LODHA
& CO
Chartered Accountants

GURU KIRPA NIWAS, GROUND FLOOR,
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To The Members
M/s Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited
NO.2&3, 3rd Floor Gokul Arcade East Wing
Door no 2 & 2 A Sardar Patel Road,
Adyar, Chennai 600020

Report on the audit of IND AS Standalone Financial Statements

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying IND AS Standalone Financial Statements of M/s Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited, **Chennai**, (hereinafter called the COMPANY), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022 , the Statement of Profit and Loss, Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other Explanatory Information.

1 In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid IND AS Standalone Financial Statements read together with the significant accounting policies, contingent liabilities and other notes, give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 as amended ("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, 2022, its Profit, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

2 We conducted our audit of IND AS Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SA's) as 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 IND AS Standalone Financial Statements" Section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the "Code of Ethics" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the IND AS Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we

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have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the IND AS Standalone Financial Statements.

OTHER INFORMATION

3 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 IND AS Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon

4 Our opinion on the IND AS Standalone Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

5 In connection with our audit of the IND AS Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the IND AS Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated

6 If based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. **We have nothing to report in this regard.**

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7 The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these IND AS Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance ,cash flows and Changes in Equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder. This responsibility also includes the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting the frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and the estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the IND AS Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

8 In preparing the IND AS Standalone Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the Company or Cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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9 The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's Financial reporting process.

MANAGEMENTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

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

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

11 A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with the authorisations of management and directors of the company; and

- 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 of the financial statements.

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

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AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FIANCIAL STATEMENTS

13 Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the IND AS Standalone Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. **Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists**. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these IND AS Standalone Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the IND AS Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management

- 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 a significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exist, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 upto the date of our auditors' 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 IND AS Standalone Financial Statements, including disclosures, and whether the IND AS Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

14 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

15 We also provide those charged with governance a statement that we have complied with the 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

16 As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that

16.1 We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit

16.2 In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law, have been kept by the company so far as it appears from the examination of those books

16.3 The Balance sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash flow statement and the statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts

16.4 We have relied on the representations given by the management in respect of transactions including values thereof and their appropriateness between the company and its holding (including ultimate holding company) / fellow subsidiary companies relating to provision for services rendered and received

16.5 In our opinion, the aforesaid IND AS Standalone Financial Statements dealt with by this report comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Account) Rules, 2014

16.6 On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the company as on 31.03.2022 and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the company, we are of the opinion that none of the directors of the company are disqualified from being appointed as directors in terms of section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

16.7 In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material aspects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31.03.2022

16.8 With respect to the Other Matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014 as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- the company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position, if any in the financial statements.

- the company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses

- the company does not have any item to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund and hence reporting on the delay in transferring does not arise

(i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise that the Intermediary shall :

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

(ii) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:

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

- the company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

(iii) Based on such audit procedures as 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 (d) (i) and (d) (ii) contain any material misstatement

16.9 As required by the Section 197(16) of the act, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid/ provided to the directors are in line with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Management Personnel) Rules 2014 as amended.

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COMPANIES AUDITORS REPORT ORDER 2020

17 As required by the Companies [Auditors' Report] Order 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013 and on the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us, we further report that:

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

17.1 The Company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property Plant and Equipment.

17.2 The Company does not have any intangible assets. Hence the clause 3(1)(a)(B) is not applicable

17.3 Some of the Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with the programme of verification and no material discrepancies were noticed during such verification.

17.4 The Company does not have any Immovable property and hence question of commenting on the title deeds does not arise and hence not reported.

17.5 According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year

17.6 According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Binami property under the Prohibition of Binami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder

INVENTORIES

17.7 The inventory at all locations have been verified by the management (except stock lying with parties and in transit for which confirmation have been received) at reasonable intervals and the coverage and procedure of such verification in our opinion, is appropriate. According to the information and explanations given to us, the discrepancies which were noticed during such verification are less than 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory and the same have been properly dealt with in the books of the company

17.8 According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) regarding agreement of the documents submitted if any with the books of the company is not applicable

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LOANS GIVEN

17.9 According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments in, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii) (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company

17.10 According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable

DEPOSITS

17.11 The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public or amounts which are deemed to be deposits, within the provisions of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and the rules made there under Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable

COST RECORDS

17.12 According to the information and explanations given to us, the Government of India has not prescribed maintenance of cost records by the company under section 148(1) of the Companies Act 2013 for any of its products. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable

STATUTORY DUES

17.13 The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities **except in respect of Professional Tax and Labour welfare fund dues where slight delays in remittance is noticed,** the undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax (GST), Provident Fund, Employees' State insurance, income tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of customs, duty of Excise, Value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed dues of statutory dues which are outstanding as at 31st March, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

17.14 According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Goods and Service Tax (GST), Provident Fund, Employees' State insurance, income tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of customs, duty of Excise, Value added tax, cess and other statutory dues which not been deposited on account of any dispute

LODHA & CO CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

LOANS TAKEN

17.15 In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to loans and borrowing or in payment of interest thereon to banks or financial institutions or any other lender during the year. Accordingly clause 3(ix)(a) is not applicable.

17.16 According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority

17.17 In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the term loans were obtained, including those obtained in the earlier year and outstanding at the beginning of the year were utilised for the purpose for which the same have been obtained

17.18 According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company

17.19 The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associate or joint venture (as defined under Companies Act, 2013) during the year ended 31 March 2022. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.

17.20 According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies (as defined under the Act).

FURTHER ISSUE OF CAPITAL

17.21 The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

REPORTING ON FRAUDS

17.23 Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit

LODHA & CO. CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

17.24 According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

17.25 In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards

INTERNAL AUDIT

17.26 The Company is not required to have an Internal audit as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

17.27 In the absence of any internal audit requirement, the review of the internal audit reports by us does not arise

CASH LOSSES

17.28 The Company has not incurred any cash losses either in the in the current financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONBILITY

17.29 The provisions of section 135 dealing with Corporate social Responsibility is not applicable to the company and hence reporting on clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) is not applicable

OTHERS

17.30 According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

17.31 As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year

17.32 According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable

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

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

17.35 There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable

17.36 According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, we are of the opinion that the Company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

17.37 The report is being given on the Standalone financial statements of the Company and hence provisions of Clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable and hence not reported.

