

BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of S.J.S Enterprises Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of S.J.S Enterprises Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiary (Holding Company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group") and its associate, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 consolidated state of affairs of the Group, and its associate as at 31 March 2023, of its consolidated profit and other comprehensive loss, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Registered Office:

14th Floor, Central B Wing and North C Wing, Nesco IT Park 4, Nesco Center, Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai - 400063

BSR & Co. (a partnership firm with Registration No. BA61223) converted into B S R & Co. LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP Registration No. AAB-8181) with effect from October 14, 2013

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

S.J.S Enterprises Limited

Revenue Recognition	
See Note 2(a) to the consolidated financial statements	
The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Revenue from sale of goods in the ordinary course is recognized at transaction price after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government when the control of the goods has been transferred to the customer and there is no unfulfilled performance obligation.</p> <p>Revenue from sale of goods is recognised primarily at the point in time when the goods are delivered to the customer.</p> <p>The Group and its external stakeholders focus on revenue as a key performance metric. Revenue recognition has been identified as a key audit matter as there could be incentives or external pressures to meet expectations resulting in revenue being overstated or recognized before the control has been transferred.</p>	<p>In view of the significance of the matter we applied the following audit procedures in this area, amongst others, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We evaluated the revenue recognition accounting policies by comparing it with the applicable accounting standards. 2. We, together with the IT specialists, tested the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key controls over recognition of revenue. 3. On a sample basis, we tested the revenue transactions recorded during the year, by verifying the underlying documents such as sales orders, contractual terms of the invoice and delivery receipts. 4. We tested, on a sample basis, specific revenue transactions recorded before and after the financial year-end date to determine that revenue is recognised in the financial period in which control is transferred, based on terms and conditions set out in sales orders, sales invoice and delivery receipts. 5. We scrutinised journal entries posted to revenue account, based upon specific risk based criteria, to identify unusual or irregular items.

Impairment of Goodwill	
See Note 2(e) to the consolidated financial statements	
The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Goodwill is a significant item on the balance sheet and the Group performs impairment testing for goodwill annually.</p> <p>In performing such impairment assessment, the Group compared the carrying value of identifiable cash generating unit ("CGU") (to which goodwill had been allocated) with its respective 'value in use'.</p>	<p>In view of the significance of the matter we applied the following audit procedures in this area, amongst others, to obtain audit evidence:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We obtained an understanding of the Company's process of determining the recoverable value of the cash generating unit ("CGU") (to which goodwill is allocated)

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Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

S.J.S Enterprises Limited

<p>The computation is based on discounted cash flow method, to determine any impairment loss.</p> <p>We identified the impairment assessment of goodwill as a key audit matter because the assessment process is complex and judgmental by nature and is based on key assumptions relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• cash flow forecasts,• expected future business growth rate and discount rate• sensitivity analysis• future market and/ or economic conditions	<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. We tested the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the relevant key controls of the processes and internal controls relating to impairment of non-financial assets including goodwill.3. We evaluated the Group's identification of CGU, the carrying value of the CGU and the model followed by the Group for impairment assessment in compliance with the applicable Ind AS.4. We tested the key inputs and underlying assumptions used by the Company in computing the recoverable amount of the CGU, such as growth rates, profitability, discount rates, etc., with reference to our understanding of the business and historical trends.5. We involved valuation specialists to assist us in evaluating and challenging the impairment model, assumptions and estimates. We assessed the reliability of the financial projections prepared by the Group by comparing projections for previous financial years with actual results realized and analysis of significant variances.6. We performed sensitivity analysis on key assumptions used by the Group in computing recoverable amount of the CGU, to ascertain the extent of change in those assumptions that either individually or collectively could change the outcome of impairment assessment.7. We evaluated the adequacy of disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements in relation to the impairment of goodwill.
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Other Information

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Holding's Company Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon. The Holding's Company Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary action as applicable, under the relevant laws and regulations.

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

S.J.S Enterprises Limited

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated state of affairs, consolidated profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group including its associate in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of each company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Management and Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate are responsible for assessing the ability of each company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and the Board of Directors of its associate are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each company.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of consolidated financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast

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Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

S.J.S Enterprises Limited

significant doubt on the appropriateness of this assumption. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

S.J.S Enterprises Limited

- B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- a. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2023 on the consolidated financial position of the Group. Refer Note 38 to the consolidated financial statements.
 - b. The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended 31 March 2023.
 - c. There are no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India during the year ended 31 March 2023.
 - d. (i) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 44 to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company and its subsidiary 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 by or on behalf of the Holding Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or its subsidiary company incorporated in India or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (ii) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 44 to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or subsidiary company incorporated in India shall:
 - directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been 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 (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - e. The Holding Company and subsidiary company incorporated in India have neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.
 - f. As proviso to rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Holding Company and subsidiary company incorporated in India only with effect from 1 April 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable.

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Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

S.J.S Enterprises Limited

- C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid during the current year by the Holding Company to its directors is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director by the Holding Company is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. No remuneration is paid by the subsidiary company to its directors during the current year. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022



Umang Banka

Partner

Place: Bengaluru

Membership No.: 223018

Date: 15 May 2023

ICAI UDIN:23223018BGXLRV7798

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of S.J.S Enterprises Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

- (xxi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, following company incorporated in India and included in the consolidated financial statements, has unfavourable remarks, qualification or adverse remarks given by the respective auditors in their report under the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (CARO):

Sr. No.	Name of the entities	CIN	Holding Company/Subsidiary	Clause number of the CARO report which is unfavourable or qualified or adverse
1	S.J.S Enterprises Limited	L51909KA2005 PLC036601	Holding Company	(vii) (a)

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022


Umang Banka
Partner

Place: Bengaluru

Membership No.: 223018

Date: 15 May 2023

ICAI UDIN:23223018BGXLRV7798

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of S.J.S Enterprises Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid consolidated financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of S.J.S Enterprises Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") as of and for the year ended 31 March 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and such company incorporated in India under the Act which is its subsidiary company, as of that date.

In our opinion, the Holding Company and such company incorporated in India which is its subsidiary company, have, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by such companies considering the essential components of such internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the respective company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

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**Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of S.J.S Enterprises Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023
(Continued)**

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022


Umang Banka

Partner

Place: Bengaluru

Membership No.: 223018

Date: 15 May 2023

ICAI UDIN:23223018BGXLRV7798

S.J.S. Enterprises Limited (*formerly known as S.J.S. Enterprises Private Limited*)

Consolidated Balance Sheet

(₹ in million)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	1,517.20	1,525.66
Capital work-in-progress	3	17.17	1.91
Right-of-use assets	22	128.75	191.60
Goodwill	4, 42	289.31	289.31
Other Intangible assets	4	52.69	66.55
Financial Assets			
i. Investments	10	36.67	-
ii. Other non-current financial assets	5	23.14	19.73
Income tax assets (net)	6	-	18.46
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	8.12	15.64
Other non-current assets	8	150.46	61.29
Total non-current assets		2,223.51	2,190.15
Current assets			
Inventories	9	484.14	415.51
Financial Assets			
i. Investments	10	1,351.03	784.42
ii. Trade receivables	11	905.08	858.01
iii. Cash and cash equivalents	12	79.18	159.54
iv. Bank balance other than Cash and cash equivalents	13	217.97	65.19
v. Loans	14	4.28	3.31
vi. Other current financial assets	5	57.99	43.51
Other current assets	8	57.98	56.52
Total Current assets		3,157.65	2,386.01
Total Assets		5,381.16	4,576.16
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	15	304.38	304.38
Other Equity	16	3,992.01	3,300.33
Total Equity		4,296.39	3,604.71
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Lease liabilities	22	73.35	140.83
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	7	89.65	100.03
Total Non-current liabilities		163.00	240.86
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Borrowings	17	203.73	125.85
ii. Lease liabilities	22	27.78	27.76
iii. Trade payables	18		
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		166.30	150.40
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		259.03	157.81
iv. Other current financial liabilities	19	149.89	171.11
Income tax liability (net)	6	6.12	47.90
Other current liabilities	20	91.33	41.59
Provisions	21	17.59	8.17
Total Current liabilities		921.77	730.59
Total Liabilities		1,084.77	971.45
Total Equity and Liabilities		5,381.16	4,576.16

Significant accounting policies

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See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 101248W/W-100022

for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
S.J.S. Enterprises Limited

(*formerly known as S.J.S. Enterprises Private Limited*)

Umang Banke

Partner

Membership number: 223018

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 15 May 2023

K A Joseph

Managing Director

DIN : 00784084

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 15 May 2023

Sanjay Thapar

CEO and Executive

Director

DIN : 01029851

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 15 May 2023

Thabraz Hushain, W

Company Secretary

PAN : ABVPW4613P

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 15 May 2023

Mahendra Kumar Naredi

Chief Financial Officer

PAN : AEWPN9414M

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 15 May 2023

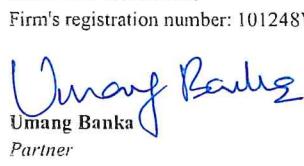
S.J.S. Enterprises Limited (formerly known as S.J.S. Enterprises Private Limited)

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

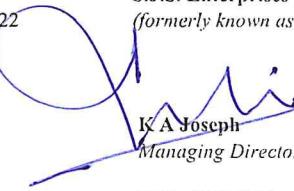
	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2023	(₹ in million) For the year ended 31 March 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	23	4,330.49	3,698.56
Other Income	24	101.52	41.61
Total Income		4,432.01	3,740.17
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	25	1,942.65	1,590.88
Changes in inventory of finished goods, work-in-progress and stores and spares	26	(74.79)	(0.10)
Employee benefits expense	27	561.29	510.41
Finance costs	28	23.11	30.20
Depreciation and amortization expense	29	233.01	215.74
Other expenses	30	835.04	653.65
Total Expenses		3,520.31	3,000.78
Profit before share of profit/(loss) of associates and tax		911.70	739.39
Share of profit/(loss) of associate (net)		(0.00)	-
Profit before tax		911.70	739.39
Tax expense			
Current tax	31	240.19	204.39
Deferred tax (credit)	7	(1.02)	(15.18)
Total tax expense		239.17	189.21
Profit for the year		672.53	550.18
Other Comprehensive (Expense) / Income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Re-measurements of defined benefit plans	40	(7.57)	(0.76)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	31	1.84	0.28
Other Comprehensive (Expense) / Income for the year, net of tax		(5.73)	(0.48)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		666.80	549.70
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		672.53	550.18
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Profit for the year		672.53	550.18
Other comprehensive (Expense) / Income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(5.73)	(0.48)
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Other comprehensive (Expense) / Income for the year, net of tax		(5.73)	(0.48)
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		666.80	549.70
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		666.80	549.70
Earnings per equity share (face value of ₹10 each)			
Basic (in ₹)	32	22.10	18.08
Diluted (in ₹)	32	21.81	17.90
Significant accounting policies		2	
See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements			
As per our report of even date attached			

for B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 101248W/W-100022


Umang Banka
Partner

Membership number: 223018
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 15 May 2023


for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
S.J.S. Enterprises Limited
(formerly known as S.J.S. Enterprises Private Limited)

I C A Joseph
Managing Director
DIN : 00784084
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 15 May 2023


Sanjay Thapar
CEO and Executive
Director
DIN : 01029851
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 15 May 2023


Thabraz Hushain, W
Company Secretary
PAN : ABVPW4613P
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 15 May 2023


Mahendra Kumar Naredi
Chief Financial Officer
PAN : AEWPN9414M
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 15 May 2023

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	911.70	739.39
<i>Adjusted for:</i>		
Depreciation and amortization expense	233.01	215.74
Share based payments	24.88	13.95
Loss on sale and write off of property, plant and equipment, net	0.67	2.74
Interest income	(25.02)	(17.12)
Interest expense	23.11	30.20
Unrealised foreign exchange gain, net	0.52	(3.70)
Unrealised gain on current investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(17.28)	(4.33)
Gain on sale of investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(27.35)	(4.76)
Loss allowances on financial assets, net	11.87	(0.94)
Bad debt written off	0.30	1.00
Remeasurement of lease liability and ROU assets	(14.15)	-
Liabilities no longer required, written back	(0.01)	(0.70)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	1,122.25	971.47
Adjustments for increase / decrease in operating assets and liabilities		
Changes in trade receivables	(61.29)	(32.46)
Changes in inventories	(68.63)	29.34
Changes in loans	(0.97)	(1.81)
Changes in current and non current assets	1.91	15.54
Changes in current and non current financial assets	(7.45)	(43.05)
Changes in trade payables	117.36	(92.22)
Changes in current and non current financial liabilities	(21.26)	1.31
Changes in provisions	1.87	(7.32)
Changes in current and non current liabilities	49.77	(31.09)
Cash generated from operations	1,133.56	809.71
Income tax paid (net)	(263.52)	(203.49)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	870.04	606.22
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(308.16)	(134.96)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	2.33	0.94
Investment in mutual funds	(2,216.59)	(1,274.96)
Proceeds from sale of mutual funds	2,090.49	1,314.29
Investment in bonds, commercial papers and others	(721.06)	-
Proceeds from sale of commercial paper	300.00	-
Investment in term deposits	(150.00)	(1,108.79)
Proceeds from maturity of term deposits	-	1,217.75
Interest received on deposits and advances	8.94	18.92
Acquisition of shares in wholly owned subsidiary, net of cash and cash equivalent (refer Note 42(b))	-	(528.77)
Acquisition of shares in an associate (refer Note 10)	(6.00)	-
Net cash generated from investing activities (B)	(1,000.05)	(495.58)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds / (Repayment) of short-term borrowings, net	77.88	(1.99)
Repayment of long-term borrowings	-	(13.61)
Payment of principal and interest on lease	(18.54)	(27.77)
Dividend paid	-	(111.10)
Interest paid	(10.97)	(13.18)
Net cash generated from financing activities (c)	48.37	(167.65)
Net decrease in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(81.64)	(57.01)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	159.54	216.12
Effects of exchange rate gain on Cash and cash equivalents	1.28	0.43
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	79.18	159.54
Components of cash and cash equivalents (refer Note 12)		
Cash in hand	0.30	0.16
Balance with banks		
- in current account	39.58	30.92
- in cash credit account	22.23	49.70
- in Exchange earner's foreign currency accounts	13.67	13.84
- Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	3.40	64.92
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet	79.18	159.54



