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Projects

BAJEL PROJECTS LIMITED

CIN: U31900MH2022PLC375133

Registered Office: 801, Rustomjee Aspiree, Anik Wadala Link Road, Sion East, Mumbai, 400022
Corporate Office: 801, Rustomjee Aspiree, Anik Wadala Link Road, Sion East, Mumbai, 400022
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Contact Person: Mr. Ajay Nagle, Executive Director, Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BAJEL PROJECTS LIMITED

STATUTORY ADVERTISEMENT ("ADVERTISEMENT") ISSUED IN COMPLIANCE WITH MASTER CIRCULAR DATED JUNE 20, 2023 BEARING NO. SEBI/HO/CFD/POD-2/P/CIR/2023/93 ON (I) SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT BY LISTED ENTITIES; AND (II) RELAXATION UNDER SUB-RULE (7) OF RULE 19 OF THE SECURITIES CONTRACTS (REGULATION) RULES, 1957 ("SCRR") AND THE GRANT OF PERMISSION BY SEBI FOR THE RELAXATION OF THE STIPULATIONS UNDER RULE 19(2)(B) OF THE SCRR.

1. About the scheme of arrangement/merger

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") has approved the scheme of arrangement filed under the provisions of section 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder between Bajaj Electricals Limited ("BEL"), Bajaj Projects Limited ("BPL") or the "Company") and the respective shareholders by its order dated June 8, 2023 for the transfer of the Demerged Undertaking (as defined under the Scheme) from BEL to BPL from the appointed date of the Scheme i.e. April 1, 2022 ("Scheme"). The effective date of the Scheme is September 1, 2023 ("Effective Date").

2. Details of change in name or object clause

There has been no change in the name or object clause in the memorandum of association of the Company pursuant to the Scheme.

3. Capital Structure

Equity share capital of Company prior to Effective Date:

Particulars	Amount (in ₹)
Authorised share capital	
20,00,00,000 equity shares of face value of Rs. 2 each	40,00,00,000
TOTAL	40,00,00,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital	
25,00,000 equity shares of face value of Rs. 2 each*	50,00,000
TOTAL	50,00,000
Securities Premium	Nil

*Entire Pre-Scheme issued, subscribed, and paid-up capital was directly and through its nominees (100% legally and beneficially) held by BEL. Prior to the Effective Date, BEL was the promoter of the Company.

Equity Share Capital of Company post the Effective Date:

Particulars	Amount (in ₹)
Authorised share capital	
20,00,00,000 equity shares of face value of Rs. 2 each	40,00,00,000
TOTAL	40,00,00,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital	
11,51,01,953 equity shares of face value of Rs. 2 each	23,02,03,906
TOTAL	23,02,03,906
Securities premium	Nil

4. Shareholding Pattern of the Company

A. Pre-Scheme shareholding pattern of the Company:

Category	Category of Shareholder	No. of Shareholders	No. of fully paid-up Equity Shares held	No. of Partly paid-up Equity shares held	No. of shares underlying Depository Receipts	Total nos. shares held	Share-holding as a % of total no. of shares (calculated as per SCRR, 1957)	Number of Voting Rights held in each class of securities				No. of Shares Underlying Outstanding convertible securities (including Warrants)	Share-holding as a % assuming full conversion of convertible securities (as a percentage of diluted share capital)	No. of Locked in shares	No. of Shares pledged or otherwise encumbered		No. of equity shares held in dematerialised form
								Class eg: X	Class eg: y	Total	Total as a % of (A + B + C)				As a % of total Shares held(b)	As a % of total Shares held(b)	
(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII) = (IV) + (V) + (VI)	(VIII)	(IX)				(X)	(XI)	(XII)	(XIII)		(XIV)
(A)	Promoter & Promoter Group	7	2500000	0	0	2500000	100.00	2500000	0	2500000	100.00	0	100.00	0	0.0000	0	2500000
(B)	Public	0	0	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	NA	0
(C)	Non Promoter-Non Public	0	0	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	NA	0
(C1)	Shares Underlying DRs	0	0	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	NA	0
(C2)	Shares Held By Employee Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	NA	0
Total		7	2500000	0	0	2500000	100.00	2500000	0	2500000	100.00	0	100.00	0	0.0000	0	2500000

