garg
Digitally signed by Radhamohan Garg
Date: 2024.09.27 12:43:10 +05'30'

Radhamohan Garg
Chief Financial Officer

Sukeshani Khobragade
Digitally signed by Sukeshani Khobragade
Date: 2024.09.27 12:56:55 +05'30'

Sukeshani Khobragade
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: September 27, 2024

Place: Aurangabad
Date: September 27, 2024

AIROX TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

CIN- U72900MH2012PLC236206

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless stated otherwise)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	19	258.19	398.25
Other income	20	48.41	33.65
Total income		306.60	431.90
Expenses			
Cost of Raw Material consumed	21	100.16	126.56
Changes in inventories of finished goods and stores and spares	22	(9.47)	36.07
Employee benefit expense	23	81.79	76.73
Depreciation and amortisation expense	24	9.93	9.31
Finance costs	25	1.24	1.16
Other expenses	26	80.47	67.74
Total expenses		264.12	317.57
Profit before tax		42.48	114.33
Income tax expense			
Current tax	27	7.68	23.75
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	27	(0.33)	4.06
Deferred tax	27	4.45	4.42
Total tax expense		11.80	32.23
Profit for the year		30.68	82.10
Other comprehensive income			
Items that not to be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations		0.18	0.43
Income tax relating to these items		(0.05)	(0.11)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		0.13	0.32
Total comprehensive income for the year		30.81	82.42

Earnings per equity share - Basic and Diluted (in Rs.)

34

1.38

3.68

(Face value of share - Rs. 10 each) (refer note 10)

The above Statement of Profit and Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred in our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Firm Registration Number: - 012754N/N500016

VIVIAN**RAVI PILLAI**

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VIVIAN RAVI PILLAI

Date: 2024.09.27

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Vivian Pillai

Partner

Membership no: 127791

Place: Pune

Date: September 27, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**Airox Technologies Limited**SANJAY
BHARATKUMA
R JAISWALDigitally signed by
SANJAY BHARATKUMAR
JAISWAL
Date: 2024.09.27
12:47:24 +05'30'**Sanjay Jaiswal**
Managing Director
DIN No. 05359656Ashima Sanjay
JaiswalDigitally signed by Ashima
Sanjay Jaiswal
Date: 2024.09.27 13:01:27 +05'30'**Ashima Jaiswal**
Director
DIN No. 05359660Radhamo
han GargDigitally signed by
Radhamohan Garg
Date: 2024.09.27
12:43:44 +05'30'**Radhamohan Garg**
Chief Financial OfficerSukeshani
KhobragadeDigitally signed by Sukeshani
Khobragade
Date: 2024.09.27 12:57:28 +05'30'**Sukeshani Khobragade**
Company Secretary

Place: Aurangabad

Date: September 27, 2024

AIROX TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
CIN- U72900MH2012PLC236206
Statement of Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in INR Million, unless stated otherwise)

A. Equity share capital:	Notes	No. of shares	Amount
As at April 1, 2022	10	22,282,350	222.82
Change in equity share capital		-	-
As at March 31, 2023		22,282,350	222.82
Change in equity share capital		-	-
As at March 31, 2024		22,282,350	222.82

B. Other equity

Reserves and surplus				
Particulars	Capital redemption reserve	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Total
As at April 1, 2022	0.39	0.07	851.91	852.37
Profit for the year	-	-	82.10	82.10
Other comprehensive income	-	-	0.32	0.32
Transaction with Owners in their capacity as Owners:				
Expenses incurred towards filing of DRHP (Refer note below)	-	-	(80.47)	(80.47)
As at March 31, 2023	0.39	0.07	853.86	854.31
Profit for the year	-	-	30.68	30.68
Other comprehensive income	-	-	0.13	0.13
As at March 31, 2024	0.39	0.07	884.67	885.13

Note - The Company had filed the Draft red herring prospectus (DRHP) with SEBI on September 29, 2022. However, the Board of directors in their meeting held on February 24, 2023 have decided to withdraw this DRHP due to, interalia, prevailing market conditions and accordingly the Company withdrew the DRHP on February 27, 2023. The Board of Directors in the same meeting directed the Company to accrue for the expenses incurred towards the filing of this DRHP and not charge it back to promoter selling shareholders. This amount also include relevant taxes.

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred in our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: - 012754N/N500016

VIVIAN
RAVI PILLAI
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VIVIAN RAVI PILLAI
Date: 2024.09.27
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Vivian Pillai
Partner
Membership no: 127791

Place: Pune
Date: September 27, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Airox Technologies Limited

SANJAY
BHARATKUMAR
JAIJSWAL
R JAIJSWAL
Digitally signed by
SANJAY BHARATKUMAR
JAIJSWAL
Date: 2024.09.27
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Sanjay Jaiswal
Managing Director
DIN No: 05359656

Ashima
Sanjay
Jaiswal
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Date: 2024.09.27
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Ashima Jaiswal
Director
DIN No: 05359660

Sukeshani
Khobragade
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Date: 2024.09.27
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Sukeshani Khobragade
Company Secretary

Radhamo
han Garg
Digitally signed by
Radhamohan Garg
Date: 2024.09.27
12:44:13 +05'30'

Radhamohan Garg
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Aurangabad
Date: September 27, 2024

AIROX TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
CIN- U72900MH2012PLC236206
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in INR Million, unless stated otherwise)

	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	42.48	114.33
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	9.93	9.31
Unwinding of discount on security deposit	(0.38)	(0.46)
Fair value gain on valuation of investments	(2.03)	(1.57)
Realised gain on Mutual Fund Investments	(2.87)	(3.56)
Provision for expected credit loss	8.13	12.73
Liabilities no longer required written back	(2.35)	(5.77)
Interest income from financial assets	(28.18)	(18.27)
Finance costs	1.24	1.16
Bad debts written off	5.23	-
Write off of receivable from related parties	-	8.12
Operating profit before working capital changes	31.20	116.02
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/ decrease in Inventories	(38.49)	51.96
Increase in trade receivables	(4.73)	(10.42)
(Increase)/ decrease in Other Financial Assets	8.50	(0.63)
Decrease in other current assets	10.94	58.78
Decrease in employee benefit obligations	(0.54)	(3.94)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade payables	2.65	(109.15)
Increase in Other Financial liabilities	0.65	0.42
Decrease in Other Current Liabilities and non current liabilities	(44.38)	(56.31)
	(65.40)	(69.29)
Cash (used in)/ generated from operations before tax	(34.20)	46.73
Income Taxes paid	(14.28)	(94.63)
NET CASH FLOW USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)	(48.48)	(47.90)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1.19)	(8.23)
Redemption of mutual funds	81.64	537.28
Investment in mutual funds	(14.00)	(120.28)
Payment for investments in fixed deposits	(333.21)	(643.37)
Proceeds from maturity of fixed deposits	279.25	364.00
Interest received on fixed deposits	9.86	10.56
NET CASH FLOW GENERATED FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	22.35	139.96
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Principal elements of lease payments	(2.21)	(1.82)
Interest Paid on lease liabilities	(0.37)	(0.24)
Interest Paid other than on lease liabilities	(0.87)	(0.92)
Payment towards filing of DRHP (refer note in Statement of Changes in equity)	-	(80.47)
NET CASH FLOW USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)	(3.45)	(83.45)
NET (DECREASE)/ INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)	(29.58)	8.61
Opening Cash and cash equivalents	34.57	25.96
Closing Cash and cash equivalents	4.99	34.57
Non-Cash Investing and Financing transaction		
Acquisition of right of use asset	3.22	3.72