S.J.S. Enterprises Limited (formerly known as S.J.S. Enterprises Private Limited)
Consolidated statement of cash flows (continued)

Reconciliation between opening and closing balance for liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	As at 1 April 2022			(₹ in million) As at 31 March 2023
		Cash flows	Non-cash movements	
Leases	168.59	(18.54)	(48.92)	101.13
Short-term borrowings	125.85	77.88	-	203.73
Interest accrued but not due	-	(10.97)	10.97	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	294.44	48.37	(37.95)	304.86

Particulars	As at 1 April 2021	Liability assumed in acquisition			(₹ in million) As at 31 March 2022
			Cash flows	Non-cash movements	
Long-term borrowings	-	13.61	(13.61)	-	-
Leases	-	179.08	(27.77)	17.28	168.59
Short-term borrowings	92.07	35.77	(1.99)	-	125.85
Interest accrued but not due	-	0.05	(13.18)	13.13	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	92.07	228.51	(56.55)	30.41	294.44

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" prescribed under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 under the Companies Act, 2013.

Significant accounting policies (refer Note 2)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

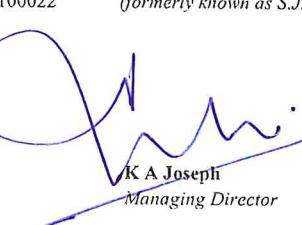
As per our report of even date attached

for B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 101248W/W-100022

for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
S.J.S. Enterprises Limited
(formerly known as S.J.S. Enterprises Private Limited)


Umang Banka
Partner

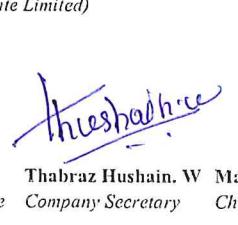
Membership number: 223018
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 15 May 2023


K A Joseph
Managing Director

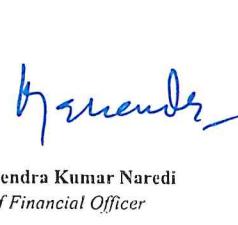
DIN : 00784084
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 15 May 2023


Sanjay Thapar
CEO and Executive
Director

DIN : 01029851
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 15 May 2023


Thabraz Hushain, W
Company Secretary

PAN : ABVPW4613P
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 15 May 2023


Mahendra Kumar Naredi
Chief Financial Officer

PAN : AEWPN9414M
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 15 May 2023

S.J.S. Enterprises Limited (*formerly known as S.J.S. Enterprises Private Limited*)
 Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Equity Share capital

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Opening Balance	304.38	304.38
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
Closing balance	304.38	304.38

Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus				Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Securities premium	Retained earnings		
As at 1 April 2022	8.85	13.95	39.41	3,244.10	(5.98)	3,300.33
Profit for the year	-	-	-	672.53	-	672.53
Share based payment to employees	-	24.88	-	-	-	24.88
Other comprehensive income / (expense)	-	-	-	-	(5.73)	(5.73)
Total comprehensive income	-	24.88	-	672.53	(5.73)	691.68
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	8.85	38.83	39.41	3,916.63	(11.71)	3,992.01
As at 1 April 2021	8.85	-	39.41	2,805.02	(5.50)	2,847.78
Profit for the year	-	-	-	550.18	-	550.18
Share based payment to employees	-	13.95	-	-	-	13.95
Other comprehensive income / (expense)	-	-	-	-	(0.48)	(0.48)
Total comprehensive income	-	13.95	-	550.18	(0.48)	563.65
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	(111.10)	-	(111.10)
As at 31 March 2022	8.85	13.95	39.41	3,244.10	(5.98)	3,300.33

Significant accounting policies (refer Note 2)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements
 As per our report of even date attached

for B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
 Firm's registration number: 101248W/W-100022

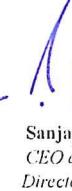

Umang Banka
 Partner

Membership number: 223018
 Place: Bengaluru
 Date: 15 May 2023

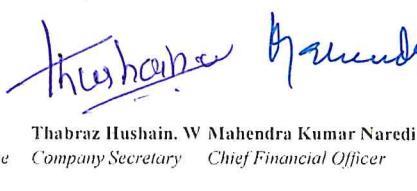
*for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
 S.J.S. Enterprises Limited
 (formerly known as S.J.S. Enterprises Private Limited)*


K A Joseph
 Managing Director

DIN : 00784084
 Place: Bengaluru
 Date: 15 May 2023


Sanjay Thapar
 CEO and Executive Director

DIN : 01029851
 Place: Bengaluru
 Date: 15 May 2023


Thabraz Hushain, W Mahendra Kumar Naredi
 Company Secretary

PAN : ABVPW4613P PAN : AEWPN9414M
 Place: Bengaluru Date: 15 May 2023

Place: Bengaluru Date: 15 May 2023

Place: Bengaluru Date: 15 May 2023

1) Company overview

S.J.S. Enterprises Limited (formerly S.J.S Enterprises Private Limited) ("S.J.S" or the "Company" or the "Parent Company") and its subsidiary (Parent Company and its subsidiary together referred to as the "Group"), and its associate is incorporated and domiciled in India. The Company was formed as a partnership firm in 1987 and was converted to private limited company in 2005. The shares of the Company were listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE) on 15 November 2021. The Group is engaged in the business of manufacturing of decorative aesthetic products primarily for automotive, consumer durables and consumer appliance industry such as automotive dials, overlays, badges and logos, spare parts, assemblies, accessories of plastic and other materials.

The registered office of the Company is at Sy.Nos – 28/P16 Agra Village & 85/ P6 BM Kaval Village, Kengeri Hobli, Bangalore South 560082, Karnataka, India.

a) Statement of Compliance and presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors of the Group in their meeting held on 15 May 2023.

b) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis of accounting, except:

- a) Defined benefit and other long-term employee benefits where plan asset is measured at fair value less present value of defined benefit obligations.
- b) Certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued Indian Accounting Standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing Indian Accounting Standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between the market participants at the measurement date.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared as a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind AS that are effective at the Group's reporting date, 31 March 2023.

c) Functional currency and presentation

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Parent Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest millions up to two decimal places, unless otherwise mentioned.

d) Use of estimates, assumptions and judgements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amount of income and expenses for the year reported. Actual results may differ from these estimates.



The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. They are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised, and future periods are affected.

Assumptions, judgements and estimation:

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 2 (c) and Note 2 (d)- Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- Note 2 (g) - Impairment of financial assets
- Note 2 (k) - Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions.
- Note 2 (m) - Lease classification;
- Note 2 (o) - Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources
- Note 34 – Fair value measurement of financial instruments
- Note 42 – Impairment testing of Goodwill generated from business combination: key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts

e) Current and non-current classification

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as 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.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

f) Fair value measurement

Certain accounting policies and disclosures of the Group require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Group has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The valuation team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs are inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).



S.J.S. Enterprises Limited (formerly known as S.J.S. Enterprises Private Limited)
Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

The Group recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

- Note 33: financial instruments.

g) Basis of Consolidation

The Company consolidates all entities which are controlled by it.

The Company establishes control when; it has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect the entity's returns by using its power over relevant activities of the entity.

Entities controlled by the Company are consolidated from the date control commences until the date control ceases. All inter-company transactions, balances and income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The Group combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. Inter company transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between Group Companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. All temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions are recognized as per Ind AS 12 Income Taxes. Accounting policies of subsidiaries are aligned where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in statement of profit and loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

The Group's interests in equity accounted investees comprise interests in an associate.

An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. Interest in associate is accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognised at cost which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (OCI) of equity - accounted investees until the date on which significant influence ceases.

The companies which are included in the consolidation and the Company's holdings therein is as under:

Name of Company (Nature of Business)	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest as at 31 March 2023
Exotech Plastics Private Limited (Manufacturing of automobile components)	India	100%*
Suryaurja Two Private Limited (Business of sale of electricity)	India	48%*

* The Company has acquired the subsidiary on 5 April 2021 and associate on 13 April 2022.



2) Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Revenue recognition

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods to customer in an amount that reflects the consideration the Group expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

The Group recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, net of customer incentives, discounts, variable considerations, payments made to customers, other similar charges, as specified in the contract with the customer. Additionally, revenue excludes taxes collected from customers, which are subsequently remitted to governmental authorities. For certain contracts that permits the customer to return an item, revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

Revenue from sale of products is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to customer.

Costs that relate directly to a contract and incurred in securing a contract are recognized as an asset and amortized over the contract term as reduction in revenue

Further, revenue from sale of goods is recognized based on a 5-Step Methodology which is as follows:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligation in contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Group reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

Scrap sales

Revenue from sale of scraps in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the transaction price.

Trade receivables

A trade receivable is recognised if the amount of consideration is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section - Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Unbilled revenue

Unbilled revenue are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

Unearned or deferred revenue is recognised when there are billings in excess of revenues.

Sale of services

Revenue with respect to sale of services is recognized when the services are rendered, and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the collection of consideration.

Export incentives

Government incentives are accrued for based on fulfilment of eligibility criteria for availing the incentives and when there is no uncertainty in receiving the same.



Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, such as sales returns and discounts, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Other income

Other income comprises interest income on deposits, gain/ (losses) on disposal of financial assets and non-financial assets. It is recognised on accrual basis except where the receipt of income is uncertain.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- The gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- The amortized cost of the financial liability.

Dividend income is accounted when the right to receive the dividend is established, Dividend income is included under the head "Other income" in the statement of profit and loss account.

(b) Business combination

The Group accounts for its business combinations under acquisition method of accounting. Acquisition related costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the condition for recognition are recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Purchase consideration paid in excess of the fair value of net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill. Where the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities exceed the cost of acquisition, after reassessing the fair values of the net assets and contingent liabilities, the excess is recognised as capital reserve.

Business combinations arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under common control are accounted at historical cost. The difference between any consideration given and the aggregate historical carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are recorded in shareholders' equity.

Other intangible assets:

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. The amortization of an intangible asset with a finite useful life reflects the manner in which the economic benefit is expected to be generated and is included in depreciation and amortization expenses in the statements of profit and loss. The estimated useful life of amortizable intangibles are reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, excluding Freehold land are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on bringing the assets to working condition for its intended use and estimated cost of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials, direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing them and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.



S.J.S. Enterprises Limited (formerly known as S.J.S. Enterprises Private Limited)
Significant accounting policies (continued)

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and such expenditure can be measured reliably.

Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Assets to be disposed off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.”

A property, plant and equipment is eliminated from the consolidated financial statements on disposal or when no further benefit is expected from its use and disposal. Assets retired from active use and held for disposal are generally stated at the lower of their net book value and net realizable value. Any gain or losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Advance paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of the assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under capital work in progress.

Depreciation and useful lives

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of asset less its estimated residual value. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. Based on the internal technical assessment, the management believes that the useful lives as given below, which are different from those prescribed in Part C of schedule II of the Act, best represent the period over which Management expects to use these assets.

Property, Plant and Equipment	Management's estimate of useful life (in years)	Useful life as per Schedule II
Building	30	30
Electrical Installations	10	10
Plant and machineries	15	15
Furniture and fixtures	10	10
Computers	3	3
Servers	3	6
Office equipment	5	5
Vehicle	8	8

Freehold land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in statement of profit or loss within other gains / losses.

(d) Other Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year end.