For Lodha & Company
Chartered Accountants,
FRN 301051E
UDIN: **22021756AWKYUX4046**

LODHA & CO. CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

G.Subramania Sarma
Membership No. 21756
Partner

Chennai
Date: 19.09.2022

Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited
Balance sheet as at Mar 31, 2022
(All amounts are in Lakhs of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-2022	As at 31-Mar-2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	304.64	114.30
Right-of-use assets	4	175.47	131.46
Financial assets			
(i) Security Deposit	5	22.42	18.17
(ii) Other Financial Assets	6	9.60	1.90
Deferred tax asset (Net)	7	96.79	123.92
Current tax assets	11	104.55	96.91
Other Non-Current Assets	12	15.98	13.08
		729.45	**499.74**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	98.03	74.75
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	1,086.74	1,052.57
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	133.38	190.92
(iii) Other Financial Assets	6	8.04	-
Other Current Assets	12	4.68	28.30
		1,330.87	**1,346.54**
Total Assets		**2,060.32**	**1,846.27**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	1.74	1.74
Other equity	14	830.23	735.51
Total equity		831.97	737.25
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	-	-
(ii) Lease Liability	29	101.68	80.50
Provisions	16	79.41	29.25
		181.09	109.75
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	17		
Total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises		167.80	256.72
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises		328.42	389.37
(iii) Lease Liability	29	78.40	56.14
(iv) Other current financial liabilities	18	361.68	198.29
Other current liabilities	19	96.56	51.13
Provisions	16	14.40	47.62
Total Liabilities		1,047.26	999.27
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABLITIES		**2,060.32**	**1,846.27**
Summary of significant accounting policies	1 - 2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements	3 - 29		

As per report of even date
For LODHA & CO,
Chartered Accountants
FRN 301051E

LODHA & CO. CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

G.Subramania Sarma
Partner, M.No 021756
Date: 19-09-2022
Place: Chennai

FUSION FOODS AND CATERING PVT. LTD. CHENNAI-20

for and on behalf of the Board of directors

K Sridhar
Managing Director
DIN: 00315240

R.Venkatesh
Director
DIN: 01963886

Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited

Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in Lakhs of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31-Mar-2022	Year Ended 31-Mar-2021
Income			
Revenue from contracts with customers	20	6,454.73	5,480.26
Financial Income	21	8.09	0.51
Other Income	22	84.87	16.79
Total Income		**6,547.69**	**5,497.56**
Expenses			
Consumption of Materials	23	3,918.28	3,433.32
Employee benefits expense	24	2,112.98	1,651.06
Finance costs	25	0.75	2.23
Depreciation and amortization expense	26	86.92	101.51
Other expenses	27	239.85	285.47
Total Expense		**6,358.78**	**5,473.59**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**188.91**	**23.97**
Tax Expense :	28		
Current tax		65.00	49.23
Tax related to earlier years		-1.10	-
Deferred Tax :			
Deferred tax (Net)		28.01	-74.77
Income tax expense		**91.91**	**-25.54**
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**97.00**	**49.51**
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit obligations (net)		**-3.16**	**16.36**
Income tax effect		**0.88**	**-4.55**
		-2.28	11.81
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**-2.28**	**11.81**
Total comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year, net of tax		**94.72**	**61.32**
Earnings per equity share			
Basic and diluted (Amount in ₹)	29	557.42	284.54

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per report of even date
For LODHA & CO,
Chartered Accountants
FRN 301051E

LODHA & CO. CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

G.Subramania Sarma
Partner, M.No 021756
Date: 19-09-2022
Place: Chennai

FUSION FOODS AND CATERING PVT. LTD. CHENNAI-20

for and on behalf of the Board of directors

K Sridhar
Managing Director
DIN: 00315240

R.Venkatesh
Director
DIN: 01963886

Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited

Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in Lakhs of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		Year Ended 31-Mar-2022	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Profit before tax		188.91	23.97
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows			
Depreciation and amortization expense		86.17	101.51
Interest expenses		0.75	2.23
Provision for doubtful advances and litigations		-	60.42
(Profit)/Loss - Other Equity			
Liability no longer required written back		1.10	-
(Profit)/Loss on sale of asset or investments		0.03	-0.08
Rent equalisation reserve			
Provision for defined benefit obligation		-	-
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit obligation (net)		-3.16	16.36
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		**273.80**	**204.41**
Movements in working capital :			
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables		-34.17	173.53
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets		-4.25	-0.56
(Increase)/decrease in Inventories		-23.29	39.39
(Increase)/decrease in loans		-	-
(Increase)/decrease in non - financial assets		13.01	-14.64
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		-149.87	-357.26
Increase/ (decrease) in current liabilities and provisions		225.77	-16.77
Cash generated from /(used in) operations		**301.01**	**28.11**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		-56.25	81.23
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities	A	**244.76**	**109.34**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of Fixed Assets		-320.93	-17.21
Proceeds from Sale of investment		-	-
Purchase of Investments			
Investments in fixed deposits			
Proceeds from sale of asset		0.39	0.08
Dividends received from subsidiary company			
Interest received			
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities	B	**-320.54**	**-17.13**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceed from issue share			
Repayment of long-term borrowings		-	-0.91
Proceeds from short-term borrowings		-	-5.97
Repayment of lease liabilities		43.43	-43.64
Repayment of working capital loan		-	-
Interest paid		-0.75	-2.23
Net cash flow from/ (used in) in financing activities	C	**42.68**	**-52.75**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	A+B+C	-33.10	39.46

As per report of even date
For LODHA & CO,
Chartered Accountants
FRN 301051E

LODHA & CO. CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

G.Subramania Sarma
Partner, M.No 021756
Date: 19-09-2022
Place: Chennai

for and on behalf of the Board of directors

K Sridhar
Managing Director
DIN: 00315240

R.Venkatesh
Director
DIN: 01963886

FUSION FOODS AND CATERING PVT. LTD. CHENNAI-20

Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended Mar 31, 2022

(All amounts are in Lakhs of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital

Equity shares of Rs 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No. of shares	Amount
Opening Balance as on April 1, 2020	17,401	1.74
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
Balance as on March 31, 2021	17,401	1.74
Add: Shares issued during the quarter	-	-
Balance as on March 31, 2022	17,401	1.74

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Opening balance as on April 01, 2020	323.18	337.20	13.81	674.19
Add: Profit for the year	49.51	-	11.81	61.32
Less: Reduction in Deposits	-	-	-	-
Less: Depreciation Prior period	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	372.69	337.20	25.62	735.51
Add: Profit for the year	97.00	-	-2.28	94.72
Less: Reduction in Deposits	-	-	-	-
Less: Depreciation Prior period	-	-	-	-
As at Mar 31, 2022	469.69	337.20	23.34	830.23

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per report of even date
For LODHA & CO,
Chartered Accountants
FRN 301051E