AIROX TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
CIN- U72900MH2012PLC236206
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in INR Million, unless stated otherwise)

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the statement of cash flow

Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise of the following

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 8)	9.47	34.98
Bank overdrafts (Refer Note 12)	(4.48)	(0.41)
Balances per statement of cash flows	4.99	34.57

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred in our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number - 012754N/N500016

VIVIAN RAVI PILLAI
Digitally signed by
VIVIAN RAVI PILLAI
Date: 2024.09.27
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Vivian Pillai
Partner
Membership no: 127791

Place : Pune
Date: September 27, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Airox Technologies Limited

SANJAY BHARATKUMAR JAISWAL
Digitally signed by Sanjay Jaiswal
Date: 2024.09.27 13:07:15 +05'30'
Sanjay Jaiswal
Managing Director
DIN No. 05359656

Radhamohan Garg
Digitally signed by Radhamohan Garg
Date: 2024.09.27 12:44:46 +05'30'
Radhamohan Garg
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Aurangabad
Date: September 27, 2024

Ashima Sanjay Jaiswal
Digitally signed by Ashima Sanjay Jaiswal
Date: 2024.09.27 13:07:15 +05'30'
Ashima Jaiswal
Director
DIN NO. 05359660

Sukeshani Khobragade
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Date: 2024.09.27 12:58:26 +05'30'
Sukeshani Khobragade
Company Secretary

AIROX TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

CIN- U72900MH2012PLC236206

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless stated otherwise)

General Information

Airox Technologies Limited is a limited company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at Unit No. D-27, 5th Floor, Empire Mall Private Limited, Chikalathana, Aurangabad 431006. The Company has been incorporated under the provision of Companies Act 2013.

The Company is primarily in business of selling oxygen generators and providing installation and maintenance services in relation to the same.

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the Act), read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and other accounting principles generally accepted in India (referred "Ind AS").

Historical cost convention

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

Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the 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 equivalents 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 assets.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities as non-current liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle of an entity is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in the form of cash or cash equivalents. The Company has determined that its operating cycle is 12 months.

New and amendments standards adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 31 March 2023 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective April 1, 2023:

- Disclosure of accounting policies - amendments to Ind AS 1
- Definition of accounting estimates - amendments to Ind AS 8
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - amendments to Ind AS 12

The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

These amendments does not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future period.

1.2. Material accounting policies

a. Revenue from contracts with Customers

The Company sells oxygen generators (equipment) and provides related installation and maintenance services to the customers. The contracts with the customers at the time of sale of equipment generally include the following promises:

- supply of equipment
- installation of equipment at customer location
- performance warranty (including service during the warranty period)
- annual/comprehensive service for a specified period
- financing (resulting from timing of collection of consideration and delivery of services)

The Company also sells annual and comprehensive service contracts separately to the customers for previously supplied equipment.

The Company has identified the above promises to be separate performance obligations under the contract. The promise relating to financing is not considered material and hence not separately accounted.

Transaction price agreed in the contract is allocated to the identified separate performance obligations based on the relative standalone selling prices of the respective obligations. Revenue is recognised excluding the taxes and duties (like goods and services tax (GST)) collected on behalf of the Government.

The Company provides warranties against any product defects that existed at the time of sale. These assurance-type warranties are accounted for under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets when the expected cost of such repairs/replacement is likely to be significant.

AIROX TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

CIN- U72900MH2012PLC236206

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024*(All amounts are in INR Million, unless stated otherwise)***(i) Revenue from sale of finished products**

Revenue from supply of equipment is recognised when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, which is generally when the equipment is delivered at the customer site (point in time) based on terms of sales agreed with the customer.

ii) Installation services

The Company, in view of short period of installation, recognises revenue from installation services upon completion of such services and on receipt of confirmation from customers.

iii) Maintenance contracts - annual and comprehensive

Revenue from service contracts is recognised over time on straight line basis which is the most appropriate measure of the progress towards complete satisfaction of these performance obligations.

iv) Service warranties

The Company provides preventive maintenance services in certain cases at the time of sale of generators. A portion of the transaction price is allocated to the preventive maintenance services and recognised based on the time lapsed.

b. Income Tax

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

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

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

c. Leases**As a lessee**

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable by the company under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the company exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the company would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by company, which does not have recent third party financing
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

If a readily observable amortising loan rate is available to the individual lessee (through recent financing or market data) which has a similar payment profile to the lease, then the Company uses that rate as a starting point to determine the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

AIROX TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

CIN- U72900MH2012PLC236206

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024*(All amounts are in INR Million, unless stated otherwise)*

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date
- any initial direct costs
- restoration cost

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

d. Impairment of assets

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

e. Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the assets, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as determined by the management as follows:

Type of asset	Estimated Useful life
Building	30
Vehicles	8
Computers	3 (Servers -6 years)
Office Equipment	5
Plant and machinery	15
Furniture and Fixtures	10

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's expert which are higher than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

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.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other income/(expenses).

f. Inventories**Raw materials and stores, work in progress, and finished goods**

Raw materials and stores, work in progress, and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials comprises cost of purchases. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of first-in first out basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products.

AIROX TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

CIN- U72900MH2012PLC236206

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024*(All amounts are in INR Million, unless stated otherwise)***g. Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 28 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

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

h. Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but has disclosed its existence in the financial information.

1.3 . Other accounting policies**a. Segment reporting**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Managing Director of the Company assesses the financial performance and the position of the Company and he is the chief operating decision maker of the Company.

b. Foreign currency translation**(i) Functional and presentation currency**

The items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (that is, 'functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in INR which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss.

c. Cash and cash equivalents

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

d. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

e. Investments and other financial assets**(i) Classification**

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

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

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at at Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

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

AIROX TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

CIN- U72900MH2012PLC236206

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless stated otherwise)

(ii) Recognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, being the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sale the financial asset.

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments

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

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in Other Income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other income/expenses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit and loss.
- **Fair value through profit or loss:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

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

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

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

(v) Income recognition

Interest Income

Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is disclosed within other income. Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss as part of other income.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance).

AIROX TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

CIN- U72900MH2012PLC236206

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024*(All amounts are in INR Million, unless stated otherwise)***f. Offsetting financial instruments**

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

g. Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

h. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

i. Employee benefits**(i) Short-term obligations**

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

Bonus

The Company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses. The Company recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

(ii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and
- defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the balance of the defined benefit obligation. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are incurred. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

j. Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity.

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

The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

Qualifying transaction costs incurred in anticipation of an issuance of equity instruments is deferred on the balance sheet until the equity instrument is recognised. Deferred costs are subsequently reclassified as a deduction from equity when the equity instruments are recognised.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless stated otherwise)

k. Dividends

Provision is made for any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

l. Earnings Per Share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares

m. Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the Financial Information and notes have been rounded off to the nearest million as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

2. Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

• Revenue Recognition

The Company's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer products and multiple services to a customer. The Company assesses the products / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the distinct goods/services and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such goods/services.