The useful lives of intangible assets that is considered for amortization of intangible assets are as follows:

Intangible Asset	Management's estimate of useful life (in years)
Computer Software	3
Technical Know How	3
Customer Relationship	7
Non-compete	3

The residual values, useful lives and method of amortization of intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted, if appropriate.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

(e) Impairment of non-financial asset

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of non-financial assets (other than inventories, contract asset and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset / CGU is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

(f) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of inventories comprises purchase price, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. In determining the cost, weighted average cost is used. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs to sell. The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

The method of determination of cost is as follows:

- Raw materials and components – on a weighted average basis
- Stores and spares – on a weighted average basis
- Work-in-progress – includes cost of conversion.
- Finished goods – includes cost of conversion.
- Goods in transit – at purchase cost



The net realizable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the net realizable value of related finished goods. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in production of inventories are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined, and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realizable value. Fixed production overheads are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities. The provision for inventory obsolescence is assessed periodically and is provided as considered necessary.

(g) Financial Instruments

A. Financial assets

i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party to contractual provisions of the instrument.

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets.

ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial instrument is classified and measured at

- Amortized cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt instruments;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - equity investments; or
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are not classified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on a specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amounts outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVTOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI- equity investment). This election is made on an investment-to-investment basis.



S.J.S. Enterprises Limited (formerly known as S.J.S. Enterprises Private Limited)
Significant accounting policies (continued)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mistake that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets, at FVTPL:

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortized cost:

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Debt investments at FVTOCI:

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments at FVTOCI:

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in the statement of profit and loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 34 details how the Group determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on financial assets, trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Group 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.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If in subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Group reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12 month ECL.

iii) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when:

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

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



S.J.S. Enterprises Limited (formerly known as S.J.S. Enterprises Private Limited)
Significant accounting policies (continued)

Where the Group has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the Group has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Group retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

B. Financial liability

i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or amortized cost. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separate embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to statement of profit and loss. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Amortized cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate ("EIR") method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified party fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Derecognition

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



Offsetting

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

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent includes cash in hand, demand deposit with bank and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

(i) Cash dividend to equity holders of the Group

The Group recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the Group when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Group's Board of Directors.

(j) Foreign Currency transactions and translations

Foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss and are generally recognized in statement of profit and loss, except exchange differences arising from the translation of the following items which are recognized in OCI:

- equity investments at fair value through OCI (FVOCI)
- a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; and
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

(k) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Group makes specified monthly contributions towards employee Provident Fund to Government administered Provident Fund Scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The Group's contribution is recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Group's gratuity plan is a defined benefit plan. The present value of gratuity obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on actuarial valuations carried out by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measure each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.



S.J.S. Enterprises Limited (formerly known as S.J.S. Enterprises Private Limited)
Significant accounting policies (continued)

Actuarial gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Further, the statement of profit and loss does not include an expected return on plan assets. Instead net interest recognized in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognized as part of remeasurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains or losses and return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The Group's gratuity scheme is administered through a third party trust and the provision for the same is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary. Provision is made for the shortfall, if any, between the amounts required to be contributed to meet the accrued liability for gratuity as determined by actuarial valuation and the available corpus of the funds.

(iii) Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short term employee benefits, which include benefits like salaries, wages and performance incentives and are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Short term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid e.g. short term performance incentive, if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past services provided by the employee and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The Group recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(iv) Compensated absences:

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised at an actuarially determined liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the Balance sheet date. In respect of compensated absences expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services, liability for short-term employee benefits is measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

(v) Share-based payment transactions.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model and Group's estimate of equity instruments that will vest. That cost is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in share-options outstanding account in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense.

(I) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs allocated to and utilized for qualifying assets pertaining to the period from commencement of activities directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of upto the date of capitalisation of such asset are added to the cost of the assets. Qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.



(m) Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease, that is if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee

The Group accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Group recognises a right-of-use (ROU) asset representing its right to use the underlying assets for the lease term and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The ROU asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Further, leases for which the underlying asset is of low value has been recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(n) Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements except for the cases mentioned below.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or substantive enactment date.

Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction, and temporary investment related to investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint



agreements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The Group recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which such deferred tax can be realised. Deferred tax assets, unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/reduced to the extent that it is probable/no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

The Group offsets, the current tax assets and liabilities (on a year on year basis) and deferred tax assets and liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right and where it intends to settle such assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(o) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

(i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

(ii) Onerous contract

Provision for onerous contracts. i.e. contracts where the expected unavoidable cost of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it, are recognised when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation as a result of an obligating event based on a reliable estimate of such obligation.

(iii) Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may probably not require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible or a present obligation where the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

(p) Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the owners of the Group for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during reporting period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the reporting date, unless they have been issued at a later date. In computing diluted earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and which either reduces earnings per share or increase loss per share are included.



(q) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The Group has identified one reportable segment based on the dominant source, nature of risks and return and the internal organisation and management structure and for which discrete financial information is available. The CODM monitors the operating results of the entity as a whole for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Refer Note 41 for segment information and segment reporting.

(r) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before taxes for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Group are segregated.

(s) Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in proportion to the depreciation charged over the expected useful life of the related asset.

(t) Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1st, 2023, as below:

IND AS 1 – Presentation of financial statement

The amendment specifies Companies to disclose material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies since the accounting policy information, together with other information is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The Group does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

IND AS 8, Accounting policies, Change in accounting estimates and Errors

The amendment has replaced the definition of "change in account estimate" with revised definition of "accounting estimate".

The Group does not expect the amendment of change in definition to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

IND AS 12, Income Taxes

The amendment has narrowed the scope of Initial recognition exemption (IRE) which now does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. Accordingly, the Companies will need to recognize a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on transactions such as initial recognition of lease and decommissioning provision.

The Group does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.



3 Property, plant and equipment and Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Freehold Land	Leasehold Improvements (refer i)	Buildings	Electrical installations	Plant and machineries	Furniture and fixtures	Computers (including servers)	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total	Capital work- in-progress (Note i)
Cost or Deemed Cost											
As at 31 March 2021	278.10	-	507.81	134.43	981.68	28.04	16.23	45.29	37.57	2,029.15	42.52
Additions due to acquisition [refer Note 42(b)]	-	18.28	-	-	199.29	4.58	-	1.15	3.81	227.11	-
Additions	-	-	2.82	24.39	90.60	3.49	7.59	1.98	12.01	142.88	1.91
Deletions	-	-	-	-	(10.22)	-	-	-	-	(10.22)	-
Capitalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(42.52)
As at 31 March 2022	278.10	18.28	510.63	158.82	1,261.35	36.11	23.82	48.42	53.39	2,388.92	1.91
Additions	-	1.14	0.93	-	155.78	5.33	15.92	3.35	13.65	196.10	17.17
Deletions	-	-	-	-	(28.65)	-	(1.67)	(4.10)	(4.70)	(39.12)	-
Capitalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.91)
As at 31 March 2023	278.10	19.42	511.56	158.82	1,388.48	41.44	38.07	47.67	62.34	2,545.90	17.17
Accumulated depreciation											
As at 31 March 2021	-	-	65.48	37.49	458.50	8.88	12.38	26.33	11.07	620.13	-
Additions due to acquisition [refer Note 42(b)]	-	3.45	-	-	59.09	1.24	-	0.52	1.00	65.30	-
Depreciation for the year	-	1.73	16.07	13.61	134.40	2.97	2.84	6.97	5.95	184.54	-
Depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	-	(6.71)	-	-	-	-	(6.71)	-
As at 31 March 2022	-	5.18	81.55	51.10	645.28	13.09	15.22	33.82	18.02	863.26	-
Depreciation for the year	-	2.53	16.12	15.41	145.52	3.36	5.14	7.06	6.42	201.56	-
Depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	-	(27.12)	-	(1.58)	(3.94)	(3.48)	(36.12)	-
As at 31 March 2023	-	7.71	97.67	66.51	763.68	16.45	18.78	36.94	20.96	1,028.70	-
Net carrying amount											
As at 31 March 2021	278.10	-	442.33	96.94	523.18	19.16	3.85	18.96	26.50	1,409.02	42.52
As at 31 March 2022	278.10	13.10	429.08	107.72	616.07	23.02	8.60	14.60	35.37	1,525.66	1.91
As at 31 March 2023	278.10	11.71	413.89	92.31	624.80	24.99	19.29	10.73	41.38	1,517.20	17.17

i.) The Leasehold improvements of the Group are depreciated over a period of lease or useful life whichever is less. The lease period was commenced from 15 June 2013. The initial lease period mentioned in the lease agreement was of 9 years, with an option to extend the lease for a further period of 9 years solely at the option of the lessee. Hence the total lease period was considered till 14 June 2031 i.e. 18 years. During the current year, the lease contract was modified and the lease period was reduced to 5 years i.e. till 14 June 2027. Accordingly, the depreciable life has also been reduced to 5 years which is considered to be a change in accounting estimate. The incremental impact of depreciation on the lease modification is given below :

For the year ended		31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2027	Future years	(₹ in million)			
								Less than 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 years
Increase in depreciation charge		0.93	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	(5.53)				

Note (i)

(a) The ageing information for capital work in progress for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	Amount in capital work-in-progress for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
31 March 2023					
Projects in progress	17.17	-	-	-	17.17
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	17.17	-	-	-	17.17
31 March 2022					
Projects in progress	1.91	-	-	-	1.91
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	1.91	-	-	-	1.91

(b) There are no capital work in progress whose completion is overdue or exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Group is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), are held in the name of the Group.

4 Other Intangible assets

Particulars	Other intangible assets					(A+B)
	Goodwill *	Software	Technical	Customer	Non-	
Cost or Deemed Cost						
As at 31 March 2021	39.51	23.42	2.92	37.56	12.20	76.10
Acquired on acquisition [refer Note 42(b)]	249.80	0.33	-	39.00	13.00	52.33
Additions	-	6.89	-	-	-	6.89
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	289.31	30.64	2.92	76.56	25.20	135.32
Additions	-	4.31	-	-	-	4.31
Deletions	-	(0.70)	-	-	-	(0.70)
As at 31 March 2023	289.31	34.25	2.92	76.56	25.20	138.93
Accumulated amortization						
As at 31 March 2021	-	20.00	2.92	15.66	11.85	50.43
Acquired on acquisition	-	0.31	-	-	-	0.31
Amortization for the year	-	2.42	-	10.94	4.67	18.03
As at 31 March 2022	-	22.73	2.92	26.60	16.52	68.77
Amortization for the year	-	2.86	-	10.94	4.33	18.13
Amortization on deletions	-	(0.66)	-	-	-	(0.66)
As at 31 March 2023	-	24.93	2.92	37.54	20.85	86.24
Net carrying amount						
As at 31 March 2021	39.51	3.42	-	21.90	0.35	25.67
As at 31 March 2022	289.31	7.91	-	49.96	8.68	66.55
As at 31 March 2023	289.31	9.32	-	39.02	4.35	52.69

*Refer note 42

(a) Goodwill of ₹249.80 million pertains to acquisition of a subsidiary (refer Note 42(b)) and the remaining goodwill of ₹39.51 million pertains to business acquisition of Delta Ram, Srisha Enterprises and SM Enterprises (refer Note 42(a)).

(b) The Group does not have any intangible assets under development.



5 Other financial assets

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposit	23.04	19.63
Interest accrued but not due	(0.00)	-
Margin money deposits*	0.10	0.10
Total	23.14	19.73
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposit **	0.35	30.35
Interest accrued on fixed deposit	9.43	0.86
Export incentives receivables	0.30	0.85
IPO expenses receivables [refer Note 36]	-	11.45
Expense reimbursable receivable [refer Note 36]	47.91	-
Total	57.99	43.51

* Margin money provided as guarantee for Gurgaon Warehouse to Value Added Tax and Central Sales Tax Department.

** Includes a deposit of Nil as on 31 March 2023 (₹30.00 million as on 31 March 2022) to National Stock Exchange of India Limited on account of initial public offerings.