G.Subramania Sarma
Partner, M.No 021756
Date: 19-09-2022
Place: Chennai

LODHA & CO. CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

for and on behalf of the Board of directors

K Sridhar
Managing Director
DIN: 00315240

R.Venkatesh
Director
DIN: 01963886

FUSION FOODS AND CATERING PVT. LTD. CHENNAI-20

Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2022 (Continued)
(All amounts are in Lakhs of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Notes	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
		Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
	Financial Assets - Unsecured And Considered Good				
5	Security Deposit for Premises				
	Security Deposit for Premises	-	22.42	-	18.17
	Security Deposit for Premises - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	4.38
	Less: Provision for Doubtful Advances	-	-	-	-4.38
		-	22.42	-	18.17
6	Other Financial Assets				
	Fixed deposit with banks More than 12 Months maturity	1.91	-	-	1.90
	(lodged with banks as margin money for guarantee)	-	-	-	-
	Gratuity - Reimbursement - Asset	-	9.60	-	-
	Leave Encashment - Reimbursement - Asset	6.13	-	-	-
		8.04	9.60	-	1.90
7	Deferred tax asset (Net)				
	Deferred tax assets				
	On Account Of Property plant and Equipment	-	17.75	-	22.87
	On Account of IND AS 116 adoption	-	3.02	-	1.74
	On Account of Timing Difference:	-	76.01	-	82.00
	On Account of Carry Forward Loss	-	-	-	17.31
	Total	-	96.79	-	123.92
	Deferred tax Liability				
	On Account Of Property plant and Equipment				
	On Account of Timing Difference				
	On Account of Carry Forward Loss			-	
	Deferred tax (Net)	-	96.79	-	123.92
8	Trade Receivables				
	Trade receivables	1,179.49	-	1,190.76	-
	Trade receivable from related parties (Note 35B)	0.66	-	-	-
		1,180.15		1,190.76	
	Security details				
	Considered good, Secured			-	
	Considered good, Unsecured	1,086.74	-	1,052.57	-
	Trade Receivables - credit impaired	93.41	-	138.19	-
		1,180.15		1,190.76	
	Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)				
	Unsecured, considered good			-	
	Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-93.41	-	-138.19	-
		1,086.74		1,052.57	

Aging Schedule of Trade Receivable as on 31.03.2022	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade Receivables (At Amortised Cost)							
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	242.27	143.39					385.66
(ii) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
increase in credit risk					-		-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	10.56	18.04	15.45	31.30	18.05	93.41
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good							
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk							
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired							
Unbilled Revenue							701.08
Total	242.27	153.95	18.04	15.45	31.30	18.05	1,180.15

Aging Schedule of Trade Receivable as on 31.03.2021	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	138.19	407.47	-	-	-	-	545.66
(ii) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	8.00	29.83	52.95	26.90	20.51	138.19
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled Revenue					-		506.92
Total	138.19	415.47	29.83	52.95	26.90	20.51	1,190.77

LODHA & CO. CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FUSION FOODS AND CATERING PVT. LTD. CHENNAI-20

Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2022 (Continued)
(All amounts are in Lakhs of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Notes	Particulars		As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
9	Cash and cash equivalents					
	Cash in hand		0.05	-	0.10	-
	(i) Balances with banks:		-	-	-	-
	- in Current accounts		133.08	-	190.82	-
	- in Deposit account		0.25	-	0.23	-
			133.38		190.92	
10	Inventories					
	Opening Stock		74.75	-	114.14	-
	Closing Stock		-98.03	-	-74.75	-
11	Current tax assets					
	Advance Income tax & TDS		-	218.78	-	279.87
	Less : Provision for Taxation		-	-114.23	-	-182.97
				104.55		96.91
12	Other Assets					
	Security deposits - others *		-	22.48	-	19.94
	Security details					
	Considered good - Secured					
	Considered good - Unsecured		-	15.98	-	13.08
	Security Deposits - Credit impaired		-	6.50	-	6.50
			-	**22.48**	**-**	**19.58**
	Impairment allowance (Allowance for Doubtful advances/deposits)					
	Unsecured, considered good					
	Provision for Doubtful Advance - BS		-	-6.50	-	-6.50
	Capital Advances, considered good		0.30	-	25.00	-
	Advances for supply of goods, considered good		2.83	-	0.35	-
	advances for supply of goods - due from related parties		-	-	0.38	-
	Advances to employees		1.55	-	2.56	-
			4.68	15.98	28.30	13.08
	*Includes Securities to the extent of Rs. 6,83,134 (PY Rs. 4,90,433) lodged with Government authorities.					

Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2022 (Continued)
(All amounts are in Lakhs of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Notes	Particulars	Number of Shares	As at March 31, 2022	Number of Shares	As at March 31, 2021
13	Share Capital				
	Authorised				
	Equity Share Each @10	1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00
	Issued, Subscribed and Paid up				
	17,401 shares of Rs 10/- each (Previous year 17,401 shares of Rs 10/- each)	17,401	1.74	17,401	1.74
	A) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period				
	At the beginning of the year	17,401	1.74	17,401	1.74
	Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year	17,401	1.74	17,401	1.74
	Total	17,401	1.74	17,401	1.74

Equity Shares held by Holding Company

Name of the Holding Company	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
Updater Services Private Limited	17,400	Equity	11,381	Equity

Shares Held By Shareholder in the Company

Details of shareholders holding	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Updater Services Private Limited	17,400	99.99%	11,381	65.40%
Mr.K.Sridhar	1	0.01%	4,740	27.24%
Mr.Ramakrishnan Sundaresan		-	640	3.68%
Mr.Chandrashekharan Srikanth		-	640	3.68%
	17,401		17,401	

Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares dividend in Indian Rupees. The final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the company equity share holders will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be inproportion to number of equity shares held by the share holders.

Information regarding issue of Shares during the last 5 years
The Company did not issue any shares without payment being received in cash
The Company has not issued any bonus shares
The Company has not undertaken any buyback of shares

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

Details of share holding by promoters

Name of the Promoter	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares held	% of Holding	No. of shares held	% of Holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Updater Services Private Limited	17,400	99.99%	11,381	65.40%
Mr.K.Sridhar	1	0.01%	4,740	27.24%
Mr.Ramakrishnan Sundaresan	-	-	640	3.68%
Mr.Chandrashekharan Srikanth	-	-	640	3.68%
Total	17,401		17,401	

LODHA & CO. CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FUSION FOODS AND CATERING PVT. LTD. CHENNAI-20

Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2022 (Continued)
(All amounts are in Lakhs of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Notes	Particulars			As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
				Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
14	**Other equity**						
	Retained Earnings						
	At the beginning of the year			398.31		336.99	
	Profit for the year			94.72		61.32	
	At the end of the year			493.03		398.31	
	Securities premium						
	At the beginning of the year			337.20		337.20	
	Addition during the year			-		-	
	At the end of the year			337.20		337.20	
	Total Other Equity			**830.23**		**735.51**	
	Security Premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares and will be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013						
15	**Borrowings**						
	Cash Credit from Banks*			-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-
	* Included In Cash And Bank Balances						
	Cash credit facility from banks are secured by hypothication of Stock and book debts and further secured by the personal guarntee of two directors. The loan repayable on demand and carry an interest rate of 11.05%.						
16	**Provisions**						
	Provision for employee benefits						
	Provision for Gratuity (refer Note No 36)			8.80	56.18	36.03	23.44
	Provision for Gratuity (Reimbursable)			0.12	9.49	-	-
	Provision for leave benefits			3.11	9.98	11.59	5.81
	Provision for leave benefits(Reimbursable)			2.37	3.76	-	-
				14.40	79.41	47.62	29.25
17	**Trade payables (At Amortised Cost)**						
	Dues to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (refer note 32)			167.80	-	256.72	
	Dues to other than Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises			328.42	-	389.37	
				496.22	-	**646.09**	-
	Aging Schedule of Trade Payables						
	AS on 31.03.2022	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	(i) MSME						
	a) Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Undisputed	-	167.75	-	-	-	167.75
	(ii) Others						
	a) Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Undisputed	-	324.45	0.62	-	-	325.08
					-		
	Total	-	**492.20**	**0.62**	-	-	**492.82**
	Aging Schedule of Trade Payables						
	AS on 31.03.2021	**Not Due**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
	(i) MSME						
	a) Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Undisputed		256.72	-	-	-	**256.72**
	(ii) Others						
	a) Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Undisputed	-	389.37	-	-	-	**389.37**
							-
	Total	-	**646.09**	-	-	-	**646.09**
18	**Other current financial liabilities**						
	Capital creditors			80.89	-	2.37	
	Employee benefits payable			178.65	-	119.62	
	Bonus payable			101.23	-	75.63	
	Others Payable			0.92	-	0.67	
				361.68		**198.29**	
19	**Other current liabilities**						
	Statutory dues and related liabilities			96.56	-	51.13	
				96.56		**51.13**	