Judgement is also required for determination of standalone selling price of the underlying performance obligations. The Company uses averages of the historical selling prices for such services where available. For installation services, the selling price is determined based on the cost of providing such services plus a reasonable margin.

• Impairment of trade receivables

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history and existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in note 28.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless stated otherwise)

3

Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Plant and machinery	Leasehold Improvements	Building	Vehicles	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Computers	Total
Year ended March 31, 2023								
Gross carrying amount								
Gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	11.12	-	66.44	19.91	8.66	1.46	1.67	109.26
Additions	0.05	3.36	0.08	-	0.01	0.04	1.09	4.63
Gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	11.17	3.36	66.52	19.91	8.67	1.50	2.76	113.89
Accumulated depreciation								
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	0.13	-	2.00	3.63	1.85	0.79	1.39	9.79
Depreciation charge during the year	1.11	0.11	2.11	1.97	0.82	0.27	0.02	6.41
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	1.24	0.11	4.11	5.60	2.67	1.06	1.41	16.20
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	9.93	3.25	62.41	14.31	6.00	0.44	1.35	97.69
Year ended March 31, 2024								
Gross carrying amount								
Gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	11.17	3.36	66.52	19.91	8.67	1.50	2.76	113.89
Additions	-	0.35	0.41	0.25	0.07	-	0.11	1.19
Gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	11.17	3.71	66.93	20.16	8.74	1.50	2.87	115.08
Accumulated depreciation								
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	1.24	0.11	4.11	5.60	2.67	1.06	1.41	16.20
Depreciation charge during the year	0.76	0.12	2.11	1.97	0.81	0.27	0.61	6.65
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	2.00	0.23	6.22	7.57	3.48	1.33	2.02	22.85
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	9.17	3.48	60.71	12.59	5.26	0.17	0.85	92.23

Notes:

a) There is no capital work in progress outstanding as at year end.

b) Refer note 12 for the information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024*(All amounts are in INR Million, unless stated otherwise)***4 Leases**

The Company's leasing arrangements include land and office premises. Rental contracts for office premises are typically made for fixed periods of 3 to 6 years, but have extension options. The leasehold term of land is 99 years. The lease liability pertaining to the leasehold land has been paid at the inception of the contract.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of Right of use assets (ROU assets) :

Particulars	Land	Building	Total
Balance as on April 1, 2022	13.09	16.16	29.25
Addition	-	3.72	3.72
Disposals	-	(5.22)	(5.22)
Depreciation charge for the year	(0.14)	(2.76)	(2.90)
Depreciation on disposals	-	2.61	2.61
Balance as on March 31, 2023	12.95	14.51	27.46
Addition	-	3.22	3.22
Depreciation charge for the year	(0.14)	(3.14)	(3.28)
Balance as on March 31, 2024	12.81	14.59	27.40

Following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current lease liabilities	2.93	1.75
Non-current lease liabilities	2.25	2.43
Total	5.18	4.18

Following is the movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balance as of 1 April	4.18	5.92
Additions	3.22	3.06
Finance cost accrued during the period (included in finance cost)	0.37	0.24
Payment of lease liabilities	(2.58)	(2.06)
Lease terminations	-	(2.98)
Balance as of 31 March	5.19	4.18

Payments associated with short-term leases are recognised as and when incurred as rent expense within other expense in statement of profit and loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

Expenses related to short-term leases is INR NIL (March 31, 2023: INR 0.08 million) (Refer Note 26).

Extension and termination options:

Extension and termination options are included in a number of leases across the company. These terms are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts.

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5 (a)	Financial Assets	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
	Investments in mutual funds- Quoted- at fair value through profit or loss	59.12	121.86
	Total	59.12	121.86

	31-Mar-24		31-Mar-23	
Details of Investments in mutual funds (Quoted)	No of units (Absolute terms)	Carrying value	No of units (Absolute terms)	Carrying value
UTI Arbitrage Fund- Regular Plan Growth	-	-	345,893	10.30
6.72% POWER FINANCE COR LTD BONDS	-	-	15	15.78
9.15% ICICI BANK LTD PERPETUAL BONDS SERIES DMR18AT	-	-	10	10.73
9.05% HDFC Bond	-	-	20,498	2.07
9.56% SBI Perpetual Bond	-	-	92,295	9.30
Bharat Bond FOF	915,116	10.91	832,023	10.17
DSP BLACK ROCK MUTUAL FUND	228,102	10.98	228,102	10.23
ICICI PRUDENTIAL LONG SHORT FUND SERIESII	99,995	10.32	100,000	10.10
ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund	30,479	10.80	30,479	10.08
IDFC Mutual Fund	308,478	10.86	99,950	10.13
Mahindra Manulife Low Duration Reg G	3,509	5.25	-	-
SBI Liquid Fund (Short Term)	-	-	721	2.52
SBI Magnum Low Duration Fund	-	-	3,427	10.22
SBI Magnum Ultra Short Duration Fund	-	-	2,008	10.23
Aggregate amount of quoted investments		59.12		121.86
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments		-		-

5 (b)	Other balances with banks	As At 31-Mar-24	As At 31-Mar-23
	Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but remaining maturity less than 12 months*	356.16	292.63
	Total	356.16	292.63

*Held as margin money against Bank Guarantees and Borrowings

5 (c)	Financial Assets	As At 31-Mar-24	As At 31-Mar-23
	Other Financial Assets		
	Deposits with customer against tender process	2.50	3.28
	Interest accrued on deposits	18.32	7.72
	Total	20.82	11.00

5 (d)	Non-current Financial Assets	As At 31-Mar-24	As At 31-Mar-23
	Other Financial Assets		
	Deposits with Banks with remaining maturity of more than 12 months	0.51	9.78
	Total	0.51	9.78

6	Inventories	As At 31-Mar-24	As At 31-Mar-23
	Raw materials	479.37	450.38
	Finished goods	18.65	9.04
	Stores and spares	17.52	13.98
		515.54	473.40
	Finished goods in transit	-	3.68
	Raw materials in transit	0.56	0.53
		0.56	4.21
	Total	516.10	477.61

Note

During the year, the Company has carried out a detailed assessment on the realisation of the inventory. Basis underlying orders and ongoing discussions with multiple entities, the Company does not foresee any risk of obsolescence in the value of inventory and hence, no provision is required to be made.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in INR Million, unless stated otherwise)

7	Trade Receivables	As At 31-Mar-24	As At 31-Mar-23
	Unsecured		
	Trade receivables considered good	111.04	127.82
	Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	14.26	-
	Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-
		125.30	127.82
	Less: Allowances for expected credit loss	(20.66)	(14.55)
	Total	104.64	113.27

Note:

Refer note 1 for information about credit risk and market risk on receivables.