6 Income tax assets and liabilities (net)

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non - current		
Advance tax and tax deducted at source, net of provision for tax	-	18.46
Current		
Income tax liabilities, net of tax assets	6.12	47.90

a) The gross movement in the income tax liability for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the period ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Net income tax liability at the beginning of the year	(29.44)	(20.85)
Net income tax liability assumed in acquisition [refer Note 42(b)]	-	(7.69)
Current income tax expense	(240.19)	(204.39)
Income tax paid (including interest)	263.52	203.49
Others	(0.01)	-
Net income tax liability at the end of the year	(6.12)	(29.44)

7 Deferred Tax assets and liabilities (net)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	As at 1 April 2022	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	(₹ in million)	
				As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
Deferred tax liabilities					
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	133.05		(7.35)		125.70
Right of use assets	31.87		(16.71)		15.16
Contract acquisition costs	3.97		0.92		4.89
Prepaid gratuity	1.79		(1.79)		(0.00)
Intangible assets acquired in acquisition	11.72		(2.34)		9.38
Others	1.09		3.20		4.29
Total deferred tax liabilities (A)	183.49		(24.07)		159.42
Deferred tax assets					
Provision for inventory obsolescence	14.15		0.92		15.07
Provision for gratuity	-	1.84	0.09		1.93
Provision for compensated absences	0.55		0.76		1.31
Discount payable and provision for sales returns and claim	20.96		(1.21)		19.75
Provision for bonus	5.62		(5.36)		0.26
Lease liability	46.90		(17.46)		29.44
Loss allowances on financial assets, net	0.72		3.50		4.22
Provision for doubtful advances and receivables	2.57		0.12		2.69
Unwinding of financial assets	2.15		(0.90)		1.25
Others	5.48		(3.51)		1.97
Total deferred tax asset (B)	99.10		1.84	(23.05)	77.89
Net deferred tax liabilities (A-B)	84.39		(1.84)	(1.02)	81.53



7 Deferred Tax assets and liabilities (net) (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 1 April 2021	Deferred tax liabilities assumed in comprehensive income	Recognised in Other comprehensive income	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	As at 31 March 2022
Deferred tax liabilities					
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	130.53	12.26	-	(9.74)	133.05
Right of use assets	-	35.35	-	(3.48)	31.87
Contract acquisition costs	3.47	-	-	0.50	3.97
Prepaid gratuity	2.44	(0.03)	(0.28)	(0.34)	1.79
Intangible assets acquired in acquisition	-	14.47	-	(2.75)	11.72
Others	2.37	-	-	(1.28)	1.09
Total deferred tax liabilities (A)	138.81	62.05	(0.28)	(17.09)	183.49
Deferred tax assets					
Provision for inventory obsolescence	10.73	-	-	3.42	14.15
Provision for compensated absences	(0.50)	0.86	-	0.19	0.55
Discount payable and provision for sales returns and claim	30.53	0.49	-	(10.06)	20.96
Provision for bonus	3.84	-	-	1.78	5.62
Lease liability	-	49.82	-	(2.92)	46.90
Loss allowances on financial assets, net	0.32	0.65	-	(0.25)	0.72
Provision for doubtful advances and receivables	-	-	-	2.57	2.57
Unwinding of financial assets	-	2.30	-	(0.15)	2.15
Others	1.97	-	-	3.51	5.48
Total deferred tax asset (B)	46.89	54.12	-	(1.91)	99.10
Net deferred tax liabilities (A-B)	91.92	7.93	(0.28)	(15.18)	84.39

The net deferred tax liabilities as on 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 is as given below

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non - current		
Deferred tax assets (net)	8.12	15.64
Non - current		
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	89.65	100.03
Net deferred tax liabilities	81.53	84.39

8 Other assets

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non - current		
<i>Unsecured, considered good</i>		
Capital advances *	125.47	32.93
Other advances		
- Prepaid gratuity [refer Note 40]	-	7.55
Prepaid expenses	0.81	0.66
Contract acquisition costs	13.61	9.58
Receivables from government authorities [refer Note (a) below]	10.57	10.57
	150.46	61.29
<i>Unsecured, considered doubtful</i>		
Indirect tax paid under protest	3.00	3.00
Less: Provision	(3.00)	(3.00)
	-	-
Receivables from government authorities	4.84	4.84
Less: Provision [refer Note (a) below]	(4.84)	(4.84)
	-	-
Total	150.46	61.29
Current		
<i>Unsecured, considered good</i>		
Balances with government authorities	2.50	22.40
Prepaid expenses	8.85	7.92
Contract acquisition costs	5.84	6.21
Advance to suppliers	40.52	19.53
Others	0.27	0.46
	57.98	56.52
<i>Unsecured, considered doubtful</i>		
Balances with government authorities	8.28	8.28
Less: Provision [refer Note 21 (a)]	(8.28)	(8.28)
Total	57.98	56.52

* During the year ended 31 March 2023, the Group has paid ₹90 million to Bansal Steel & Power Limited for acquisition of leasehold rights of land. Subsequent to the year end, the Group has paid the remaining consideration aggregating to ₹58 million and registered the land in its name.

a) Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL) has acquired a portion of the freehold land for an agreed compensation of ₹15.41 million (including tax deducted at source). On the above land, one of the female legal heirs of the erstwhile owner of the freehold land has raised an allegation for separate possession of certain portion of the freehold land.

On account of the dispute, the acquisition compensation amount has been deposited by BMRCL in the Court till the final settlement. During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Group had made a provision of ₹4.84 million primarily towards the female legal heir share of claim. The matter is currently pending in the court for further hearing.



S.J.S. Enterprises Limited (formerly known as S.J.S. Enterprises Private Limited)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

9 Inventories (Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Raw materials [refer Note (a) and (b) below]	165.09	171.25
Work-in-progress	131.62	110.08
Finished goods [refer Note (b) below]	181.51	127.73
Stores and spares	5.92	6.45
Total	484.14	415.51

(a) Including goods in transit as on 31 March 2023 ₹17.10 million (31 March 2022 ₹23.06 million).

(b) Value of inventories above is stated after provisions ₹59.89 million (31 March 2022 ₹56.22 million) for write-downs to net realisable value and provision for slow-moving and obsolete items.

10 Investments

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non current		
Investment in equity instruments of associate - Unquoted		
6,00,000 (31 March 2022: Nil) fully paid up equity shares of Surya Urja Two Private Limited [refer Note (a)]	6.00	-
Unquoted- carried at amortized cost		
Investment in bonds	30.67	-
	36.67	-
Current		
Carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Investment in Mutual funds - Unquoted*	955.13	784.42
Unquoted- carried at amortized cost		
Investment in bonds, commercial papers and others	395.90	-
Total	1,351.03	784.42

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Investment in Mutual funds - Unquoted		
142,039.52 units (31 March 2022: 206,080.20 units) in Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund - Growth - Regular Plan	51.11	70.16
Nil units (31 March 2022: 344,428.24 units) in Aditya Birla Sun Life Savings Fund - Growth - Regular Plan	-	151.66
11,032.57 units (31 March 2022: 23,245.42 units) in DSP Liquidity Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	35.17	70.15
Nil units (31 March 2022: 23,468.20 units) in Kotak Liquid Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	-	100.42
Nil units (31 March 2022: 17,478.91 units) in Nippon India Liquid Fund - Growth	-	90.27
37,893.08 units (31 March 2022: 18,692.95 units) in Tata Money Market Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	151.42	70.77
Nil units (31 March 2022: 21,048.29 units) in Tata Liquid Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	-	70.16
Nil units (31 March 2022: 45,197.78 units) in Tata Overnight Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	-	50.53
Nil units (31 March 2022: 1,926,537.46 units) in SBI Short Term Debt Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	-	50.18
14,666,150.63 units (31 March 2022: Nil units) in Aditya Birla Sun Life CRISIL IBX AAA - Jun 2023 Index Fund - Regular Growth	154.11	-
17,172.63 units (31 March 2022: Nil units) in SBI Liquid Fund - Regular Growth	60.04	-
2,228,040.87 units (31 March 2022: Nil units) in DSP Savings Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	99.96	-
43,386.85 units (31 March 2022: Nil units) in Axis Money Market Fund - Direct Growth	52.83	-
6,212,481.38 units (31 March 2022: Nil units) in HDFC Ultra Short Term Fund - Regular Growth	80.28	-
46,703.26 units (31 March 2022: Nil units) in Nippon India Money Market Fund - Growth	164.05	-
Nil units (31 March 2022: 366,439.10 units) in SBI Arbitrage Opportunities Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	-	10.00
Nil units (31 March 2022: 3,096,338.10 units) in Axis Arbitrage Fund - Direct Growth	-	50.12
27,913.51 units (31 March 2022: Nil units) in Kotak Money Market Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	106.16	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investment and market value, thereof	955.13	784.42

(a) During the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company has entered into a Power Supply and Offtake Agreement ("PSOA") and Share Subscription and Shareholders' Agreement ("SSSHA") with SuryaUrja Two Private Limited ("STPL"), and acquired 6,00,000 Equity Shares of STPL for a consideration of ₹6 million . STPL is engaged in the business of power generation from renewable sources for captive consumption. The investment is made in order to qualify as a captive consumer in accordance with The Electricity Act, 2003.

*Information about the Group's exposure to credit and market risks, and fair value measurement is included in Note 33 and Note 34.

11 Trade receivables

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current		
Unsecured and Undisputed		
Considered good	910.15	856.88
Less: Provision for impairment allowance	(9.89)	(2.20)
	900.26	854.68
Trade receivables - credit impaired	4.63	0.45
Less: Provision for impairment allowance	(4.63)	(0.45)
	-	-
Unbilled revenue	4.82	3.33
Net trade receivables	905.08	858.01

(i) The Group's exposure to credit and currency risks, and loss allowances related to trade receivables is disclosed in Note 34.



11 Trade receivables (continued)

(ii) Ageing for trade receivables:

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
		Not due	Less than 6 months	6 Months to 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	
31 March 2023								
i) Undisputed trade receivable - considered good	4.82	724.58	174.81	10.76	-	-	-	914.97
ii) Undisputed trade receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	4.63	-	-	4.63
iv) Disputed trade receivable - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed trade receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4.82	724.58	174.81	10.76	4.63	-	-	919.60
31 March 2022								
i) Undisputed trade receivable - considered good	3.33	722.58	132.96	1.34	-	-	-	860.21
ii) Undisputed trade receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	0.45	-	-	0.45
iv) Disputed trade receivable - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed trade receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3.33	722.58	132.96	1.34	0.45	-	-	860.66

12 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	39.58	30.92
- in cash credit account	22.23	49.70
- in Exchange earner's foreign currency accounts	13.67	13.84
- Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	3.40	64.92
Cash in hand	0.30	0.16
Total	79.18	159.54

13 Bank balance other than Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current		
<i>Other bank balances</i>		
In deposit accounts (with original maturity of more than 3 months and less than 12 months)*	217.97	65.19
Total	217.97	65.19

* Includes a deposit of ₹ 14.91 million as on 31 March 2023 (₹ 62.62 million as on 31 March 2022) provided to banks against bank guarantee and cash credit facility.

14 Loans

Carried at amortised cost

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current		
<i>Unsecured, considered good</i>		
Loans to employees	4.28	3.31
Total	4.28	3.31



15 Equity Share capital

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised		
Equity shares		
35,000,000 (31 March 2022: 35,000,000) equity shares of ₹10 each	350.00	350.00
Total	350.00	350.00

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Equity share		
30,437,904 (31 March 2022: 30,437,904) equity shares of ₹10 each, fully paid up	304.38	304.38
Total	304.38	304.38

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

Particulars	As at		As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	30,437,904	304.38	30,437,904	304.38
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	30,437,904	304.38	30,437,904.00	304.38

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹10 each. All equity shares carry similar voting rights of 1:1 and similar dividend rights. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) During the year ended 31 March 2022, the Company had completed its Initial Public Offering (IPO) of 14,760,146 equity shares of face value of ₹10 each at a price of ₹542 per equity shares, consisting entire equity shares as an "offer for sale" by the Selling Shareholders. The Company had listed its equity shares on BSE and NSE on 15 November 2021. Out of which, Evergraph Holding Pte. Limited has sold 13,099,630 equity shares and reduced its shareholding to 34.83% from 77.86%. Accordingly, Evergraph Holdings Pte. Limited is no longer a holding company.

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares in the Company:-

Particulars	As at		As at	
	31 March 2023	% holding in the class	31 March 2022	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up held by:				
Evergraph Holdings Pte. Ltd.	10,600,370	34.83%	10,600,370	34.83%
K. A. Joseph	4,651,244	15.28%	4,651,244	15.28%
Axis Mutual Fund	1,377,351	4.53%	2,156,994	7.09%

(e) The Company has neither allotted any shares as fully paid up pursuant to contracts without payments being received in cash or by way of bonus shares nor bought back any shares for the period of five years immediately preceding 31 March 2023.

(f) Details of shareholdings by the Promoter's of the Company:-

Particulars	As at		As at		% Change in the year
	31 March 2023	% holding in the class	31 March 2022	% holding in the class	
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up held by:					
Evergraph Holdings Pte. Ltd.	10,600,370	34.83%	10,600,370	34.83%	0.00%
K. A. Joseph	4,651,244	15.28%	4,651,244	15.28%	0.00%

16 Other equity

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Securities premium [refer Note (a) below]	39.41	39.41
Retained earnings [refer Note (b) below]	3,916.63	3,244.10
General reserve [refer Note (c) below]	8.85	8.85
Share option outstanding account [refer Note 39 and refer Note (d) below]	38.83	13.95
Other comprehensive income [refer Note (e) below]	(11.71)	(5.98)
Total	3,992.01	3,300.33



16 Other equity (continued)

Nature and purpose of other reserves

a) Securities premium :

Amounts received on issue of shares in excess of the par value has been classified as securities premium. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of Section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<u>Opening balance</u>	39.41	39.41
<u>Increase during the year</u>	-	-
Closing balance	39.41	39.41

b) Retained earnings :

Retained earnings comprises of prior and current year's undistributed earnings after tax.

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<u>Opening balance</u>	3,244.10	2,805.02
Profit for the year	672.53	550.18
<u>Dividend paid [refer note below]</u>	-	(111.10)
Closing balance	3,916.63	3,244.10

During the year ended 31 March 2023, the Group has not declared or paid any dividend. During the year ended 31 March 2022, the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 9 April 2021 and 24 September 2021 respectively had declared and paid an interim dividend of ₹1.65 per equity share and ₹2.00 per equity share respectively (face value of ₹10.00 each) aggregating to ₹111.10 million.

c) General Reserve

This represents appropriation of profit by the Group. General reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes.