LODHA & CO. CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FUSION FOODS AND CATERING PVT. LTD. CHENNAI-20

Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2022 (Continued)

(All amounts are in Lakhs of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Note	Particulars	(Note No Ref)	Year Ended 31-Mar-2022	Year Ended 31-Mar-2021
20	**Revenue from contracts with customers**			
	Sale of services		6,454.73	5,480.26
21	**Financial Income**			
	Interest received from IT		7.83	-
	Interest Income - Bank deposit		0.26	0.51
			8.09	**0.51**
22	**Other Income**			
	Sundry Parties written back		60.69	12.37
	Recoveries from Employees		22.12	2.34
	Interest Income - Recoupment of Deposit - Ind AS 109		2.06	2.08
			84.87	**16.79**
23 A	**Cost of Material Consumed**			
	Opening Stock		74.75	114.14
	Purchases made during the year		3,898.36	3,297.64
	Closing Stock		-98.03	-74.75
			3,875.08	**3,337.04**
B	**Cost of Service**		43.20	96.28
			3,918.28	**3,433.32**
24	**Employee benefits expenses**			
	Salaries and wages		1,811.21	1,398.06
	Mangaing Director remuneration		41.78	37.49
	Contribution to provident and other fund	31	214.84	152.34
	Gratuity expense	31	20.93	30.58
	Staff welfare expenses		24.21	32.59
			2,112.98	**1,651.06**
25	**Finance costs**			
	Interest on borrowings		0.75	2.23
26	**Depreciation and amortization expense**			
	Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment	3	28.20	45.54
	Depreciation of Right To Use Assets	3	58.72	55.97
			86.92	**101.51**
27	**Other expenses**			
	Hire Charges		41.49	30.11
	Business Promotion		4.26	9.33
	Rent		1.46	1.57
	Insurance		0.84	1.53
	Power and fuel		18.49	10.79
	Rates and taxes		3.53	6.47
	Repairs and maintenance - others		57.96	31.86
	Communication expenses		6.64	6.13
	Printing and stationery		5.38	1.91
	Legal and professional fees		18.31	11.12
	Travelling and conveyance		17.07	8.08
	Advances written off		-	-
	Bad debts written off		13.77	64.30
	Auditors Remuneration		5.00	4.00
	Provision for Doubtful Debts & Advances		-	60.42
	Miscellaneous expenses		45.64	37.86
			239.85	**285.47**
	Payment to auditors :			
	As auditors :			
	Statutory audit		4.00	3.00
	Tax Audit Fee		1.00	1.00
	Miscellaneous Expenses includes the "Interest expense on lease liabilities" amounting to Rs. 15,97,445 (P.Y Rs. 13,50,681/-)			

CHENNAI

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FUSION FOODS AND CATERING PVT. LTD.

CHENNAI-20

Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2022

(All amounts are in Lakhs of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Note 3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Vehicles	Computer and accessories	Total
Cost						
At March 31, 2020	163.59	67.88	15.71	54.51	17.35	319.03
Additions	5.64	-	1.97	-	9.61	17.21
Disposals	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00
At March 31, 2021	169.23	67.88	17.68	54.51	25.95	335.25
Additions	208.33	-	7.10	0.07	3.46	218.96
Disposals	0.80	-	-	-	-	0.80
At March 31, 2022	376.75	67.88	24.78	54.58	29.41	553.40
Depreciation & amortisation						
At March 31, 2020	111.16	8.73	10.19	33.84	12.49	176.41
Charge for the year	27.28	7.26	1.74	5.10	4.16	45.54
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-1.00	-1.00
At March 31, 2021	138.45	15.98	11.93	38.94	15.65	220.95
Charge for the year	17.34	6.52	2.02	4.89	5.00	35.76
Disposals	0.38	-	-	-	-	0.38
Other adjustments #	-5.88	-0.74	-0.17	-0.11	-0.67	-7.57
At March 31, 2022	149.53	21.76	13.78	43.72	19.98	248.77
At March 31, 2020	52.43	59.16	5.52	20.67	4.86	142.63
At March 31, 2021	30.78	51.90	5.75	15.57	10.31	114.30
At March 31, 2022	227.23	46.12	11.00	10.86	9.43	304.64

Due to reworking of depreciation

Note 4. Right of use - Assets

Particulars	Office Premises	Prepaid ROU Rent	Total
Balance as on March 31,2020	170.13	8.37	178.49
Additions	81.13	0.97	82.10
Deletions	72.14	1.02	73.16
Depreciation/ amortisation	53.71	2.26	55.97
Balance as on March 31,2021	125.41	6.06	131.46
Additions	115.16	3.70	118.85
Deletions	15.46	1.42	16.88
Depreciation/ amortisation	56.65	2.07	58.72
Other Ind AS Adjustments	0.75	-	0.75
Balance as on March 31,2022	169.21	6.26	175.47

LODHA & CO. CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FUSION FOODS AND CATERING PVT. LTD. CHENNAI-20

(All amounts are in Lakhs of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Note	Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-2022	Year Ended 31-Mar-2021
28	**Income Tax Expense**		
	The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are:		
	Profit and Loss Section		
	Current income tax:		
	Current income tax charge	65.00	49.23
	Tax related to earlier years	-1.10	-
	Deferred tax:		
	Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	28.01	-74.77
	Total Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**91.91**	**-25.54**
	Other Comprehensive income (OCI) Section		
	Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:		
	Re-measurement gains and (losses) on defined benefit obligations (net)	0.88	-4.55
	Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022:		
	Accounting Profit before income tax (Exclusive of OCI)	188.91	23.97
	Enacted tax rate in India	27.82%	27.82%
	Profit before income tax multiplied by enacted tax rate	52.55	6.67
	<u>**Effects of:**</u>		
	Effect of change in substantively enacted tax rates on deferred tax		-
	Tax on Permanent Difference	4.03	-2.53
	Adjustment in respect of tax related to earlier years (Carry forward loss)	-	-17.31
	Ind AS transition adjustments	-	-
	Others	31.36	-12.27
	Net effective income tax	**87.93**	**-25.44**