There are no trade receivables which are credit impaired for year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Ageing of Trade receivables

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2024 from the due date							Total
	Unbilled dues	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables								
- Considered good	-	22.86	30.55	11.86	6.37	34.74	4.66	111.04
- which have increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	13.53	0.73	14.26
Disputed trade receivables								
- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- which have increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	(0.25)	(17.87)	(2.54)	(20.66)
Total	-	22.86	30.55	11.86	6.12	30.40	2.85	104.64

Ageing of Trade receivables

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2023 from the due date							Total
	Unbilled dues	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables								
- Considered good	-	-	43.92	12.91	35.49	35.50	-	127.82
- which have increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables								
- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- which have increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	(1.42)	(13.13)	-	(14.55)
Total	-	-	43.92	12.91	34.07	22.37	-	113.27

8	Cash and cash equivalents	As At 31-Mar-24	As At 31-Mar-23
	Balances with bank:		
	In current accounts	0.66	29.25
	Cash on hand	8.81	5.73
	Total	9.47	34.98

9A	Other non current assets	As At 31-Mar-24	As At 31-Mar-23
	Capital Advances	2.08	2.08
	Total	2.08	2.08

9B	Other current assets	As At 31-Mar-24	As At 31-Mar-23
	Advances to suppliers	0.72	4.18
	Balances with government authorities	7.83	15.61
	Gratuity- Plan assets (Refer Note 31)	0.10	-
	Prepaid expenses	0.81	0.61
	Total	9.46	20.40

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
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10	Equity Share Capital	As At 31-Mar-24	As At 31-Mar-23
	Authorised:		
	22,860,600 (March 31, 2023 : 22,860,600) ordinary equity shares Rs.10 each	228.61	228.61
	139,400 (March 31, 2023 : 139,400) Class A non voting shares of Rs.10 each	1.39	1.39
		230.00	230.00
	Issued, subscribed and paid up:		
	22,282,350 (March 31, 2023 : 22,282,350) ordinary equity shares of Rs.10 each	222.82	222.82
	Total	222.82	222.82

a) Movement in Subscribed and Paid-up Equity Share Capital
Ordinary equity shares

	Authorised share capital (number of shares)		Subscribed and paid up share capital (number of shares)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Shares Outstanding at the beginning of the year	22,860,600	22,860,600	22,282,350	22,282,350
Add: Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	22,860,600	22,860,600	22,282,350	22,282,350

Class A non voting shares

	Authorised share capital (number of shares)		Subscribed and paid up share capital (number of shares)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Shares Outstanding at the beginning of the year	139,400	139,400	-	-
Add: Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	139,400	139,400	-	-

Ordinary equity shares

	Authorised share capital (Amount)		Subscribed and paid up share capital (Amount)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Share capital Outstanding at the beginning of the year	228.61	228.61	222.82	222.82
Add: Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	228.61	228.61	222.82	222.82

Class A non voting shares

	Authorised share capital (Amount)		Subscribed and paid up share capital (Amount)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Share capital Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1.39	1.39	-	-
Add: Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1.39	1.39	-	-

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Equity Shares

The Company has ordinary equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

c) Aggregate number of shares issued for consideration other than cash

Out of above equity shares, the Company had allotted 17,825,880 ordinary equity shares and 31,520 class A non voting equity shares as fully paid up bonus shares by capitalisation of profits transferred from Retained earnings, pursuant to the resolution passed at the Board Meeting held dated on September 30, 2021. No other non-cash transactions were made during the period of five years immediately preceding the date at which the Balance sheet is prepared.

d) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% Equity Shares in the Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	% of Holding	Number of shares	% of Holding
Sanjay Bharatkumar Jaiswal	15,680,525	70.37%	15,680,525	70.37%
Ashima Sanjay Jaiswal	6,601,820	29.62%	6,601,820	29.62%

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
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e) Details of shareholding of promoters in the company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	% of Holding	Number of shares	% of Holding
Sanjay Bharatkumar Jaiswal	15,680,525	70.37%	15,680,525	70.37%
Ashima Sanjay Jaiswal	6,601,820	29.62%	6,601,820	29.62%

11 Reserves & Surplus	As At 31-Mar-24	As At 31-Mar-23
i. Retained Earnings	884.67	853.86
ii. Capital Redemption reserve	0.39	0.39
iii. Securities Premium reserve	0.07	0.07
Total Reserves and Surplus	885.13	854.32

	As At 31-Mar-24	As At 31-Mar-23
i. Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	853.86	851.91
Add: Profit for the year	30.68	82.10
Item of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations, net of tax	0.13	0.32
Less: Expenses incurred towards filing of DRHP	-	(80.47)
Closing balance (A)	884.67	853.86
ii. Capital redemption reserve		
Opening balance	0.39	0.39
Closing balance (B)	0.39	0.39
iii. Securities Premium Reserve		
Opening Balance	0.07	0.07
Closing Balance (C)	0.07	0.07
Total reserves and surplus (A+B+C)	885.13	854.32

Nature and Purpose of Reserves
Securities premium reserve:

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium of issue of shares. This reserve is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Capital redemption reserve:

Capital redemption reserve has been created in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013. The balance in the reserve can be utilised for future buy backs.

12 Current Borrowings	As At 31-Mar-24	As At 31-Mar-23
Secured		
From banks- overdrafts	4.48	0.41
Total	4.48	0.41

Interest rates charged is linked to RLLR+ 150 bps (effective rate of interest- 11.30% p.a.). The borrowings has been secured by charge on Inventory, Trade receivables and Company's fixed assets.

13 Other Financial Liabilities	As At 31-Mar-24	As At 31-Mar-23
Employee benefit payable	4.99	4.33
Total	4.99	4.33

14 Employee benefits obligations	As At 31-Mar-24	As At 31-Mar-23
Gratuity (Refer Note 31)		
Current	-	0.41
Total	-	0.41

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15	Deferred tax assets (net)	As At 31-Mar-24	As At 31-Mar-23
	Deferred tax assets	6.81	10.54
	Deferred tax liabilities	3.33	2.56
	Deferred tax assets (net)	3.48	7.98

Changes in deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)

	As at 31-Mar-23	Total (credited)/ charged in statement of profit and loss	Total (credited)/ charged in other comprehensive income	As At 31-Mar-24
Deferred tax assets				
Deferred revenue	5.49	5.37	-	0.12
Property, plant and equipment	0.15	0.15	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts	3.66	(1.54)	-	5.20
Expenses allowed on payment basis	1.24	(0.30)	0.05	1.49
	10.54	3.68	0.05	6.81
Deferred tax liabilities				
Right of use assets	2.56	0.23	-	2.33
Property, plant and equipment	-	(1.00)	-	1.00
	2.56	(0.77)	-	3.33
Net Deferred tax assets	7.98	4.45	0.05	3.48

16	Other current liabilities	As At 31-Mar-24	As At 31-Mar-23
	Current:		
	Statutory dues payable	2.01	1.10
	Security Deposits -Refundable	0.25	0.20
	Other payables*	25.44	26.73
	Total	27.70	28.03

*Includes amount aggregating to INR 6.67 million and INR 7.22 million on March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 respectively determined and provided for Company's share and employee's share of provident fund, including interest and penalties. Also refer note 38.