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<u>Opening balance</u>	8.85	8.85
<u>Increase during the year</u>	-	-
Closing balance	8.85	8.85

d) Share option outstanding account:

The Group has share option schemes under which options to subscribe for the Company's shares have been granted to employees. The share-based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity-settled share-based payments provided to employees as part of employee benefit expense.

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<u>Opening balance</u>	13.95	-
<u>Increase during the year [refer Note 39]</u>	24.88	13.95
Closing balance	38.83	13.95

e) Other comprehensive income:

Differences between the interest income on plan assets and the return actually achieved and any changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in actuarial assumptions or experience adjustments within the plans, are recognised in 'Other equity' as other comprehensive income net of taxes.

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<u>Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability or asset</u>		
<u>Opening balance</u>	(5.98)	(5.50)
<u>Increase during the year</u>	(5.72)	(0.48)
Closing balance	(11.70)	(5.98)



17 Borrowings

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current		
Secured loan		
Loan from bank repayable on demand		
Working capital demand loan [refer Note (b) below]	120.00	-
Unsecured loan		
From bank		
Bill discounting facility from bank [refer Note (a) below]	83.73	125.85
Total current borrowings	203.73	125.85

(a) The Group has availed bill discounting facility (with recourse) from Banks which carries interest in the range of 6.48% to 10.11% per annum (31 March 2022: 5.95% to 10.00% per annum) and is payable within 45 days to 90 days from the date of discounting of bills.

(b) The Group has availed working capital demand loan from Citi Bank which carries interest of 1 month treasury bill + 175 basis points per annum (31 March 2022: Nil).

(c) Information about the Group's exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risks is included in Note 34

(d) The Group is filing monthly statement of inventories, trade receivables and trade payables to Banks for cash credit facility and working capital loan (unutilised as at 31 March 2023 by the Group). The below is summary of quarterly reconciliation of statement filed to the banks and books of accounts :

For the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023					
Name of bank	Quarter ended (FY 2022-23)	Particulars	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/statement	Amount of difference Reason for material discrepancy
Parent Company (S.J.S. Enterprises Limited)					
Citi Bank	31 March 2023	Inventory	319.85	319.85	- -
		Trade receivables	551.11	550.99	0.12 No material variance
Citi Bank	31 December 2022	Inventory	341.52	341.52	- -
		Trade receivables	500.74	500.74	- -
Citi Bank	30 September 2022	Inventory	347.67	347.63	0.04 No material variance
		Trade receivables	635.76	635.45	0.31 No material variance
Citi Bank	30 June 2022	Inventory	315.89	315.89	0.00 -
		Trade receivables	609.82	609.44	0.38 No material variance
Subsidiary Company (Exotech Plastics Private Limited)					
ICICI Bank	31 March 2023	Inventory	164.82	164.82	(0.01) No material variance
		Trade receivables	359.62	359.62	0.01 No material variance
		Trade payables	226.48	226.48	- -
ICICI Bank	31 December 2022	Inventory	167.29	167.29	- -
		Trade receivables	329.28	329.28	- -
		Trade payables	190.78	190.79	(0.01) No material variance
ICICI Bank	30 September 2022	Inventory	162.56	162.56	- -
		Trade receivables	275.74	275.74	- -
		Trade payables	197.99	197.99	- -
ICICI Bank	30 June 2022	Inventory	149.82	149.82	- -
		Trade receivables	239.02	239.02	- -
		Trade payables	185.26	185.26	- -



17 Borrowings (continued)

For the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022		(₹ in million)			
Name of bank	Quarter ended	Particulars	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/statement	Amount of Reason for material discrepancy difference
Parent Company (S.J.S. Enterprises Limited)					
Citi Bank and State Bank of India	31 March 2022	Inventory	279.67	279.69	(0.02) No material variance.
		Trade receivables	586.99	591.95	(4.96) The variance is due details submitted to bank prior to year end.
Citi Bank and State Bank of India	31 December 2021	Inventory	304.81	304.81	- -
		Trade receivables	466.96	463.67	3.29 Advance from customer was netted off while submitting the return to bank.
Citi Bank	30 September 2021	Inventory	317.05	347.90	(30.85) Variance is due to certain inventories reported twice.
		Trade receivables	575.10	571.15	3.95 Advance from customer was netted off while submitting the return to bank.
State Bank of India	30 September 2021	Inventory	317.05	317.05	- -
		Trade receivables	575.10	571.15	3.95 Advance from customer was netted off while submitting the return to bank.
Citi Bank and State Bank of India	30 June 2021	Inventory	327.38	325.09	2.29 The variance is on account of tool stock not
		Trade receivables	456.49	452.81	3.68 Advance from customer was netted off while submitting the return to bank.
Subsidiary Company (Exotech Plastics Private Limited)					
ICICI Bank	31 March 2022	Inventory	135.90	135.30	0.60 Goods in transit not adjusted.
		Trade receivables	271.29	228.94	42.35 Bill discounted adjusted against the trade
		Trade payables	165.47	157.17	8.30 Expense payable and capital creditors not adjusted.
ICICI Bank	31 December 2021	Inventory	122.31	121.72	0.59 Goods in transit not adjusted.
		Trade receivables	214.05	187.26	26.79 Bill discounted adjusted against the trade
		Trade payables	121.28	110.44	10.84 Expense payable and capital creditors not adjusted.
ICICI Bank	30 September 2021	Inventory	113.76	113.17	0.59 Goods in transit not adjusted.
		Trade receivables	217.56	192.18	25.38 Bill discounted adjusted against the trade
		Trade payables	143.50	125.90	17.60 Expense payable, advance to supplier and capital creditors not adjusted.
ICICI Bank	30 June 2021	Inventory	122.93	117.27	5.66 Goods in transit not adjusted.
		Trade receivables	156.64	128.24	28.40 Bill discounted adjusted against the trade
		Trade payables	96.56	75.44	21.12 Expense payable, advance to supplier and capital creditors not adjusted.

18 Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises [refer Note (ii) below]	166.30	150.40
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	259.03	157.81
Total	425.33	308.21

Terms and conditions of above trade payables:

(i) For explanation of Group's credit risk management - refer Note 34

(ii) Disclosure required under Section 22 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act,2006)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
- Principal	165.88	149.98
- Interest	0.42	0.42
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
- Principal	-	112.29
- Interest	-	-
(c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	0.42	0.42
(e) 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.	-	-

The above disclosures are provided by the Group based on the information available with the Group in respect of the registration status of its vendors / suppliers.



18 Trade payables (continued)

(iii) Ageing for trade payables:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Accrued expenses	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
31 March 2023							
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	165.13	0.75	0.42	-	-	166.30
Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	25.31	188.67	43.40	0.52	-	1.13	259.03
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	25.31	353.80	44.15	0.94	-	1.13	425.33
31 March 2022							
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	144.75	5.65	-	-	-	150.40
Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18.06	125.69	12.91	1.10	-	0.05	157.81
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18.06	270.44	18.56	1.10	-	0.05	308.21

19 Other financial liabilities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Current		
Others		
Employee related liabilities	65.74	44.20
Capital creditors	10.90	10.86
Discount payable	73.25	77.69
Other liability	-	0.15
IPO expenses payable [refer Note 36]	-	38.21
Total	149.89	171.11

Information about the Group's exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risks is included in Note 34

20 Other liabilities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Current		
Statutory liabilities	79.49	24.99
Advance received from customers	11.84	16.60
Total	91.33	41.59

21 Provisions

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity [refer Note 40]	7.02	-
Provision for compensated absence	4.64	1.78
Others		
Provision for sales return*	4.98	5.44
Provision for goods and service tax [refer Note (a) below]	0.95	0.95
Total	17.59	8.17

*This represents provision made for expected sales returns. Revenue is adjusted for the expected value of return and claims. It is expected to be utilised within 12 months from the end of the year. The provision is based on estimates made of historical data.

Movement in provisions for year ended 31 March 2023

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 1 April 2022	Assumed in acquisition [refer Note 42(b)]	Provision made during the year	Provision utilised during the year	Provision reversed during the year	As at	
						31 March 2023	
Provision for sales return	5.44	-	4.09	(4.05)	(0.50)	4.98	
Provision for goods and service tax	0.95	-	-	-	-	0.95	
Total	6.39	-	4.09	(4.05)	(0.50)	5.93	

Movement in provisions for year ended 31 March 2022

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 1 April 2021	Assumed in acquisition [refer Note 42(b)]	Provision made during the year	Provision utilised during the year	Provision reversed during the year	As at	
						31 March 2022	
Provision for claim	2.21	-	-	(1.87)	(0.34)	-	
Provision for sales return	10.41	1.77	5.44	(4.65)	(7.53)	5.44	
Provision for goods and service tax	-	-	0.95	-	-	0.95	
Total	12.62	1.77	6.39	(6.52)	(7.87)	6.39	

a) During the year ended 31 March 2022, the Group had received an Intimation of Liability u/s 74(5) of CGST Act, 2017 amounting to ₹9.23 million, with regards to ineligible input tax credit availed against tax invoices issued by M/s V Accurate Management Services Private Limited during the period July 2017 to December 2018. The Group has been legally advised that the Group has a good case on merit as it has genuinely availed the services and paid GST to the vendor. However, as a matter of prudence, the Group had made a provision amounting to ₹9.23 million during the previous year as per Note 8 and Note 21.



22 Leases

The Group has recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as below:

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Right of use assets – land	128.75	191.60
Lease liabilities		
Non-current	73.35	140.83
Current	27.78	27.76

When measuring lease liabilities, the Group discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at date of commencement of lease. The weighted-average rates considered in the range of 8.30% p.a. to 10.00% p.a. as on 31 March 2023 (8.30% p.a. to 10.00% p.a. as on 31 March 2022).

Right-of-use assets: The details of the right-of-use asset held by the Group is as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Opening balance	191.60	204.46
Depreciation charge for the year	(13.32)	(12.86)
Modification during the year [refer Note i below]	(49.53)	-
Closing balance	128.75	191.60

The Group has certain warehouse and guest house on lease with contract terms of less than one year. These leases are classified as short-term. The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

Lease liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance at the beginning	168.59	179.18
Interest on lease liabilities	12.11	17.21
Payment of lease liabilities	(18.54)	(27.80)
Lease modifications during the year [refer Note i below]	(61.03)	-
Closing balance	101.13	168.59

Carrying amount of lease liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Lease liabilities - current	27.78	27.76
Lease liabilities - non current	73.35	140.83
Total	101.13	168.59

Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest on lease liabilities	12.11	17.21
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	13.32	12.86
Expenses relating to short-term leases	6.86	5.45
Unwinding of interest on security deposit	(0.77)	(0.55)
Gain on modification of lease contract [refer Note i below]	(14.15)	-
Total	17.37	34.97

Amounts recognised in statement of cashflows:

During the year, the Group had cash outflow of ₹18.54 million (31 March 2022 ₹27.77) million related to right-of-use asset.

During the year, for lease including cash outflow of short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, the Group had a cash outflow of ₹6.86 million (31 March 2022 ₹5.45 million).