29 Earnings per equity share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-2022	Year Ended 31-Mar-2021
Profit after tax	97.00	49.51
Weighted average number of equity shares	-	-
- Basic	17,401	17,401
- Diluted	17,401	17,401
Earning per share of Rs. 10 each		
- Basic	0.006	0.003
- Diluted	0.006	0.003

LODHA & CO. CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FUSION FOODS AND CATERING PVT. LTD. CHENNAI-20

Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2022 (Continued)

(All amounts are in Lakhs of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Notes	Particulars		
30	Lease details	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	Lease rental charged during the year: - Current Year figure excludes the rent paid for premises for which Ind AS 116 is applied	1.46	1.57

(i) Lease commitments — Company as lessee

The Company has lease contracts for Premises utilised both for the office and residential use of its employees at various locations. The contracts entered into by the company is only for 11 months but the same is being renewed on due dates or the premises are being occupied pending renewal of contracts. Based on the past experience, the normal period of lease is approximately for a period of 48 months and the same has been considered for computing Right of use of Assets. Other than the lease of premises, the company does not have lease contracts for Movable Assets.

The Company has not computed the Present value of lease obligations in respect of premises which are either unoccupied or vacated during the year or within a period of six months from the close of the year

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 11.05% in respect of leased commenced during the year being the cost of borrowing from the banks

The company does not have any Finance Lease either as lessor or as Lessee

(i) Lease Asset Movements	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	**125.41**	**170.13**
Additions	**115.16**	**81.13**
Deletions	**-15.46**	**-72.14**
Amortation during the year	**-56.65**	**-53.71**
Balance at the closing of the year	**168.46**	**125.41**

(ii) Lease Liability Movements	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	136.64	180.28
Additions	115.16	81.13
Deletions	-17.39	-77.43
Interest Liability for the year	16.73	17.43
Reduction of Lease liability (Rent Paid during the Year)	-71.06	-64.77
Balance at the closing of the year	**180.07**	**136.64**

(iii) Classification Of Lease Liability	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Current	78.40	56.14
Non-current	101.68	80.50

(iv) Amounts Recognised In Profit And Loss Account	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	56.65	53.71
Interest expense on lease liabilities	15.97	13.51
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	-	-
Other Ind AS Adjustments	-1.93	-5.30
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**70.69**	**61.92**

(v) Disclosure Required For Lease Commitments

The table below provides the details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at

	As at 31 March 2021
Upto 12 months	71,75,970
12 months to 2 years	72,41,863
over 2 years	73,11,044
	2,17,28,877

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31	Movement in Provisions	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
A	Provision for doubtful Receivables		
	Opening Balance	138.19	84.86
	Addition: Provision created during the year	-	53.33
	Total	138.19	138.19
	Provision reversed during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	138.19	138.19
B	Provision for Current Tax		
	Opening Balance	182.97	133.74
	Addition: Provision created during the year	65.00	49.23
	Total	247.97	182.97
	Provision reversed during the year	133.74	-
	Closing Balance	114.23	182.97
C	Provision for employee benefits		
	Grautity		
	Opening Balance	59.47	48.79
	Addition: Provision created during the year	15.74	10.68
	Addition: Provision for Gratuity Reimbursable	9.60	-
	Total	84.81	59.47
	Paid during the year	10.23	-
	Closing Balance	74.58	59.47
D	**Leave Encashments**		
	Opening Balance	17.40	13.66
	Addition: Provision created during the year	1.99	3.74
	Addition: Provision for Leave encashment Reimbursable	6.13	-
	Total	25.52	17.40
	Paid	6.29	-
	Closing Balance	19.23	17.40

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Particulars

Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 "Employee benefits":

(i) Defined contribution plan:

The Company makes contributions towards Employees' Provident Fund a specified percentage of the payroll costs and the same is paid to the Provident Fund Department, which is a defined contribution plan.The amount recognised in the Profit and Loss Account is Rs. 1,73,26,210 (PY Rs.1,21,73,005)

The company contributes a fixed sum of the employees remuneration as contribution to the Emploees State Insurance Scheme which is a Defined Contribution Plan. Amount of Rs. 41,57,793.92 (PY Rs.30,61,357/-) paid has been included under Employee Benefit Expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss

(ii) Defined benefit plans:

Gratuity (Regular)

The Company has defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, every employee who has completed 4 years and 240 days of service are eligible for gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn) for each completed year of service. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement.

The following table summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan:

a) Characteristics of its defined benefit plans and risks associated with them

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation	64.98	59.47
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net Liability	**64.98**	**59.47**
Current	8.80	36.03
Non - Current	56.18	23.44

b)The amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Service cost :		
Current service cost	10.12	26.04
Past service cost and loss/ (gain) on curtailments and settlement		
Net interest cost :		
Interest Expense on Defined Benefit Obligation	2.46	2.90
Interest Income on Plan Assets		
Total included in 'Employee Benefit Expense'	**12.58**	**28.94**

c) Remeasurement loss / (gain) recognized in other comprehensive income:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Components of actuarial gain/losses on obligations		
Due to change in financial assumptions	3.16	-16.36
Due to change in demographic assumption	-	-
Due to experience adjustments	-	-
Return on plan assets		
	3.16	**-16.36**

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d) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation representing reconciliation of opening and closing balances thereof are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening defined benefit obligation	59.47	48.79
Current service cost	10.12	26.04
Interest cost	2.46	2.90
Actuarial losses/(gains)	-	-
Due to change in financial assumptions	3.16	-16.36
Due to change in demographic assumption	-	-
Due to experience adjustments	-	-
Past Service Cost	-	-
Benefit Paid	-10.23	-1.90
Closing balance of the present value of defined benefit obligation	**64.98**	**59.47**

e) Reconciliation of Net Liability / (Asset)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Net Liabiity / (Asset) at the beginning of the period	59.47	48.79
Defined Benefit cost included in the Profit / Loss	12.58	28.94
Defined Benefit cost included in Other Comprehensive Income	3.16	-16.36
Benefit Paid	-10.23	-1.90
Net Liabiity / (Asset) at the end of the period	**64.98**	**59.47**

f) Principal actuarial assumptions used in determining the gratuity obligations are shown below