17	Contract liabilities	As At 31-Mar-24	As At 31-Mar-23
	Current		
	Deferred revenue	36.29	74.33
	Advances from customers	2.99	10.90
		39.28	85.23
	Non-Current:		
	Deferred revenue	12.09	12.55
	Total	12.09	12.55

	Revenue recognised that was included in the deferred revenue balance at the beginning of the year	As At 31-Mar-24	As At 31-Mar-23
	Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	71.82	71.03
	Total	71.82	71.03

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
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18 Trade Payables

	As At 31-Mar-24	As At 31-Mar-23
Trade Payables :		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer Note 36)	4.54	5.90
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	26.37	22.36
Total	30.91	28.26

	Outstanding as on March 31, 2024 from invoice date						
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade payables							
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	4.54	-	-	-	4.54
Others	4.53	-	16.11	4.26	1.47	-	26.37
Total	4.53	-	20.65	4.26	1.47	-	30.91

	Outstanding as on March 31, 2023 from invoice date						
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade payables							
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	5.90	-	-	-	5.90
Others	7.62	-	12.91	1.83	-	-	22.36
Total	7.62	-	18.81	1.83	-	-	28.26

12C Net debt reconciliation

An analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024

	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Cash and cash equivalents	9.47	34.98
Borrowings	(4.48)	(0.41)
Lease Liabilities	(5.19)	(4.18)
Investments	59.12	121.86
Net Cash	58.92	152.25

	Other assets		Liabilities from financing activities		Total
	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Investments	Borrowings	Lease obligations	
Net Cash as on April 1, 2022	533.73		-	(5.92)	553.77
Additions to lease liabilities	-	-	-	(3.06)	(3.06)
Gain on sale of investments	3.56		-	-	3.56
Fair value gain on valuation of investments	1.57		-	-	1.57
Cash flows	(417.00)		(0.41)	2.06	(406.33)
Interest Expenses	-	-	-	(0.24)	(0.24)
Lease terminations	-	-	-	2.98	2.98
Net Cash as on March 31, 2023	34.98	121.86	(0.41)	(4.18)	152.25
Additions to lease liabilities	-	-	-	(3.22)	(3.22)
Gain on sale of investments	-	2.87	-	-	2.87
Fair value gain on valuation of investments	-	2.03	-	-	2.03
Cash flows	(25.51)	(67.64)	(4.07)	2.58	(94.64)
Interest Expenses	-	-	-	(0.37)	(0.37)
Net Cash as on March 31, 2024	9.47	59.12	(4.48)	(5.19)	58.92

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19	Revenue from Operations	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
	Revenue from Contracts with Customers		
	Sale of products	125.75	260.42
	Sales of services	120.64	125.92
	Sale of spares	11.80	11.91
	Total	258.19	398.25
A	Revenue from contracts with customers	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
	Disaggregation of revenue		
(i)	Sale of Products		
	Sale of products	125.75	260.42
	Sale of spares	11.80	11.91
(ii)	Sales of services		
	Annual maintenance contracts	5.31	3.45
	Comprehensive maintenance contracts	64.84	49.41
	Installation services and Service warranties	50.49	73.06
	Total	258.19	398.25
(iii)	Timing of revenue recognition		
	Point in time	139.97	289.08
	Over time	118.22	109.17
	Total	258.19	398.25
B	Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
	Contract Price	262.66	410.33
	Adjustments for:		
	Discounts	(4.47)	(12.07)
	Total	258.19	398.25
C	The performance obligations are part of contracts that have an original expected duration of less than one year. Therefore, the company has used the practical expedient to not disclose the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations.		
20	Other Income	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
	Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost	28.18	18.27
	Net foreign exchange differences	0.31	-
	Unwinding of discount on security deposits	0.38	0.46
	Net fair value changes in mutual fund investment	2.03	1.57
	Net gain on sale of investments	2.87	3.56
	Bad Debts Recovered	4.50	4.00
	Liabilities no longer required written back	7.79	5.52
	Miscellaneous income	2.35	0.27
	Total	48.41	33.65
21	Cost of Raw materials consumed	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
	Inventory at the beginning of the year	450.90	466.80
	Purchases	129.19	110.66
	Less: Inventory at the end of the year	479.93	450.90
	Total	100.16	126.56

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22	Changes in inventories of finished goods and stores and spares	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
	(Increase)/Decrease in Inventory of finished goods and stores and spares		
	Opening inventory		
	Stores and spares	13.98	19.72
	Finished goods	12.72	43.05
	Total	26.70	62.77
	Closing inventory		
	Stores and spares	17.52	13.98
	Finished goods	18.65	12.72
	Total	36.17	26.70
	(Increase)/Decrease in Inventory of finished goods and stores and spares	(9.47)	36.07
23	Employee benefit expense	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
	Salaries, wages and bonus	77.36	72.58
	Contribution to provident fund (refer note 31)	2.47	1.75
	Gratuity (refer note 31)	0.66	1.46
	Staff welfare expenses	1.30	0.94
	Total	81.79	76.73
24	Depreciation expense	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	6.65	6.41
	Depreciation on right of use asset	3.28	2.90
	Total	9.93	9.31
25	Finance costs	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
	Interest on borrowings from banks	0.87	0.92
	Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 4)	0.37	0.24
	Total	1.24	1.16
26	Other Expenses	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
	Repairs and maintenance-machines	0.11	0.02
	Repairs and maintenance-others	1.63	1.07
	Power and fuel	1.21	0.84
	Legal and professional fees	10.32	6.50
	Payment to Auditors	1.70	1.65
	Insurance	0.41	0.64
	Rent	-	0.08
	Travelling and conveyance	16.59	14.89
	Allowance for credit losses	8.13	12.73
	Communication expenses	1.00	0.90
	Sales and promotion expenses	7.30	6.58
	Loading and unloading charges	0.04	1.21
	Rates and taxes	2.45	7.44
	Printing and stationery	0.38	0.49
	Director's remuneration	6.09	5.94
	Freight octroi and packing expenses	3.28	2.83
	Expenditure towards corporate social responsibility activities (Refer Note 37)	6.88	-
	Sales Commission	4.78	1.64
	Net foreign exchange differences	-	0.57
	Bad debt written off	5.23	-
	Miscellaneous expenses	2.94	1.72
	Total	80.47	67.74

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26 (a)	Details of payment to auditors	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
	Payment to Auditors		
	As auditor:		
	a. Audit fees	1.60	1.60
	b. Reimbursement of expenses	0.10	0.05
	Total	1.70	1.65
27	Income tax expense	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
	Current tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	7.68	23.75
	Adjustment of current tax of prior year	(0.33)	4.06
	Total Current tax expense	7.35	27.81
	Deferred tax		
	Decrease in deferred tax assets	4.45	4.42
	Total Deferred tax expense	4.45	4.42
	Income tax expense	11.80	32.23
27A	Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
	Profit before income tax expenses	42.48	114.33
	Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2023 - 25.168%)	10.69	28.77
	Tax effect of amounts:		
	Income chargeable at lower rate	(0.02)	(0.36)
	Adjustment of current tax of prior year	(0.33)	4.06
	Expenses not allowable for tax purposes	1.73	-
	Others	(0.27)	(0.25)
	Total	11.80	32.23
	Net tax expenses recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss	11.80	32.23
27B	Tax Movement:	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
	Opening current tax (liabilities)/ assets	18.02	(48.80)
	Adjustment of current tax of prior year	0.33	(4.06)
	Current tax payable for the year	(7.68)	(23.75)
	Taxes paid	14.28	94.63
	Closing current tax assets	24.95	18.02

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024*(All amounts are in INR Million, unless stated otherwise)***28 Financial Risk Management**

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. This note explains the nature and source of financial risks and the Company's consideration of these risks for the purpose of financial reporting.