The table below provides details regarding the undiscounted contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Less than one year	27.78	27.77
one to five years	97.36	138.85
more than five years	0.40	90.64
Total	125.54	257.26

Note (i)

During the year ended 31 March 2023, the Group has renewed its lease arrangement with Indo Global Ranjangaon Infrastructure and Utility Services Private Limited ("Lessor") with modification in certain terms and conditions of the lease agreement. Pursuant to this, the Group has accounted the modification in accordance with Ind AS 116 "Leases" and remeasured its right to use and lease liability.. The profit and loss account impact due the accounting is as below:

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	Amount of Gain/(Loss) booked in Profit and Loss account	
Lease liability	61.03	
ROU Assets	(49.53)	
Security deposit	2.65	
Total	14.15	



23 Revenue from operations

(₹ in million)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Revenue from contract with customers		
Sale of products	4,307.67	3,663.57
Sale of services	12.56	26.65
Other operating revenues:		
Export incentive benefit	3.56	2.56
Scrap sales	6.70	5.78
Revenue from operations	4,330.49	3,698.56

(a) Disaggregate revenue information

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
(i) Disaggregation by Primary geographical markets		
Exports:		
Sale of product	309.18	452.15
Sale of services	5.90	13.37
Domestic:		
Sale of product	3,998.49	3,211.41
Sale of services	6.66	13.29
Total	4,320.23	3,690.22
(ii) Disaggregation by timing of revenue recognition		
Revenue from contract with customers		
Goods or services transferred at point in time	4,320.23	3,690.22
Other operating revenues:		
Goods or services transferred at point in time	10.26	8.34
Total	4,330.49	3,698.56

(b) Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

(₹ in million)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Revenue as per contract price	4,386.65	3,695.64
Addition / Reduction towards discount (net)	(29.28)	(1.01)
Adjustment / Reduction towards sales return (net)	(49.70)	(31.06)
Revenue from contract with customers	4,307.67	3,663.57

(c) Contract balances

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade receivables (including unbilled revenue)	905.08	858.01
Advance from customers	(11.84)	(16.60)

24 Other income

(₹ in million)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest income:		
on deposits with bank	4.35	16.19
on others	20.67	0.93
Other non-operating income:		
Gain on current investment measured at fair value through profit or loss	17.28	4.33
Gain on sale of current investments measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	27.35	4.76
Net gain on foreign currency transactions	15.02	10.25
Income from government grant	0.43	3.86
Profit on sale of property plant and equipment, net	0.79	-
Modification of lease contract [refer Note 22(i)]	14.15	-
Miscellaneous income	1.48	1.29
Total	101.52	41.61



25 Cost of material consumed

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Inventory of materials at the beginning of the year#	171.25	200.69
Add: Purchases during the year *	1,936.49	1,561.44
Less: Inventory of materials at the end of the year#	165.09	171.25
Total	1,942.65	1,590.88
# Net of provision for obsolescence		
* Purchase includes tooling costs		

26 Changes in inventory of finished goods, work-in-progress and stores and spares

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Opening stock		
Finished goods	127.73	125.11
Stores and spares	6.45	6.28
Work-in-progress	110.08	112.77
	244.26	244.16
Closing Stock		
Finished goods	181.51	127.73
Stores and spares	5.92	6.45
Work-in-progress	131.62	110.08
	319.05	244.26
Changes in inventory of finished goods, work-in-progress and stores and spares	(74.79)	(0.10)

27 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	450.91	418.37
Expenses related to post-employment benefit plans-gratuity [refer Note 40]	12.15	9.89
Expenses related to compensated absences	6.37	4.85
Contribution to provident fund and other fund	18.24	16.59
Share based payment [refer Note 39]	24.88	13.95
Staff welfare expenses	48.74	46.76
Total	561.29	510.41

28 Finance costs

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest expense on:		
Borrowings from banks	10.76	12.61
Income tax	0.15	0.06
Lease liabilities	12.11	17.21
Other borrowing costs	0.09	0.32
Total	23.11	30.20

29 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment [refer Note 3]	201.56	184.54
Amortisation of intangible assets [refer Note 4]	18.13	18.34
Depreciation of right of use assets [refer Note 22]	13.32	12.86
Total	233.01	215.74



30 Other expenses

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Subcontracting charges	328.56	225.68
Consumption of stores, spare and other supplies	36.68	21.92
Sales commission	-	-
Power and fuel	109.08	97.62
Job work charges	17.07	19.51
Freight charges	75.90	59.27
Repairs and maintenance		
- plant and machinery	54.74	50.09
- building	2.54	5.39
- others	19.58	11.67
Rent	6.86	5.45
Legal and professional [refer Note (a) below]	43.41	33.55
Rates and taxes	13.06	9.03
Travel and conveyance	36.36	30.09
Housekeeping charges	26.12	24.51
Corporate social responsibility [refer Note 37]	14.12	14.41
Security charges	-	-
Sales promotion expenses	6.32	3.75
Insurance	10.90	10.53
Printing and stationery	5.88	4.57
Bank charges	2.26	4.21
Communication	3.40	2.77
Loss on sale and write off of property, plant and equipment, net	1.46	2.74
Bad debts written-off	0.30	1.00
Loss allowances on financial assets, net	11.87	(0.94)
Provision for doubtful advances	-	9.23
Donation	0.24	0.08
Net loss on foreign currency transactions	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses	8.33	7.52
Loss on financial asset	-	-
Total	835.04	653.65

(a) Payment to auditors (excluding applicable taxes):

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Audit fee	9.65	8.85
Tax audit fee	0.35	0.35
Audit related services	-	3.50
Reimbursement of expenses	1.14	0.57
Total	11.14	13.27

31 Tax expenses

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
a) Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Current tax	240.19	204.39
Deferred tax credit	(1.02)	(15.18)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	239.17	189.21
b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income		
On re-measurement of defined benefit obligation	1.84	0.28
Income tax charges to OCI	1.84	0.28
c) Reconciliation of tax expense and tax based on accounting profit:		
Profit before income tax expense	911.70	739.39
Tax at the company's domestic tax rate of 25.17% / 29.12% (31 March 2022: 25.17% / 27.82%)	238.17	190.05
<i>Tax effect of:</i>		
Expenditure for which deduction is not allowed under Income Tax Act, 1961	3.80	3.88
Tax effect on donation	0.06	0.02
Lower tax rate on capital gains	(0.19)	-
Other deductions	(2.67)	(4.74)
Income tax expense	239.17	189.21

32 Earnings per share ['EPS']

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

Particulars	(₹ in million, except per equity share data)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Reconciliation of earnings		
Profit after tax attributable to equity holders of the Group (a)	672.53	550.18
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year for basic EPS (b)	30,437,904	30,437,904
Basic Earning per share (in ₹) (a/b)	22.10	18.08
Diluted EPS		
Profit after tax attributable to equity holders of the Group for diluted EPS (c)	672.53	550.18
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year for diluted EPS (d)	30,841,334	30,729,866
Diluted Earning per share (in ₹) (c/d)	21.81	17.90
Reconciliation of basic and diluted shares used in computing earnings per share :		
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year for diluted EPS (b)	30,437,904	30,437,904
Add: Potential equity shares on employee stock options	403,430	291,962
Total weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year for diluted EPS (d)	30,841,334	30,729,866



33 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management

Accounting classification and fair value

The following table shows the carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities including their level of fair value hierarchy:

Fair value hierarchy

The section explains the judgement and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:

- a) recognised and measured at fair value
- b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the Indian Accounting Standard.

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 March 2023:

Particulars	Carrying Amount 31 March 2023	Fair Value			(₹ in million) Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets measured at amortised cost					
Loans (non-current and current)	4.28	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	905.08	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	79.18	-	-	-	-
Bank balance other than Cash and cash equivalents	217.97	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets (non-current and current)*	81.13	-	-	-	-
Investment in bonds, commercial papers and others	426.57				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Investment in mutual funds	955.13	-	955.13	-	955.13
Total financial assets	2,669.34	-	955.13	-	955.13
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Lease liabilities	101.13	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	203.73	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	425.33	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (non-current and current)	149.89	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	880.08	-	-	-	-

*Investment in equity shares of associate enterprise is not appearing as financial asset in the table above being investment in associates accounted under Ind AS 28, which is scoped out under Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments".

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 March 2022:

Particulars	Carrying Amount 31 March 2022	Fair Value			(₹ in million) Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets measured at amortised cost					
Loans (non-current and current)	3.31	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	858.01	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	159.54	-	-	-	-
Bank balance other than Cash and cash equivalents	65.19	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets (non-current and current)	63.24	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Investment in mutual funds	784.42	-	784.42	-	784.42
Total financial assets	1,933.71	-	784.42	-	784.42
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Lease liabilities	168.59	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	125.85	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	308.21	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (non-current and current)	171.11	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	773.76	-	-	-	-

Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. This includes investment in mutual funds. The fair values of investments in units of mutual fund are based on the Net Asset Value (NAV) as per the fund statement.

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



33 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (continued)**Fair valuation method**

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values. Investments in mutual funds carried at fair value are generally based on the Net Asset Value (NAV) as per the fund statement at the reporting date.

Financial assets:

The Group has not disclosed the fair values for loans, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents including other bank balances and other financial assets because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

Current investments: Fair value of unquoted mutual funds units are based on the Net Asset Value (NAV) at the reporting date.

Financial liabilities:

Borrowing: It includes cash credit and bill discounting facilities (current borrowings). Current borrowings are classified and subsequently measured in the consolidated financial statements at amortised cost. Considering that the interest rate on current borrowings is reset on a periodic basis, the carrying amount of the current borrowings would be a reasonable approximation of its fair value.

Trade payables and other financial liabilities: Fair values of trade payables and other financial liabilities are measured at balance sheet date value, as most of them are satisfied within a short period and so their fair values are assumed almost equal to balance sheet date values.

34 Financial Risk Management

The Group's activities expose to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Risk management

The Parent Company's Board of Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and responsibilities.

The Parent Company's Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by the internal auditor.

(i) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group, if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and loans given. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Group assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. The carrying amount of financial asset represents the maximum credit exposure.

Trade and other receivables

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. However, the management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base. Customers of the Group are spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. The Group limits its exposure to credit risk from trade receivables by establishing a maximum credit period and takes appropriate measures to mitigate the risk of financial loss from defaults. Recurring credit evaluation of credit worthiness is performed based on the financial condition of respective customer.

Expected credit loss assessment for trade receivables as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 is as follows:

The Group establishes an allowance for credit loss that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables based on past and the recent collection trend. The maximum exposure to credit risk as at reporting date is primarily from trade receivables as at 31 March 2023 amounting to ₹905.08 million (31 March 2022 ₹ 858.01). The movement in allowance for credit loss in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows.

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance as at the beginning of the year	2.65	1.27
Assumed in acquisition	-	2.32
Net measurement of loss allowance	11.87	(0.94)
Balance as at the end of the year	14.52	2.65

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and expected credit loss for trade receivables:

As at 31 March 2023	Gross carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate	(₹ in million)	
			Loss allowance	
Current (not past due)	729.40	0.35%	2.53	
0-90 days	155.48	1.13%	1.75	
91-180 days	19.33	6.62%	1.28	
181-270 days	5.80	20.34%	1.18	
271-365 days	4.96	63.47%	3.15	
> 365 days	4.63	100.00%	4.63	
Balance as at the end of the year	919.60		14.52	



34 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(₹ in million)

As at 31 March 2022	Gross carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate	Loss allowance
Current (not past due)	725.64	0.18%	1.28
0-90 days	123.89	0.33%	0.41
91-180 days	9.34	2.78%	0.26
181-270 days	1.02	8.82%	0.09
271-365 days	0.32	50.00%	0.16
> 365 days	0.45	100.00%	0.45
Balance as at the end of the year	860.66		2.65

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligation as they become due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. Management monitors rolling forecast of the Group's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out by the management in accordance with practice and limits set by the Group.

In addition, the Group's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Financing arrangement:

The Group maintains the following line of credit:

(i) The Group has availed bill discounting facility (with recourse) from Banks which carries interest in the range of 6.48% to 10.11% per annum (31 March 2022: 5.95% to 10.00% per annum) and is payable within 45 days to 90 days from the date of discounting of bills.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022. The amounts are gross and undiscounted contractual cash flow includes contractual interest payment and excludes netting arrangements:

As at 31 March 2023

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying Amount	Total	0-1 year	1-3 years
Borrowings	203.73	203.73	203.73	-
Lease liabilities	101.13	125.54	27.78	58.86
Trade payables	425.33	425.33	425.33	-
Other financial liabilities	149.89	149.89	149.89	-
Total	880.08	904.49	806.73	58.86
				38.90

As at 31 March 2022

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying Amount	Total	0-1 year	1-3 years
Borrowings	125.85	125.85	125.85	-
Lease liabilities	168.59	257.27	27.77	83.31
Trade payables	308.21	308.21	308.21	-
Other financial liabilities	171.11	171.11	171.11	-
Total	773.76	862.44	632.94	83.31
				146.19

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk as discussed below:

A) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which sales and purchases are denominated and the respective functional currency of the Group. The functional currency of the Group is primarily INR. The currencies in which these transactions are primarily denominated are USD, EUR etc.

Management monitors the movement in foreign currency and the Group's exposure in each of the foreign currency. Based on the analysis and study of movement in foreign currency, the Group decides to exchange its foreign currency.



34 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Group's exposure to currency risk as reported to management is as follows:

Particulars	Currency	As at		(₹ in million)	
		31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
		Amount in foreign currency	Amount in ₹	Amount in foreign currency	Amount in ₹
Trade receivables	USD	1.10	90.79	1.83	139.04
	EURO*	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	USD	0.34	28.01	-	-
	EURO *	0.02	2.55	-	0.08
	JPY	5.23	3.24	-	-
Bank accounts - EEFC	USD	0.17	13.61	0.18	13.71
	EURO*	-	0.06	-	0.13
Creditors for capital goods	USD	-	-	0.08	6.35

* The amount's are less than ₹0.01 million / €0.01 million and hence disclosed as (-)

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the USD, EURO and JPY against INR at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currency and affected equity and profit and loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

Particulars	(₹ in million)			
	Profit and loss		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
31 March 2023				
USD (1% movement)	0.76	(0.76)	0.57	(0.57)
EURO (1% movement)	(0.02)	0.02	(0.02)	0.02
JPY (1% movement)	0.03	(0.03)	0.02	(0.02)
31 March 2022				
USD (1% movement)	1.46	(1.46)	1.09	(1.09)
EURO (1% movement) *	-	-	-	-

* The amount's are less than ₹0.01 million and hence disclosed as (-)

B) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's borrowings comprises of bill discounting which carries variable rate of interest, which expose it to interest rate risk.