B. Post-Scheme shareholding pattern of the Company as on the Effective Date:

Category	Category of Shareholder	No. of Shareholders	No. of fully paid-up Equity Shares held	No. of Partly paid-up Equity shares held	No. of shares underlying Depository Receipts	Total nos. shares held	Share-holding as a % of total no. of shares (calculated as per SCRR, 1957)	Number of Voting Rights held in each class of securities				No. of Shares Underlying Outstanding convertible securities (including Warrants)	Share-holding as a % assuming full conversion of convertible securities (as a percentage of diluted share capital)	No. of Locked in shares	No. of Shares pledged or otherwise encumbered		No. of equity shares held in dematerialised form
								Class eg: X	Class eg: y	Total	Total as a % of (A + B + C)				As a % of total Shares held(b)	As a % of total Shares held(b)	
(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII) = (IV) + (V) + (VI)	(VIII)	(IX)				(X)	(XI)	(XII)	(XIII)		(XIV)
(A)	Promoter & Promoter Group	49	72342279	0	0	72342279	62.8506	72342279	0	72342279	62.8506	0	62.8506	0	0.0000	0	72342279
(B)	Public	63588	42759674	0	0	42759674	37.1494	42759674	0	42759674	37.1494	0	37.1494	0	0.0000	NA	42759674
(C)	Non Promoter-Non Public	0	0	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	NA	0
(C1)	Shares Underlying DRs	0	0	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	NA	0
(C2)	Shares Held By Employee Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	NA	0
Total		63637	115101953	0	0	115101953	100.0000	115101953	0	115101953	100.0000	0	100.0000	0	0.0000	0	115101953

5. Pre and Post Scheme Shareholding of the Promoters, Promoter Group and Group Companies:

A. Details of equity shares held by the members of the promoter and promoter group prior to the Effective Date:

Sr. No.	Name of Shareholder	No. of equity shares (%)	Percentage of equity share capital
1.	BEL (including shares held by 6 (six) nominee shareholders)*	25,00,000	100%
Total		25,00,000	100%

*Entire Pre-Scheme issued, subscribed, and paid-up capital was directly and through its nominees (100% legally and beneficially) held by BEL. Prior to the Effective Date, BEL was the promoter of the Company.