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1)	Discount rate	6.20%	4.52%
2)	Salary growth rate (Duration based)	7.00%	7.00%
3)	Attrition rate (Age based)	18.00%	56.00%
4)	Retirement age (Years)	58	58
5)	Mortality tables	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate Table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate Table

g) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption

	Particulars	Change	As at March 31, 2022 Obligation	As at March 31, 2021 Obligation
i)	Discount rate	+0.5%	63.30	59.05
		-0.5%	66.73	59.90
ii)	Salary growth rate	+0.5%	66.85	60.02
		-0.5%	63.17	58.92
iii)	Attrition	+5.00%	-	-
		-5.00%	-	-

h) Expected cashflows based on past service liability

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1)	Year 1	7.51	28.16
2)	Year 2	7.76	19.85
3)	Year 3	8.14	7.44
4)	Year 4	8.63	4.01
5)	Year 5	9.30	2.25
6)	Next 5 years	30.71	1.90

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Notes	Particulars
32	**Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**
	Based on the information recevied by the company during the year the from the vendors regarding the registration under Micro, small and medium Enterprise develpoment act. disclosure in respect of amounts payable to such enterprieses as at 31-03-2022 has been made in the financial statement based on information received and available with the company and this has been relayed by the auditors.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	-	-
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	167.80	256.72
Interest due on above	-	-
Total	167.80	256.72
The company has not computed the amount of interest payable in respect of delayed settlement of bills to parties covered under MSMED Act.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	Not Provided	Not Provided
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	Not Provided	Not Provided
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	NIL	NIL

33 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maximise the 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, they may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Borrowings	-	-
Less: cash and cash equivalents	-133.38	-190.92
Net debt	-133.38	-190.92
	-	-
Total capital	831.97	737.25
	-	-
Capital and net debt	698.59	546.34
Gearing ratio	**-19.09%**	**-34.95%**

34 Commitments and Contingencies

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
a) Contingent Liabilities		
Claims made against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of Income Tax matters	Nil	Nil
TDS Liability as per TRACES portal	8.76	6.57
b) Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for net of capital advances	Nil	Nil

35 Segment information

The Company is presently engaged in one business segment namely industrial catering and operates only in one geographical segment

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2022 (Continued)
(All amounts are in Lakhs of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Notes	Particulars
37	Related party disclosures
a)	Names of related parties and nature of relationship are as follows:

Description of Relationship	Name of the related parties
Holding company :	Updater Services Limited (Formely Updater Services Private Limited)
Subsidiary of Holding company :	Wynwy Technologies Private Limited (Zappy Home Solutions Private Limited) Stanworth Management Private Limited Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited Tangy Supplies and Solutions Private Limited Integrated Technical Staffing and Solutions Private Limited Avon Solutions & Logistics Private Limited Matrix Business Services India Private Limited Washroom Hygiene Concept Private Limited Updater Services (UDS) Foundation Denave India Private Limited (From 28th October 2021)
Entities in which Directors are interested :	Best Security Services Private Limited Tangy Facility Solutions Private Limited Tangirala Infrastructure Development Private Limited
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	
Name	Designation
Mr. Sridhar Krishnamurthi	Managing Director
Enterprise over which KMP are able to exercise significant influence	Nil

b) Related party transactions

Particulars	Holding Company		Entities under common control		Key Management Personnel (KMP)		Total	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Managerial remuneration								
Mr. K Sridhar, Managing Director, Salary Paid	-	-	-	-	41.78	37.49	41.78	37.49
Material Received from Tangy Supplies and Solutions Private Limited	-	-	33.72	12.81	-	-	33.71864	12.81
Service Received from Best Security Services	-	-	-	12.01	-	-	-	12.01
Service Received from StanWorth	-	-	16.33	43.13	-	-	16.33	43.13
Service Provided to StanWorth Management	-	-	1.47	3.19	-	-	1.47	3.19

Balances outstanding as at year end:

Particulars	Holding Company		Entities under common control		Key Management Personnel (KMP)		Total	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Mr. K Sridhar, Managing Director	-	-	-	-	3.24 Cr	2.65 Cr	3.24 Cr	2.65 Cr
Best Security Services Private Limited	-	-	-	0.38 Dr	-	-	0.00 Dr	0.38 Dr
Tangy Supplies and Solutions (P) Ltd	-	-	4.56 Cr	4.48 Cr	-	-	4.56 Cr	4.48 Cr
StanWorth Management Private Limited	-	-	0.66 Dr	3.66 Cr	-	-	0.66 Dr	3.66 Cr
Balance at the year end		-	3.90 Cr	7.76 Cr	3.24 Cr	2.65 Cr	7.15 Cr	10.41 Cr

Terms and Conditions of transactions with related parties.

The sales to and purchases from related party are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the period ended and previous 3 year-ends are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. As at year ended March 31,2022 and year ended 31st March 2021. the company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

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Notes	Particulars
38	**Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**
	The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.
	Estimates and assumptions
	The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.
	a) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)
	The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment leave encashment benefit and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Further details about defined benefit obligations are given in Note 36.
	b) Estimate related to expected price concession
	Expected price concessions from customers are based on assumptions relating to risk of credit notes issued. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.
	c) Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID -19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of receivables, unbilled revenues and investments. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company, as at the date of approval of these standalone financial statements has used internal and external sources of information including credit reports and related information and economic forecasts. Basis such evaluation, the management does not expect any adverse impact on its future cash flows and shall be able to continue as a going concern and meet its obligations as and when they fall due. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's standalone financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these standalone financial statements. The Company will continue to monitor future economic conditions for any significant change.
39	**Fair values**
	The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that eventually be received or settled.
40	**Fair value hierarchy** There have been no transfers between the levels during the year.

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	Carrying value and fair values	
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Financial assets			
Investments		-	-
Loans		-	-
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind	Level 3	4.68	28.30
Trade receivables	Level 3	1,086.74	1,052.57
Cash and Cash Equivalents	Level 1	133.38	190.92
Other loans and advances	Level 3	-	-
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	Level 2	-	-
Trade Payables	Level 3	496.22	646.09
Other	Level 3	361.68	198.29

The Management assessed that cash and carry equivalents, trade receivables, other current finanial asses, borrowings, trade payables and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments

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41 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities is borrowings, trade payables and employee benefit payable. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for the Company's operations. The Company has various financial assets such as loan, trade and other receivables, cash and short-term deposits, which arise directly from its operations.

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 primary risk management focus is to minimize potential adverse effects of liquidity and credit risk on its financial performance. The Company's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.The following dislosures summarises the company's exposure to financial risks.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and loans receivables.

Trade and other receivables

In cases of customers where credit is allowed, the average credit period on such sale of goods ranges from 1 day to 90 days. The customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on the individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment and outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

Ind AS requires an entity to recognise in profit or loss the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the

Exposure to credit risk:

The carrying amount of financial assets (Trade Recivable) represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk is INR 10,86,74,166/- and INR 10,52,57,373/- as of March 31,2022 and March 31, 2021 respectively, being the total of the carrying amount of balances with trade receivables.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate

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

Effect on profit before tax	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Increase in rate by 2%	0.89	2.64
Decrease in rate by 2%	0.61	2.23

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts.