(A) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, investments, and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables and other financial assets. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies. Investment primarily include investment in liquid mutual funds with high credit ratings.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are majorly unsecured and are derived from revenue earned through customers.

Customer credit risk is managed as per the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management which takes into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. The risk of credit loss mainly arises from delay in payment beyond the credit period and occasional dispute around the product performance. For maintenance services, the Company generally bills and collects the amount in advance leading to minimisation of the credit risk.

The Company creates allowance based on lifetime expected credit loss based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The Company also has a detailed review mechanism of overdue receivables at various levels within the organisation for individual credit risk assessment.

The movement for change in allowance for expected credit loss is as follows:

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Balance as at beginning of the year	14.55	1.82
Change in allowance for expected credit loss during the year	6.11	12.73
Balance as at end of the year	20.66	14.55

The Company follows the following provision matrix as on the reporting date:

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	More than 3 yrs
Default rate	0%	0%	4%	37%	100%

(B) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and liquidity requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and maintains adequate source of financing, if required, through the use of short term bank deposits. Processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. The Company assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. To measure the expected credit losses and trade receivables have been assessed based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due (Refer Note 7).

Cash and cash equivalents and Security deposits

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies. The Company periodically monitors the recoverability and credit risks of its other financial assets including security deposits. The Company evaluates 12-month expected credit losses for all the financial assets and the risk assessed is insignificant for the Company.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024*(All amounts are in INR Million, unless stated otherwise)***Contractual maturities of financial liabilities: (undiscounted)**

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 years	Total
March 31, 2024				
Borrowings	4.48	-	-	4.48
Lease liabilities	3.25	1.90	0.36	5.51
Trade payables	30.91	-	-	30.91
Other Financial Liabilities	4.99	-	-	4.99
Total	43.63	1.90	0.36	45.89
March 31, 2023				
Borrowings	0.41	-	-	0.41
Lease liabilities	1.98	1.98	0.50	4.46
Trade payables	28.26	-	-	28.26
Other Financial Liabilities	4.33	-	-	4.33
Total	34.98	1.98	0.50	37.46

(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 prices comprises three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risks majorly includes financial assets and liabilities in foreign currency and investments in quoted instruments. The sensitivity of the relevant profit and loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks.

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company's risk to foreign exchange fluctuations arises mainly from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the trade payables. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency (INR).

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR, are as follows:

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Trade Payables		
USD	9.78	4.22
EUR	0.06	0.11

Sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjust their translation for the period end for a 10% average change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the Rupees strengthened 10% against the relevant currency. For a 10% weakening of the Rupees against relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profits or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	Impact on profit after tax	
	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
USD Sensitivity		
INR/USD - increase by 10%	(0.98)	(0.42)
INR/USD - decrease by 10%	0.98	0.42
EUR Sensitivity		
INR/EUR - increase by 10%	(0.01)	(0.01)
INR/EUR - decrease by 10%	0.01	0.01

* Holding other variables constant

ii) Price risk**(a) Exposure**

Security price risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to change in market traded prices. The company invests its surplus funds primarily in liquid schemes of mutual funds which are categorised as low risk products from liquidity and interest rate perspectives. The carrying amount of the Company's investments are designated as at fair value through profit or loss at the end of the reporting period [Refer Note 5(a)].

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024*(All amounts are in INR Million, unless stated otherwise)***b) Sensitivity**

Company has invested in the growth model of these securities as at the year end. The sensitivity analysis below is presented with reference to changes in NAV of these securities:-

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
NAV- Increase by 1%*	0.59	1.22
NAV- Decrease by 1%*	(0.59)	(1.22)

* holding all other variables constant

iii) Interest rate risk

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

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

a) Interest rate risk exposure

On Financial Liabilities

The exposure of the Company's financial liabilities to interest rate risk is as follows:

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Variable rate borrowings	4.48	0.41
Total	4.48	0.41

b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/ lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates as below:

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Interest expense rates- Increase by 50 basis points (50 bps)*	0.02	0.00
Interest expense rates- Decrease by 50 basis points (50 bps)*	(0.02)	(0.00)

* holding all other variables constant

The amount is below rounding off norms followed by the company.

29 Capital management**i. Risk management**

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize shareholder value. 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 adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2024.

30 Fair Value Measurements

a) Financial instruments by category

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Security deposits	-	6.17	-	5.79
Trade receivables	-	104.64	-	113.27
Cash and bank balances	-	9.47	-	34.98
Other balances with banks	-	356.16	-	292.63
Investments	59.12	-	121.86	-
Other financial assets	-	21.33	-	20.78
Total financial assets	59.12	497.77	121.86	467.45
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	4.48	-	0.41
Trade payables	-	30.91	-	28.26
Other financial liabilities	-	4.99	-	4.33
Total financial liabilities	-	40.38	-	33.00

b) Fair value hierarchy

Items of recurring fair value measurements only include investments in mutual funds which are classified as Level 1 investments. Fair value of items measured at amortised cost as presented in table in note a) above are not materially different from their carrying value primarily due to their short -term nature and at market rate of interest.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices (unadjusted).

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

There are no transfer of levels during the year.

For other financial assets and liabilities that are measured at amortised cost, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value.

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31 Employee benefit obligations

(a) Defined contribution plan and amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Contribution to provident fund	2.47	1.75

(b) Defined benefit plans

A. Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the Company makes contributions to fund managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India. Contributions are made as per the working by LIC of India.

I Changes in obligation

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i) Opening balance	5.34	4.35
(ii) Current service cost	0.65	1.12
(iii) Interest cost	0.37	0.34
(iv) Actuarial (Gains)/ Losses	(0.13)	(0.34)
(v) Benefits Paid	(0.23)	(0.13)
Present value of obligation as at year end	6.00	5.34

II Changes in Fair Value of Plan Assets

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Fair value of Plan Assets, Beginning of Period	4.93	-
Interest Income Plan Assets	0.36	-
Actual company Contribution	0.99	4.97
Actuarial Gains/(Losses)	0.05	0.09
Benefits Paid from Fund	(0.23)	(0.13)
Fair value of Plan Assets, at the end of period	6.10	4.93

III Net liability/ (asset) recognised in the balance sheet

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Present value of obligation	6.00	5.34
Fair value of plan asset	6.10	4.93
Net liability/ (asset) recognised as at year end	(0.10)	0.41
Other current assets		
Gratuity- Plan assets	(0.10)	-
Current liabilities		
Employee benefit obligations	-	0.41

IV Expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i) Current service cost	0.65	1.12
(ii) Interest cost (net)	0.01	0.34
Net expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	0.66	1.46

V Remeasurement of (Gain)/loss recognised in other comprehensive income

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i) Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.04	(1.37)
(ii) Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	(0.16)	0.88
(iii) Actuarial changes arising from changes in Demographic Assumptions	-	0.15
(iv) Return on plan assets (exculding Interest)	(0.06)	(0.09)
Net expenses/ (gain) recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.18)	(0.43)

VI Principal actuarial assumptions

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i) Discount rate (per annum)	7.10%	7.27%
(ii) Salary growth rate	5.00%	5.00%
(iii) Expected Rate of Return on Assets	7.10%	7.27%
(iv) Mortality Rate	IALM 2012-14	IALM 2012-14
(v) Retirement age	60 years	60 years
(vi) Withdrawal rate (per annum)	25.00%	25.00%

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VII Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as below:

Increase / (decrease) in present value of defined benefits obligations at the end of the year	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate		
Increase by 1%	(0.20)	(0.17)
Decrease by 1%	0.22	0.19
Salary Increase		
Increase by 1%	0.19	0.16
Decrease by 1%	(0.18)	(0.15)
Withdrawal rate		
Increase by 1%	(0.01)	(0.01)
Decrease by 1%	0.01	0.01

Sensitivity due to mortality is not material and hence, impact of change due to this assumption is not calculated.