Particulars	(₹ in million)			
	As at		As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Variable rate borrowings				
203.73				
Sensitivity analysis				
Particulars	(₹ in million)			
	Profit and loss		Equity, net of tax	
	25 basis points Increase	25 basis points Decrease	25 basis points Increase	25 basis points Decrease
31 March 2023				
Variable rate borrowings	0.51	(0.51)	0.38	(0.38)
31 March 2022				
Variable rate borrowings	0.19	(0.19)	0.14	(0.14)

35 Capital management

The Group's policy is to maintain stable and strong capital base structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of the business. The Group monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends on its equity shares. The Group's objective when managing capital is to maintain an optimal structure so as to maximize shareholder value and safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern.

The Group monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to equity'. For the purpose of Group's capital management, adjusted net debt is defined as short-term borrowings less cash and cash equivalent, bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents and current investments and total equity includes issued capital and all other equity reserves.

The Group's adjusted net debt equity ratio are as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current borrowings	203.73	125.85
Less : Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	297.15	224.73
Less : Current Investments	1,351.03	784.82
Adjusted net debt	(1,444.45)	(883.70)
Total equity	4,296.39	3,604.71
Net Debt to Equity Ratio	-	-

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.



36 Related Party Disclosure

(i) Name of related parties and description of relationship:

Holding Company	1. Evergraph Holdings Pte. Limited (<i>till 14 November 2021</i>) *
Entity having a significant influence	1. Evergraph Holdings Pte. Limited (<i>w.e.f. 15 November 2021</i>)
Associate Company	Suryaurja Two Private Limited (<i>w.e.f. 13 April 2022</i>)
Key management personnel (KMP)	1. Mr. K. A. Joseph (<i>Managing Director and Shareholder</i>) 2. Mr. Sanjay Thapar (<i>Executive director, CEO and Shareholder</i>) 3. Mr. Kazi Arif Uz Zaman (<i>Director</i>) 4. Mr. Vishal Sharma (<i>Director w.e.f. 5 April 2021</i>) 5. Mr. Kevin Joseph (<i>Director</i>) (<i>w.e.f. 19 July 2021</i>) 6. Mr. Amit Kumar Garg (<i>Chief Financial Officer</i>) <i>(w.e.f. 12 July 2021 and till 4 March 2022)</i> 7. Mr. Mahendra Kumar Naredi (<i>Chief Financial Officer</i>) <i>(w.e.f. 4 August 2022).</i> 8. Mr. Thabraz Hushain. W (<i>Company secretary and compliance officer</i>) 9. Mr. Ramesh Jain (<i>Independent Director w.e.f. 20 July 2021</i>) 10. Mrs. Veni Thapar (<i>Independent director</i>) (<i>w.e.f. 12 July 2021</i>) 11. Mr. Mathias Frenzel (<i>Independent director</i>) (<i>w.e.f. 06 July 2021</i>)
Transaction with the parties in which directors are interested	1. Sanders Consulting Private Limited (<i>Shareholder</i>)
Relative of key management personnel	1. Mrs. Daisy Joseph (<i>Wife of Mr. K. A. Joseph</i>) 2. Ms. Nikita Joseph (<i>Daughter of Mr. K. A. Joseph</i>)

* During the year ended 31 March 2022, the Company had completed its Initial Public Offering (IPO) of 14,760,146 equity shares of face value of ₹10 each at a price of ₹542 per equity shares, consisting entire equity shares as an "offer for sale" by the Selling Shareholders. The Company had listed its equity shares on BSE and NSE on 15 November 2021. Out of which, Evergraph Holding Pte. Limited has sold 13,099,630 equity shares and reduced its shareholding to 34.83% from 77.86%. Accordingly, Evergraph Holdings Pte. Limited is no longer a holding Company.

(ii) The following table is the summary of significant transactions with related parties by the Group:

Particulars	Type of transaction	₹ in million)	
		For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Evergraph Holdings Pte. Limited	Interim dividend paid*	-	86.51
Mr. K.A. Joseph	Interim dividend paid*	-	23.04
Mrs. Daisy Joseph	Interim dividend paid*	-	0.29
Sanders Consulting Private Limited	Interim dividend paid*	-	1.26
Mr. Kevin K Joseph	Interim dividend paid*#	-	-
Ms. Nikita Joseph	Interim dividend paid*#	-	-
Mr. Sanjay Thapar	Interim dividend paid*#	-	-
Evergraph Holdings Pte. Limited	IPO expenses incurred on behalf of	-	291.33
Mr. K. A. Joseph	IPO expenses incurred on behalf of	-	39.47
Evergraph Holdings Pte. Limited	Expenses incurred on behalf of	47.91	-
K. A. Joseph	Reimbursement of expenses to the Company	-	36.69
Mr. Ramesh C Jain	Sitting fees	1.43	1.55
Mrs. Veni Thapar	Sitting fees	1.50	1.15
Mr. Mathias Frenzel	Sitting fees	0.72	1.78

* Gross of Tax Deducted at Source

The amount's are less than ₹0.01 million and hence disclosed as (-)

(iii) Compensation of Key Management Personnel ('KMP')*

Particulars	Type of transaction	₹ in million)	
		For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Mr. K.A. Joseph	Salaries, wages and bonus	26.56	26.53
Mr. Sanjay Thapar	Salaries, wages and bonus	34.66	26.53
Mr. Kevin K Joseph	Salaries, wages and bonus	1.20	0.84
Mr. Amit Kumar Garg	Salaries, wages and bonus	-	5.47
Mr Mahendra Kumar Naredi	Salaries, wages and bonus	5.50	-
Mr. Thabraz Hushain	Salaries, wages and bonus	1.45	1.34

*As the liability for gratuity and compensated leave absences is provided on an actuarial basis for the group as a whole, the amount pertaining to the directors are not included above.

Terms and conditions

All transactions with these related parties are at arm's length basis.

(iv) Balance receivable from and payable to related parties as at the balance sheet date:

Particulars	Type of transaction	₹ in million)	
		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Evergraph Holdings Pte. Limited	IPO expenses recoverable*	-	1.86
K. A. Joseph	IPO expenses recoverable*	-	9.59
Evergraph Holdings Pte. Limited	Expense reimbursable receivable	47.91	-

*The management of the Company, vide its board resolution dated 30 June 2021, passed a resolution to list the Company through "offer for sale of securities by certain shareholders". In accordance with this plan, the Company had filed its Draft Red Herring Prospectus (DRHP) on 28 July 2021. Subsequently, the Company got listed on NSE and BSE on 15 November 2021.

As per the arrangement with the Selling Shareholders, the expense related to "offer for sale" was agreed to be borne by the respective Shareholders in their selling shares ratio. Accordingly, the entire expenses incurred was recorded as a receivable (no charge to the statement of profit and loss).



37 Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') expenditure

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Amount required to be spent by the Group during the year	14.09	13.16
Amount spent during the year		
- construction / acquisition of any asset	3.59	4.33
- on purpose other than above	10.50	8.83
Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
Amount spent on account of previous year shortfall		
- construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
- on purpose other than above	-	4.33
Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
Transaction with the related party	Nil	Nil
Movements in provisions	NA	NA
Nature of CSR activity	Promoting education, Sports, Save drinking water, Healthcare, Sanitation, Rural development and Eradicating hunger	

38 Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
i) Capital Commitments		
Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	59.48	39.17
ii) Contingent liabilities		
Guarantee deposits with banks	2.72	1.35
Claim towards freehold land [refer Note (a) below]	20.40	20.40
iii) Other Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts		
Income tax [refer Note (b) below]	17.11	-

- (a) The Group had purchased a freehold land of 37 guntas consisting of Schedule A (19 guntas) and Schedule B (17 guntas) in the year 2001. On transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to fair value the freehold land as deemed cost at ₹278.10 million. The Group is in legal dispute with one of the female legal heir of the erstwhile owner of the freehold land for separate possession of 1/7 share of Schedule A of the freehold land. The above amount of ₹20.40 million has been arrived at basis 1/7 share of fair value of Schedule A of the freehold land, as the Group is contesting this claim in the court of law. Outflows and other consequential payments, if any, arising out of this claim would depend on the outcome of this dispute with the legal heir.
- (b) The Group has received a demand notice for the assessment year 2020-21 for additional tax of ₹17.11 million from the Income tax department for the disallowance of non compete fees paid to the commission agents as per termination agreement which is considered as capital expenditure. The Group has filed an appeal against this order and the appeal is pending with the commissioner appeals.

39 Employee Share based payment plan

a) **Description of share-based payment plan**
 The 'SJS Enterprises - Employee Stock Option Plan 2021' ('SJS ESOP -2021') plan was approved by the shareholders at the extraordinary general meeting held on 14 July 2021 and subsequently by Nomination and remuneration committee vide their meeting held on 19 July 2021. The Plan entitles the employees with a right but not an obligation to purchase or subscribe at a future date the shares underlying the option at a pre-determined price, subject to compliance with vesting conditions; all exercised options shall be settled as provided under the SJS ESOP-2021 plan. As per the plan, holders of vested options are entitled to purchase one equity share for every option at an exercise price as mentioned in the ESOP Offer letter.

The equity shares covered under these options vest at various dates over a period ranging from three to five years from the date of grant based on the length of service completed by the employee from the exercise period is six months from the respective date of vesting or within thirty days from the resignation of employee whichever is earlier.

b) **The reconciliation of the share options under the share option plan are as follows:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	Weighted average exercise price	As at 31 March 2022	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,199,500	263.86	-	263.86
Granted during the year*	159,000	297.97	1,389,000	263.86
Forfeited during the year**	(46,000)	270.47	(189,500)	263.86
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,312,500	267.76	1,199,500	263.86
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

(i) The options outstanding as at 31 March 2023 have an exercise price of ₹263.86, ₹289.18 and 324.14 each. (31 March 2022: 263.86).

(ii) The weighted average remaining contractual life is of 2.39 years (31 March 2022: 3.28 years).

(iii) *The options granted during the year include 51,500 options (31 March 2022 : Nil) granted to the employees of Exotech Plastics Private Limited (subsidiary).

(iv) **The options forfeited during the year include 12,000 options (31 March 2022 : Nil) forfeited towards the employees of Exotech Plastics Private Limited (subsidiary).

c) **The fair value per option is measured based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which is as below:**

Measurement of fair value	Number of options	Range of fair value per option
As on 31 March 2023	1,312,500	₹53.46 to ₹289.19
As on 31 March 2022	1,199,500	₹53.46 to ₹68.74

d) **The fair value per options mentioned above is calculated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:**

Assumptions	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Weighted average share price on the date of grant (₹)	285.08	263.86
Exercise Price (₹)	263.86, 289.18 and 324.14	263.86
Risk free interest rate	5.18% to 7.25%	5.18% to 5.96%
Dividend yield	0.78% to 1.52%	1.52%
Expected volatility	18.00% to 49.92%	18.00% to 21.06%
Expected life	2.50 years to 5.50 years	3.50 years to 5.50 years

Total employee compensation cost pertaining to SJS ESOP - 2021 during the year is ₹24.88 million (₹13.95 million as on 31 March 2022)



40 Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Prepaid gratuity	-	7.55
Total employee benefit assets	-	7.55
Non-current	-	7.55
Current	-	-

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provision for compensated absence	4.64	1.78
Provision for gratuity	7.02	-
Total employee benefit liabilities	11.66	1.78
Non-current	-	-
Current	11.66	1.78

The Group operates the following post-employment defined benefit plan

(a) Defined benefit plans (funded):

The Group operates post-employment defined benefit plan that provide gratuity, governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement / termination is the employees last drawn salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service or part thereof in excess of six months. The gratuity plan is a funded plan. The Group does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments. These defined benefit plans expose the Group to actuarial risks., such as longevity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and market (investment) risk.

A. Funding

Group's gratuity scheme for employees is administered through trusts. The funding requirements are based on the gratuity fund's actuarial measurement framework set out in the funding policies of the plan. The funding is based on a separate actuarial valuation for funding purposes for which the assumptions may differ from the assumptions set out in (E). Employees do not contribute to the plan.