All financial liabilities are due within 1 year from the balance sheet date.The existing surplus funds along with the cash generated by the company are sufficient to meet its current obligations.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	On Demand	< 1 Year	> 1 year	Total
As at March 31, 2022				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	492.20	4.02	496.22
Other current financial liabilities	-	195.37	-	195.37
Lease Liabilites	-	52.70	65.71	118.41
		740.27	69.73	810.00
As at March 31, 2021				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	646.09	-	646
Other current financial liabilities	-	198.29	-	198
Lease Liabilites	-	56.14	80.50	137
	-	900.53	80.50	981.03

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Notes	Particulars	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
1	**Additonal disclosure information under Revised Schedule III**		
a)	Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in the name of the Company	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
b)	Revaluation of any of the Property, Plant and Machinery and Intangibles during the year	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
c)	Capital Work In Progress	Nil	Nil
d)	Intangible Assets Under Development	Nil	Nil
e)	Granting of Loans or Advances in the nature of Loans to Promoters, Directors, KMPs,		
	Repayable on demand		
	Balance Outstanding at the Balance Sheet date	Nil	Nil
	% to the total of Loans and Advances in the nature of loans	Nil	Nil
	Without specifying any terms or period of repayment		
	Balance Outstanding at the Balance Sheet date	Nil	Nil
	% to the total of Loans and Advances in the nature of loans	Nil	Nil
f)	Proceeding initiated or pending against the company for holding any binami Property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder,	Nil	Nil
g)	**Borrowings from banks or Financial Institutions on the basis of security of current**		NA
	Particulars — **Amount**		
	(i) Debtors (12 Months Consolidated)		
	Data given to bank — 11,485.93		
	Data as per books — 10,993.73		
	Difference — **492.20**		
	Reason for the Variance:		
	Unbilled revenue debtors considered in the data given to bank		
	(ii) Sundry Creditors (12 Months Consolidated)		
	Data given to bank — 4,479.06		
	Data as per books — 4,503.11		
	Difference — **-24.04**		
	Reason for the Variance:		
	Reason for the Variance:		
	Bills accounted subsequently after submission of data to bank		
h)	Declaration as Wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender	Nil	Nil
i)	The company does not have any transaction with companies which are struck off during the year	Nil	Nil
j)	Details of Charges or Satisfaction of charges yet to be registered beyond the Statutory period	Nil	Nil
k)	Details of Approved Schemes or Arrangements by competant authority in terms of Sec 230 to 237 of Companies Act, 2013	Nil	Nil
l)	**Utilisation Of Borrowed Funds And Share Premium**		
	Advancing or giving loans or investment of 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	Nil	Nil
	(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries	Nil	Nil

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	Reciving of 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 company (ultimate beneficiaries) or	Nil	Nil
	(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries	Nil	Nil
m)	**Undisclosed Income**		
	Transactions which is not recorded in the books of account but surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in any income tax proceedings under the Income Tax Act, 1961	Nil	Nil
n)	**Compliance with the Number of layers specified u/s 2(87) Of The Companies Act, 2013**		
	Section 2(87) of the Companies Act 2013 does not arise	Not Appilcable	Not Appilcable
o)	**Utilisation of funds borrowed** Details of funds borrowed during the year and its uitlisation during the year	Applied	Applied
p)	Details about Investment property as per Ind AS 40	Not Appilcable	Not Appilcable
q)	Compliance of CSR requirements as specified under Section 135 of Companies Act	Not Appilcable	Not Appilcable

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Notes	Particulars				
42	Additonal disclosure information under Revised Schedule III (Continued)				
r)	Financial Ratios				
	Ratio	As on 31st March, 2022	As on 31st March, 2021	% Variance	Reason for Variance
	a) Current ratio	1.27	1.35	-5.69%	
	b) Debt-Equity ratio	-	-		
	c) Debt service coverage ratio	2.37	3.09	-23.25%	
	d) Return on equity ratio	0.12	0.07	72.28%	Increase in other income by Rs.44 Lakhs
	e) Inventory turnover ratio	45.36	36.35	24.77%	
	f) Trade receivables turnover ratio	6.03	4.69	28.78%	There is an increase in Trade receivable due to increase in Sales. Due to nature of business , the base year (year ending 31.03.2021) was significantly affected due to COVID and hence revenue reduced with consequent reduction of Trade receivable. With resumption of businesses, revenue increased with consequent increase in Trade Receivables.
	g) Trade payables turnover ratio	6.90	4.12	67.69%	With resumption of business raw material purchase has increased.
	h) Net capital turnover ratio	22.76	15.78	44.21%	With resumption of businesses, revenue increased
	i) Net profit ratio	0.01	0.01	62.42%	With resumption of businesses, revenue increased and increase in other income by R s.44 Lakhs
	j) Return on capital employed	0.23	0.04	541.36%	With resumption of businesses, revenue increased and increase in other income by R s.44 Lakhs
	k) Return on investment	-	-		

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	Annexure	As on 31st March, 2022	As on 31st March, 2021
	a) Current ratio (A)/(B)		
	Current Assets (A)	1,330.87	1,346.54
	Current Liabilities (B)	1,047.26	999.27
	b) Debt-Equity ratio (C)/(D)		
	Total Borrowings (C)	-	-
	Shareholder's Equity (D)	831.97	737.25
	c) Debt service coverage ratio		
	Earnings available for debt services (Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other adjustments [Loss on sale of PPE])	130.63	153.17
	Debt Services (Fixed Interest charge: Interest expense + Lease payments + Principal Repayments)	55.08	49.57
	d) Return on equity ratio		
	Net Profit after taxes	94.72	49.51
	Average Shareholders equity	784.61	706.59
	Closing Shareholders equity	831.97	737.25
	Opening Shareholders equity	737.25	675.93
	e) Inventory turnover ratio		
	Cost of Goods sold	3,918.28	3,433.32
	Average Inventory	86.39	94.44
	Closing inventory	98.03	74.75
	Opening Inventory	74.75	114.14
	f) Trade receivables turnover ratio		
	Net Sales (Revenue from Operations)	6,454.73	5,480.26
	Average Trade Receivable	1,069.66	1,169.55
	Closing Trade receivable	1,086.74	1,052.57
	Opening Trade receivable	1,052.57	1,286.52
	g) Trade payables turnover ratio		
	Purchases	3,941.56	3,393.92
	Average Trade payables	571.16	824.72
	Closing Trade payables	496.22	646.09
	Opening Trade payables	646.09	1,003.35
	h) Net capital turnover ratio		
	Net Sales (Revenue from Operations)	6,454.73	5,480.26
	Working Capital (Current Assets - Current liabilities)	283.61	347.26
	i) Net profit ratio		
	Net Profit after Interest and Taxes	94.72	49.51
	Net Sales (Revenue from Operations)	6,454.73	5,480.26
	j) Return on capital employed		
	Net profit before Interest and taxes	189.66	26.20
	Capital employed (Tangible Net worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability)	831.97	737.25
	k) Return on investment		
	Net Profit after Interest and Taxes	NA	NA
	Investments (Total Equity invested)	NA	NA