VIII Maturity profile of defined benefit obligations

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
0 to 1 year	1.36	1.20
1 to 2 year	1.11	1.05
2 to 3 year	1.03	0.87
3 to 4 year	0.82	0.82
4 to 5 year	0.72	0.62
5 year onwards	2.99	2.59

IX Asset Category

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Insurer Managed Funds and T-Bills (Non-Quoted Value)	100%	100%

- X** The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the March 31, 2024 is 19 years (March 31, 2023: 20 years)
- XI** The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation are after taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market.
- XII** The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of each reporting period.
- XIII** The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

B. Risk Exposure

The Gratuity scheme is a Defined Benefit Plan that provides for a lump sum payment made on exit either by way of retirement, death, disability or voluntary withdrawal. The benefits are defined on the basis of final salary and the period of service and paid as lump sum at exit. The Plan design means the risks commonly affecting the liabilities and the financial results are expected to be:

- (i) Discount rate**
The defined benefit obligation calculation uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.
- (ii) Salary escalation rate**
More than expected increase in the future salary levels may result in change in the liability.
- (iii) Employee Turnover rate/Withdrawal rate**
If the actual withdrawal rate in the future turns out to be more or less than expected then it may result in change in the liability
- (iv) Mortality / Disability**
If the actual mortality rate in the future turns out to be more or less than expected then it may result in change in the liability
- (v) Asset volatility**
All plan assets are maintained in a trust managed by a public sector insurer viz. LIC of India. LIC has a sovereign guarantee and has been providing consistent and competitive returns over the years. The company has opted for a traditional fund wherein all assets are invested primarily in risk averse markets. The company has no control over the management of funds but this option provides a high level of safety for the total corpus. Also interest rate and inflation risk are taken care of.

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32 Related party disclosures:

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 24, following are details of the transactions during the year with the related parties of the company.

(a) Names of related party and related party relationship

Ultimate Controlling Party	Mr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Managing Director
Other parties controlled by the Ultimate Controlling party	M/s. Hotel Avon International
Key Management Personnel (KMP) and their relatives having control over the Company	Mrs. Ashima Jaiswal- Director
Non-executive directors	Mr. Janardhan Pralhadrao Gupta Mr. Ravi Shivramakrishna Raman

(b) Details of related party transactions and outstanding balances for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties and balance as the year end.

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<u>Transaction entered during the year</u>		
1 Lease Payments		
Key Management Personnel and their relatives		
Principal portion		
Sanjay Jaiswal	1.98	1.98
Ashima Jaiswal	0.06	0.08
Interest Portion		
Sanjay Jaiswal	0.23	0.24
Ashima Jaiswal	0.14	0.01
2 Managerial Remuneration		
Key Management Personnel and their relatives^		
Sanjay Jaiswal	19.20	19.20
Ashima Jaiswal	-	5.60
3 Sitting Fees		
Ashima Jaiswal	0.07	0.11
Janardhan Pralhadrao Gupta	0.09	0.16
Ravi Shivramakrishna Raman	0.09	0.17
4 Business Commission		
Ashima Jaiswal	5.14	5.50
5 Consultancy fees		
Ashima Jaiswal	0.70	-
6 Acquisition of right of use asset		
Sanjay Jaiswal#	-	3.72
Ashima Jaiswal	3.22	-
7 Security deposit discounted on renewal of lease agreement		
Sanjay Jaiswal	-	0.65
8 Other parties controlled by the Ultimate Controlling party		
M/s. Hotel Avon International	0.06	0.45
9 Disposals of right of use asset		
Ashima Jaiswal	-	1.75
10 Gain on disposal of right of use asset		
Ashima Jaiswal	-	0.26
<u>Balance as at year end</u>		
1 Lease liabilities		
Sanjay Jaiswal	2.40	4.18
Ashima Jaiswal	2.76	-
2 Security deposit receivable*		
Sanjay Jaiswal	6.17	5.79

*Includes unwinding of interest

#This pertains to extension of lease term

^Does not include gratuity obligation since the same is calculated for all employees of the Company as a whole.

AIROX TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
CIN- U72900MH2012PLC236206
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in INR Million, unless stated otherwise)

33	Contingent liabilities and commitments	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts:		
	Sales tax and Service tax matters	8.40	8.77
	Total	8.40	8.77

The above matter related to sales tax and service tax demand pertains to-
The tax authorities have issued the demand notice requiring the Company to pay wrongly availed Cenvat credit in relation to trading activity along with interest which has already been reversed by the Company in accordance with Cenvat credit Rules, 2004 ('CCR, 2004').

The Company has filed an appeal against Order-in-Appeal ('OIA') passed by the Commissioner Appeals and the matter is yet to be decided.

It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings. The Company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above contingent liabilities.

34	Earnings per share	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	Net profit for the year	30.68	82.10
(b)	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	22,282,350	22,282,350
	Basic earnings per share**	1.38	3.68

** Diluted earnings per share is same as basic earning per share

35 Segment Information

The Company is engaged in the business of sale of oxygen generators and other ancillary activities. The Company has determined that the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) is Mr. Sanjay Jaiswal (Managing Director), based on its internal reporting structure and functions. The CODM examines the performance and make decisions for resource allocation. The CODM reviews these activities as one single segment to evaluate the overall performance of Company's operations. Accordingly, the segment revenue, segment results, total carrying amount of segment assets and segment liability, total cost incurred to acquire segment assets and total amount of charge for depreciation during the year, is as reflected in the Financial Information. Geographical segment revenue from external customers by location of customers are not given as 100% of the revenue from operations are from India.

Major Customer: Revenue from 2 customers (March 31, 2023, 2 customers) of the Company's business are INR 29.05 million (March 31, 2023 INR 45.52 million) which is more than 10% of the Company's total revenue.