B. Reconciliation of net defined benefit obligation

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined assets / liability and its components

Reconciliation of present value of the defined benefit asset / (liability)

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Obligation at the beginning of the year	119.81	103.31
Current service cost	12.77	10.79
Interest cost	8.32	7.16
Benefits paid	(4.06)	(2.51)
<i>Actuarial losses on obligations recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</i>		
Changes in financial assumption	(1.67)	0.37
Experience adjustment	(0.52)	0.69
Changes in demographic assumption	10.21	-
Obligation at the end of the year	144.86	119.81
Reconciliation of present value of the plan assets		
Plan assets at the beginning of the year at fair value	127.36	112.89
Interest income on plan assets	9.05	8.15
Contributions	5.15	8.71
Mortality charges and taxes	(0.11)	(0.09)
Benefits paid	(4.06)	(2.60)
Return on plan assets excluding interest income recognised in OCI	0.45	0.30
Plan assets at the end of the year at fair value	137.84	127.36
Net defined benefit (liability) / asset	(7.02)	7.55

C. (i) Expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Current service cost	12.77	10.79
Interest cost	8.32	7.16
Interest income	(9.05)	(8.15)
Mortality charges and taxes	0.11	0.09
Net gratuity cost	12.15	9.89

(ii) Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive Income

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Actuarial loss on defined benefit obligation	8.02	1.06
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	(0.45)	(0.30)
Total	7.57	0.76



40 Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits (continued)

D. Plan assets

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Insurance fund	137.84	127.36
	137.84	127.36

E. Defined benefit obligation

(i) Actuarial Assumption:

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Rate of return on plan assets	6.80% to 7.13%	6.40% to 7.03%
Discounting rate	7.41% to 7.50%	6.80% to 7.13%
Future salary growth	9.00% to 12.5%	9.00% to 12.00%
Attrition rate	15.86% to 16.07%	12.00% to 15.47%
Weighted average duration of Defined benefit obligation (in years)	7.32 years to 8.70 years	6.84 years to 10.63 years
Retirement age	58 years	58 years

Notes:

- (i) The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yield on Governmental Securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimate defined obligations.
- (ii) The expected return on plan assets is determined considering several applicable factors mainly the composition of the plan assets held, assessed risk of asset management, historical results of the return on plan assets and the Group's policy for plan asset management.
- (iii) The estimate of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Projected benefit obligation on Current assumption	144.87	119.81
Impact of change in discount rate by +1%	(10.23)	(8.56)
Impact of change in discount rate by -1%	11.59	9.75
Impact of change in salary rate by +1%	6.33	5.89
Impact of change in salary rate by -1%	(6.46)	(5.79)
Impact of change in employee turnover rate by +1%	(1.78)	(1.73)
Impact of change in employee turnover rate by -1%	1.93	1.92
Impact of change in mortality rate by +10%	(0.05)	(0.04)

F. Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

The Defined benefit obligation shall mature after the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Within in year 1	15.15	14.98
1 year to 2 years	12.12	9.86
2 years to 3 years	10.76	10.13
3 years to 4 years	8.61	9.10
4 years to 5 years	8.82	7.27
Over 5 years	89.40	77.89

(b) Defined contribution plan:

The Group makes contributions for qualifying employees to Provident Fund and other defined contribution plans. During the year, the Group recognised ₹18.24 million (31 March 2022 ₹16.59 million) towards defined contribution plan.



41 Segment information

The Group is engaged in the business of manufacturing of decorative aesthetic products primarily for automotive, consumer durables and consumer appliance industry such as automotive dials, overlays, badges and logos, spare parts, assemblies, accessories of plastic and other material. The Board of Directors being the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Group's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by industry classes. All operating segments operating results are reviewed regularly by CODM to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance. CODM believes that these are governed by same set of risks and returns hence, CODM reviews them as one component. Further, the economic environment in which the Group operates is significantly similar and not subject to materially different risk and rewards. The revenues, total expenses and net profit as per the Statement of profit and loss represents the revenue, total expenses and net profit of the sole reportable segment.

A Geographical information

The geographical information analyses the Group's revenue from external customers and non - current assets of its single reportable segment by the Group's country of domicile (i.e. India) and other countries. In presenting the geographical information, segment revenue has been based on the geographical location of the customer and segment assets which have been based on the geographical location of the assets.

Revenue from operations

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Revenue from external customers		
India	4,011.85	3,230.48
Rest of the world	318.64	468.08
Total	4,330.49	3,698.56

Non current assets

All non – current assets other than financial instruments of the Group are located in India.

B Major customer

Following is the breakup of customer individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenue from external customers during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Customer A	826.87	678.80
Customer B	627.70	450.26
Total	1,454.57	1,129.06

42 Business combinations

- a) The Company had entered into a Settlement and Termination agreement ('Agreement') dated 18 April 2018, and acquired the business of Delta Ram Enterprises, Sirisha Enterprises and SM Enterprises ('Selling parties') effective 1 May 2018 ('Acquisition date'). The Selling parties were earlier acting as sole selling agents of the Company and were providing end-to-end customer relationship and marketing services to the Company. The acquisition was made to gain the synergies of the business and the customers developed by the Selling parties and hence the management concluded this transaction to be a business combination as per Ind AS 103. Pursuant to this Agreement, the Company has acquired the business of the Selling parties for a total cash consideration of ₹100.00 million to be paid over a period of 2 years in 24 equal instalment effective 01 October 2018.

The Company had conducted the fair valuation of the business on the date of acquisition and accordingly had recognised the following assets and liabilities at the Acquisition date:

Particulars	(₹ in million)	
	Amount	
Intangible assets		
Customer relationships	37.56	
Non-compete	12.20	
Total fair value of net assets acquired (A)	49.76	
Fair value of purchase consideration (B)	89.27	
Goodwill arising on acquisition (C) = (B-A)	39.51	

The aforesaid goodwill is not deductible under Income Tax Act, 1961.

Impairment testing of Goodwill generated from business combination

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the CGU, which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition. The Group internally reviews the goodwill for impairment at the operating segment level, after allocation of the goodwill to CGU's.

A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable Company of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Acquired business of Delta Ram Enterprises, Sirisha Enterprises and SM Enterprises has been merged with the Group and the management considered these acquired business with the Company as single cash-generating unit.

The recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit (CGU) is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The Group is expected to benefit from the synergies of the business acquisition and the Company is considered as a single CGU. The fair value of a CGU is determined based on the market capitalization of the Company.

As of 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying amount, hence no impairment is triggered.



42 Business combinations and Business acquisition (continued)

b) The Company had entered into an agreement dated 11 March 2021 as amended on 01 April 2021, with Exotech Plastics Private Limited ("Exotech") and existing shareholders of Exotech to acquire the entire equity shares in Exotech. Exotech is engaged in the business of manufacturing and supply of automobile components and other components. The Company has paid ₹640.00 million as a consideration for acquisition and accordingly, Exotech has become a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The acquisition was made to enhance the Company's product portfolio, manufacturing capabilities, customer base and cross selling opportunities.

The Company has conducted the fair valuation of the business on the date of acquisition and accordingly have recognised the following assets and liabilities at the acquisition date. The acquisition date was 5 April 2021.

Particulars	Amount
Property, plant and equipment	161.81
Right-of-use assets	127.06
Intangible assets	0.02
Intangible assets recognised upon acquisition	
Customer relationship	39.00
Non-compete	13.00
Other non-current financial assets	9.89
Income tax assets (net)	0.42
Deferred tax assets (net)	6.54
Other Non-current assets	1.26
Current assets	
Inventories	112.50
Trade receivables	225.16
Cash and cash equivalents	111.23
Bank balance other than Cash and cash equivalents	13.60
Loans	0.55
Other current financial assets	0.36
Other assets	
Total Assets (A)	852.93
Non-current liabilities	
Borrowings	(13.61)
Lease liabilities	(151.32)
Deferred tax on Intangibles arising on acquisition	(14.47)
Current liabilities	
Borrowings	(35.77)
Lease liabilities	(27.76)
Trade payables	(148.61)
Other financial liabilities	(11.19)
Income tax liability	(8.11)
Other current liabilities	(46.01)
Current provisions	(5.88)
Total Liabilities (B)	(462.73)
Total fair value of net assets acquired (C) = (A-B)	390.20
Goodwill arising on acquisition	
Purchase consideration transferred (D)	640.00
Total fair value of net assets acquired (E)	(390.20)
Goodwill (F) = (D-E)	249.80

The aforesaid goodwill is not deductible under Income Tax Act, 1961. The goodwill on acquisition can be attributable to the expected synergies of operations, cross selling opportunities and future revenue.

Impairment testing of Goodwill generated from business combination

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the CGU, which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition. The Group internally reviews the goodwill for impairment at the operating segment level, after allocation of the goodwill to CGU's.

A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Exotech Plastics Private Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, is operating independently and generating cash flows depending on its own assets or group of assets. Hence, management considered it a separate cash-generating unit.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. The fair value of a CGU is determined based on the market capitalization of the Group.

Value-in-use is determined based on discounted future cash flows. The key assumptions used for the calculations are as follows :-

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Growth rate (%)	10%	7-9%
Operating margin (%)	16.00%-17.40%	13.70%-14.00%
Terminal growth (%)	5%	5%
Discount rate (%)	14.80%	13.20%

The above discount rate is based on the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of the Group. As at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying amount. Reasonable sensitivities in key assumptions is unlikely to cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount of the cash generating units.

c) During the year 31 March , 2023 , the Group has entered into a Power Supply and Offtake Agreement ("PSOA") and Share Subscription and Shareholders' Agreement ("SSSHA") with SuryaUrja Two Private Limited ("STPL"), and acquired 6,00,000 Equity Shares of STPL for a consideration of ₹6 million which has made the group owner of 48% of the equity interest in STPL. STPL is engaged in the business of power generation from renewable sources for captive consumption. The investment is made in order to qualify as a captive consumer in accordance with The Electricity Act, 2003.

The following table analyses, in aggregate, the carrying amount and share of profit and OCI of the associate:

Particulars	31 March 2023
Carrying amount of interest in associate	6.00
Share of:	-
- (Loss)/Profit from continuing operations	-
- OCI	6.00



43 Financial ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022	Variance (%)
Current ratio (in times)	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	3.43	3.27	4.76%
Debt – equity ratio (in times)	Debt, consisting of borrowing and lease liabilities	Total equity	0.07	0.08	-11.30%
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)*	Earnings available for debt service	Debt service	31.93	14.54	119.62%
Return on Equity (in %)	Net Profits for the year – Preference Dividend (if any)	Average total equity	15.65%	15.26%	0.39%
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	4.15	3.83	8.42%
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	4.91	4.31	13.98%
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Net credit purchases	Average Trade Payables	5.28	5.07	4.14%
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Working capital	1.94	2.23	-13.15%
Net profit ratio (in %)	Net profit for the year	Revenue from operations	15.53%	14.88%	0.65%
Return on capital employed (in %)	Profit before finance cost and taxes	Capital employed	19.93%	19.24%	0.69%
Return on investment (in %)	Realised and unrealised gain on investment	Average invested funds	5.22%	1.16%	4.06%

Note

Earnings available for debt service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Finance cost + other non cash adjustments

Debt service = Interest and Lease Payments + Principal repayments

Working capital = Total current assets minus total current liabilities

Capital Employed = Tangible net worth + Lease liability + Deferred tax liability

* Variation is mainly due to decrease in lease liability on account of modification of lease contract

44 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 Group to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries).

The Group has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Group shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Group ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

45 Other statutory information

- i) The Group does not have any Benami property or any proceeding is pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.
- ii) The Group does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory
- iii) The Group has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.
- iv) The Group is not classified as wilful defaulter.
- v) The Group doesn't have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 such as search or survey.
- vi) The Group did not have any transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- vii) The Group does not have any investment property during the financial year.
- viii) The Group has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), during the financial year which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

46 Events after reporting

Subsequent to the year end, the Group has entered into a share purchase agreement to acquire 90.1% stake in Walter Pack Automotive Products India ("WPAPI") for a consideration of 2,393 million. The acquired Company is in the business of design and development of high value-added functional decorative parts in the Indian market. The Group will account for this business combination with Ind AS 103 in its standalone financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2024.

There have been no material events since the end of the reporting period which would require disclosure or adjustment to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 other than stated above.



47 Additional information pursuant to para 2 of general instructions for the preparation of consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(₹ in million)

Name of the entity	Net assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or (loss)		Share in Comprehensive (expense) / income		Share in total comprehensive (expense) / income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated comprehensive (expense) / income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Parent Company S.J.S. Enterprises Limited (formerly known as S.J.S. Enterprises Private Limited)	97.31%	4,181.35	87.41%	587.86	119.20%	(6.83)	87.14%	581.03
Subsidiary Exotech Plastics Private	11.24%	482.95	13.78%	92.69	-19.20%	1.10	14.07%	93.79
Consolidation adjustments	-8.55%	(367.91)	-1.19%	(8.02)	-	-	-1.20%	(8.02)
Total	100.00%	4,296.39	100.00%	672.53	100.00%	(5.73)	100.00%	666.80

As per our report of even date attached

for B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 101248W/W-100022

for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
S.J.S. Enterprises Limited
(formerly known as S.J.S. Enterprises Private Limited)



Umang Banka

Partner

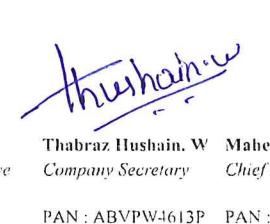
Membership number: 223018
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 15 May 2023



K A Joseph

Managing Director

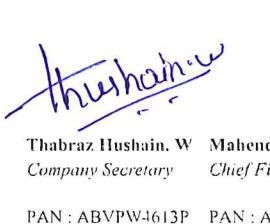
DIN : 00784084
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 15 May 2023



Sanjay Thapar

CEO and Executive Director

DIN : 01029851
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 15 May 2023



Thabraz Hushain, W

Company Secretary

PAN : ABVPW4613P
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 15 May 2023



Mahendra Kumar Naredi

Chief Financial Officer

PAN : AEWPN9414M
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 15 May 2023