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FUSION FOODS AND CATERING PVT. LTD. CHENNAI-20

Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2022 (Continued)
(All amounts are in Lakhs of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Notes	Particulars	
42	**Previous Year Figures** Previous years figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to confirm to the current year presentation.	
43	**Events after reporting date**	Nil

As per report of even date
For LODHA & CO,
Chartered Accountants
FRN 301051E

G.Subramania Sarma
Partner, M no 021756
Date: 19-09-2022
Place: Chennai

LODHA & CO. CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

for and on behalf of the Board of directors

K. Sridhar
Managing Director
DIN: 00315240

R.Venkatesh
Director
DIN: 01963886

FUSION FOODS AND CATERING PVT. LTD. CHENNAI-20

1. Corporate information

Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on June11, 2008. The Company is a private company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located at NO.2&3, 3rd Floor Gokul Arcade East Wing Door no 2 & 2 A Sardar Patel Road, Adyar, Chennai 600020 having CIN Number U55100TN2008PTC068154 and Permanent Account Number AAECP7060N.Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited is engaged in providing Corporate& industrial catering and allied services and operated in house kitchen at major IT companies and industrial client locations.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 19-09-2022.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of accounting and preparation of financial statements

i. Compliance with Ind-AS

The financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

The financial statements are presented in Lakhs of Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the Company's functional currency. All values are rounded to nearest Rupees except when otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:
a) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policies; and
b) Defined benefit plan assets measured at fair value.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

2.2 Significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

b. Property, plant and equipment

The Company has elected to continue the original values incurred for Gross Block as at date of transition to IND-AS namely April 1, 2017.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

The cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use before such date is disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

For depreciation purposes, the Company identifies and determines cost of asset significant to the total cost of the asset having useful life that is materially different from that of the life of the principal asset and depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Depreciation

The Company, based on technical assessment made by experts and management estimates, depreciates certain items of property, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment.

Asset Classification	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Plant and machinery*	6
Furniture and fittings	10
Office equipment including Air-conditions*	6
Kitchen Equipment's*	4
Vehicles	8
Computer and accessories (including mobiles)	3

*The Company is using useful life different from the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies act based on technical estimate by expert.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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c. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation / amortization is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation / amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

d. Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised when control over goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in change for those goods or services. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligation in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Dividend income
Dividend income is recognised when the unconditional right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Interest income
Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "Financial income" in the statement of profit and loss.

Contract balances

A) Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Contract Assets (Unbilled revenue) represents revenue in excess of billing.

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B) Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

C) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

D) Financial Instruments

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

E (i) Financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments on principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at FVTOCI:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company has determined the classification of debt instruments in terms of whether they meet amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria based on the facts and circumstances that existed as of the transition date. Accordingly, the Company has classified all debt instruments as of the transition date at amortised cost.

E (ii) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other Income" line item.

E (iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL, if any, are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the "Other Income" line item.

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E (iv) Impairment of financial assets

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

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. Provision for ECL is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income.

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

E (v) Re-recognition of financial assets

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

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

E(vi) Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model.

E (vii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

E (vii)(I) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

E(vii)(2) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

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E (viii) Financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL, if any, are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

E(ix) Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held—for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the "Finance Costs" line item.

E (x) Effective interest method

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

E (xi) De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company has applied the de-recognition requirements. of financial liabilities prospectively for transactions occurring on or after April 01, 2017 (the transition date).

e. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2017, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

As a lessee

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

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i. Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any Re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a written-down value basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets,
If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

ii Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including insubstance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of Buildings and Machinery and Equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value.

Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

f. Retirement and other employee benefits

A. Compensated absences

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.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

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The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as non-current employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such non-current compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Re-measurement gains / losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

B. Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

i. Gratuity obligations

Gratuity liability under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is a defined benefit obligation. The Plan provides payment to vested employees at retirement, death or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company. The cost of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurement, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement is not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and the date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs and
- Net interest expense or income.

ii. Retirement benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Retirement benefit in the form of ESI Benefits is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the ESI scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

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g Taxes on Income

Current income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and deferred tax charge or credit during the year. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and written off to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

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h. Government grants

Government Grants are recognised when there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all conditions attached will be complied. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the period that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate or expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amount over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the company receives grants of non monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded on the face value amount and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset., i.e, by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by the Government or related institution, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as Government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

i. Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Company. At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in

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the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above .

J. Segment reporting

The Management monitors the operating results of its business as a single primary segment "Industrial Catering" for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. The business of the Company falls under a single primary segment i.e. 'Industrial Catering' for the purpose of Ind AS 108.

k. Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss before OCI for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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

l. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle present obligation at the end of reporting period, taking into account the risk and uncertainty surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of these cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of receivable can be measured reliably.

m. Contingent liabilities & Contingent Assets

Contingent liability is disclosed for,

(i) Possible obligation which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
(ii) Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.

Contingent assets are disclosed in the Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

n. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise of cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.
Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

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o. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

p. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

The Company applied Ind AS 116 Leases for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of this new accounting standard is described below.

Several other amendments apply for the first time for the year ending March 31, 2020, but do not have an impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standards, amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective/notified.

Ind AS 116 Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases, including Appendix A of Ind AS 17 Operating Leases-Incentives, Appendix B of Ind AS 17 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease and Appendix C of Ind AS 17, Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 did not have an impact for leases where the Company is the lessor.

The Company adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption in accordance with Para C8 (c) (i) to Ind AS 116 with the date of initial application of April 01, 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application. The Company elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease at April 01, 2019. Instead, the Company applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying Ind AS 17 and Appendix C to Ind AS 17 at the date of initial application.

Upon adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which have been applied by the Company.

- **Leases previously accounted for as operating leases**

The Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for most leases were recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. In some leases, the right-of-use assets were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Company also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

a. Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
b. Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application
c. Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application
d. Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
e. Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease

Based on the above, as at April 01, 2019:

f. Right-of -use assets of INR 23044383 were recognised and presented separately in the balance sheet.
g. Additional lease liabilities of NIL were recognised.

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Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

The appendix addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of Ind AS 12 Income Taxes. It does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of Ind AS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments.

The Appendix specifically addresses the following:

h. Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
i. The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
j. How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
k. How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

The Company applies significant judgement in identifying uncertainties over income tax treatments. Since the Company operates in a complex multinational environment, it assessed whether the Appendix had an impact on its financial statements.

Upon adoption of the Appendix C to Ind AS 12, the Company considered whether it has any uncertain tax positions, particularly those relating to transfer pricing. The Company's tax filings include deductions related to transfer pricing and the taxation authorities may challenge those tax treatments. The Company determined, based on its tax compliance and transfer pricing study, that it is probable that its tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authorities. The Appendix did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to Ind AS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement
The amendments to Ind AS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to determine the current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event. An entity is also required to determine the net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event, and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

The amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as it did not have any plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements during the period.

e. Standards Issued but not effective

There were no Standards issued but not effective as at March 31, 2022.

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