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

The information as required to be disclosed under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act') has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company. The amount of principal and Interest outstanding during the year is given below:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a) Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	4.54	5.90
b) Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	0.44	0.39
c) Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	0.10	0.48
d) Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
e) Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
f) Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	0.05	0.10
g) Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	0.39	0.29

37 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, 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. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief, COVID-19 relief and rural development projects.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Amount spent during the year on various projects	6.88	-
Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013	10.23	9.96
Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction of an asset	-	-
(ii) on purposes other than (i) above	6.88	-
Accrual towards unspent obligations in relation to:		
- Ongoing Project	-	-
- Other than ongoing Project	-	-
Amount set off from excess spent in the previous year*	3.35	9.96

Note :

Details of excess CSR expenditure under Section 135(5) of the Act

Balance excess spent as at 1 April 2023	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Balance unspent as at 31 March 2024
3.35	10.23	6.88	-

* As per the provision of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company spent excess amount towards CSR in the previous year and have claimed setoff of this excess amount in the current year to the extent of spent required.

- 38** During the financial year 21-22, the Company had identified the following non-compliances with labour laws and had taken following steps for regularizing the same:
- 1) Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 - The Company inadvertently had not paid its share and employee's share of provident fund for certain employees since their joining. Subsequent to the year ended March 31, 2022, the authorities visited the Company on May 23, 2022 and based on their review of relevant records, instructed the Company to remit the dues for the period from April 2013 to April 2022 amounting to INR 1.38 million without providing the details of the amount computed by them. Accordingly, the Company paid the said amount on June 09, 2022, August 17, 2022 and December 20, 2023.
 - 2) Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 - The Company had not obtained registration under the ESI Act and consequently not paid the dues payable to the authorities in respect of its employees covered there under. Subsequent to the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company had registered itself with the authorities, w.e.f April 01, 2022 and with the involvement of external consultants has determined and recorded total liability of INR 2.76 million for the expected liability including interest and penalties for non registration and non-payment of dues for the prior years. The Company has approached the relevant authorities for their assessment of the dues and guidance with the payment thereof and awaits response.
 - 3) The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 - The Company had not paid the statutory bonus payable to its eligible employees in the prior years. The management with the involvement of external consultants had determined and recorded total liability of INR 4.59 million as on March 31, 2022 for the prior years. Subsequent to the year end, the Company has made payment aggregating INR 2.39 million and INR 0.11 million to the existing employees on August 04, 2022 and January 17, 2023 and is making efforts to identify the erstwhile employees and settle their dues, as applicable.

39 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

A) Ratio Analysis & its elements

Particulars		Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23	% Change	Reason for variance (More than 25%)
Current ratio	Times	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	9.75	7.22	35.09%	The increase is mainly on account of decrease in the contract liabilities due to fulfillment of obligations and increase in the inventories as at year end.
Debt-Equity Ratio	Times	Debt (borrowing+ lease liabilities)	Total Equity	0.01	0.00*	104.69%	The increase is mainly on account of increase in borrowings and lease liabilities due to addition during the year.
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Times	Profit for the year + Finance cost + Depreciation	Payment for Lease liabilities	16.22	45.05	-64.00%	Debt Service ratio is earnings available for debt divided by debt (including leases). Considering the decrease in profits during the current year, this ratio has decreased.
Return on Equity ratio	%	Profit for the year	Total Equity	2.77%	7.62%	-63.67%	The decrease is due to decrease in the profit during the current year.
Inventory Turnover ratio	Times	Purchases + Changes in inventories	Average Inventory	0.18	0.32	-42.96%	The decrease is due to decrease in cost of goods sold during the current year and increase in inventory balances as at year end.
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Times	Revenue from Operations	Average Trade Receivable	2.37	3.48	-31.91%	The decrease is mainly due to decrease in revenue during the current year without corresponding decrease in trade receivables.
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Times	Total Purchases	Average Trade Payables	4.37	1.34	225.88%	The increase is mainly on account of decrease in the average trade payables as at year end.
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Times	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	0.27	0.43	-37.81%	The decrease is due to decrease in the revenue during the current year.
Net Profit ratio	%	Profit for the year	Total Income	10.01%	19.01%	-47.36%	The decrease is due to decrease in the profit during the current year.
Return on Capital Employed	%	Earning before interest and tax	Total Assets- Current liabilities	3.90%	10.57%	-63.16%	The decrease is due to decrease in the profit during the current year.
Return on Investment	%	Earning before interest and tax	Total assets	3.55%	9.31%	-61.90%	The decrease is due to decrease in the profit during the current year.

* Amount below the rounding off norm followed by the Company

40 Other regulatory information required by Schedule III

a) Details of benami property held

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

b) Wilful defaulter

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

c) Relationship with struck off companies

The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

d) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company does not have any investments, hence this is not applicable.

e) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

f) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

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

- 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

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

g) Undisclosed income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

h) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

i) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) during the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

j) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the company

The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee), as disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

k) Borrowings secured against the current assets

List of Banks to which statement of inventories and trade receivables are submitted
Bank of Maharashtra Limited

Quarter ended	Particulars of securities provided	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly statement	Amount of difference	Reason for material discrepancies
Mar-24	Inventories	516.10	485.63	30.47	The difference is on account of period end closing entries.
	Trade receivables	104.64	114.49	(9.85)	The difference is on account of period end closing entries.
Dec-23	Inventories	497.61	500.20	(2.59)	The difference is on account of period end closing entries.
	Trade receivables	71.34	71.34	-	The difference is on account of period end closing entries.
Sept-23	Inventories	480.70	483.87	(3.17)	The difference is on account of period end closing entries.
	Trade receivables	76.95	76.95	-	The difference is on account of period end closing entries.
June-23	Inventories	484.64	465.99	18.65	The difference is on account of period end closing entries.
	Trade receivables	119.77	119.63	0.14	The difference is on account of period end closing entries.
Mar-23	Inventories	477.61	470.91	6.70	The difference is on account of period end closing entries.
	Trade receivables	113.27	117.97	(4.70)	The difference is on account of period end closing entries.
Dec-22	Inventories	460.87	460.90	(0.03)	The difference is on account of period end closing entries.
	Trade receivables	112.35	112.35	-	The difference is on account of period end closing entries.
Sept-22	Inventories	461.97	464.53	(2.56)	The difference is on account of period end closing entries.
	Trade receivables	152.50	152.50	-	The difference is on account of period end closing entries.
June-22	Inventories	579.00	535.94	43.06	The difference is on account of period end closing entries.
	Trade receivables	211.80	211.80	-	The difference is on account of period end closing entries.

l) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

m) Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks

The borrowings obtained by the Company from banks have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: - 012754N/N500016

For and on behalf of the board of Directors of
Airox Technologies Limited

VIVIAN
RAVI PILLAI

Digitally signed by
VIVIAN RAVI PILLAI
Date: 2024.09.27
15:59:04 +05'30'

Vivian Pillai
Partner
Membership no: 127791

SANJAY
BHARATKUMAR
JAISWAL

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BHARATKUMAR JAISWAL
Date: 2024.09.27 12:59:22
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Sanjay Jaiswal
Managing Director
DIN No: 05359656

Ashima Sanjay
Jaiswal

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Sanjay Jaiswal
Date: 2024.09.27 13:00:28
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Ashima Jaiswal
Director
DIN No: 05359660

Radhamohan Garg

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Date: 2024.09.27 12:58:44
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Radhamohan Garg
Chief Financial Officer

Sukeshani
Khobragade

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Khobragade
Date: 2024.09.27 13:05:08
+05'30'

Sukeshani Khobragade
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: September 27, 2024

Place: Aurangabad
Date: September 27, 2024



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