B. Details of equity shares held by members of the promoter, promoter group and group companies post the Effective Date:

Sr. No.	Name of the Shareholder	No. of Equity Shares	% of paid up capital
Promoters			
1.	Shekhar Bajaj	18,14,639	1.58
2.	Madhur Bajaj	2,00,000	0.17
3.	Niraj Bajaj	11,30,882	0.98
4.	Rajivnayan Bajaj	0	0.00
5.	Sanjivnayan Bajaj	4,28,749	0.37
Sub-Total (A)		35,74,270	3.1
Promoter Group			
1.	Kiran Bajaj	75,45,224	6.56
2.	Geetika Bajaj	21,60,084	1.88
3.	Vanraj Bajaj	18,43,556	1.60
4.	Pooja Bajaj	15,41,875	1.34
5.	Sunaina Kejriwal	12,40,730	1.08
6.	Minal Bajaj	6,94,674	0.60
7.	Niravnayan Bajaj	2,82,507	0.25
8.	Kumud Bajaj	2,00,000	0.17
9.	Neelima Bajaj Swamy	2,00,000	0.17
10.	Suman Jain	1,10,700	0.10
11.	Kriti Bajaj	1,01,297	0.09
12.	Shafali Bajaj	33,767	0.03
13.	Deepa Bajaj	11,126	0.00
14.	Nimisha Jaipuria	0.00	0.00
15.	Rishabhayan Bajaj	0.00	0.00
16.	Siddhant Bajaj	0.00	0.00
17.	Sanjali Bajaj	0.00	0.00
18.	Aryaman Kejriwal	0.00	0.00
19.	Nirvaan Kejriwal	0.00	0.00
20.	Aarav Swamy	0.00	0.00
21.	Vihan Jaipuria	0.00	0.00
22.	Sheetal Bajaj	0.00	0.00
23.	Rajivnayan Bajaj HUF	0.00	0.00
24.	Sanjivnayan Bajaj HUF	0.00	0.00
25.	Vanraj Bajaj Trust (Kiran Bajaj as a Trustee)	10,00,000	0.87
26.	Neelima Bajaj Swamy Family Trust (Neelima Bajaj Swamy as a Trustee)	8,12,973	0.71
27.	Nimisha Jaipuria Family Trust (Nimisha Jaipuria as a Trustee)	6,28,043	0.55
28.	Niravnayan Trust (Niraj Bajaj as a Trustee)	5,24,721	0.46
29.	Kriti Bajaj Family Trust (Minal Niraj Bajaj as a Trustee)	5,00,000	0.43
30.	Niravnayan Bajaj Family Trust (Niraj Bajaj as a Trustee)	5,00,000	0.43
31.	Rishabh Family Trust (Rajivnayan Bajaj as a Trustee)	4,71,052	0.41
32.	Sanjali Family Trust (Sanjivnayan Bajaj as a Trustee)	2,62,717	0.23
33.	Siddhant Family Trust (Sanjivnayan Bajaj as a Trustee)	2,62,717	0.23
34.	Nimisha Bajaj Family Trust (Madhur Bajaj as a Trustee)	2,06,575	0.18
35.	Madhur Neelima Family Trust (Kumud Bajaj as a Trustee)	1,25,800	0.11
36.	Kumud Neelima Family Trust (Kumud Bajaj as a Trustee)	1,25,800	0.11
37.	Kumud Nimisha Family Trust (Madhur Bajaj as a Trustee)	1,25,800	0.11
38.	Madhur Nimisha Family Trust (Kumud Bajaj as a Trustee)	1,25,799	0.11

Sr. No.	Name of the Shareholder	No. of Equity Shares	% of paid up capital
39.	Neelima Bajaj Family Trust (Kumud Bajaj as a Trustee)	21,644	0.02
40.	Deepa Trust	0.00	0.00
41.	Sanjali Trust	0.00	0.00
42.	Siddhant Trust	0.00	0.00
43.	Rishabh Trust	0.00	0.00
44.	Aryaman Trust	0.00	0.00
45.	Nirvaan Trust	0.00	0.00
46.	Rajiv Trust	0.00	0.00
47.	Saniv Trust	0.00	0.00
48.	Anant Bajaj Trust	0.00	0.00
49.	Nirav Trust	0.00	0.00
50.	Nimisha Trust	0.00	0.00
51.	Aryaman Family Trust	0.00	0.00
52.	Nirvaan Family Trust	0.00	0.00
53.	Geetika Shekhar Bajaj Family Trust	0.00	0.00
54.	Estate of Raghukulam Bajaj	0.00	0.00
55.	Bajaj Investment Trust	0.00	0.00
56.	Jamnalal Sons Private Limited	2,25,48,276	19.59
57.	Bajaj Holdings And Investment Limited	1,91,36,840	16.63
58.	Baroda Industries Private Limited	14,12,738	1.23
59.	Hind Musafir Agency Limited	12,88,000	1.12
60.	Bajaj International Private Limited	9,17,881	0.80
61.	Hercules Hoists Limited	6,24,596	0.54
62.	Shekhar Holdings Private Limited	5,40,253	0.47
63.	Rahul Securities Private Limited	4,67,093	0.41
64.	Bachhraj Factories Private Limited	1,05,466	0.09
65.	Bachhraj & Company Private Limited	66,585	0.06
66.	Bajaj Sevashram Private Limited	5,550	0.00
67.	Kamalnayan Investments And Trading Private Limited	1,110	0.00
68.	Madhur Securities Private Limited	1,110	0.00
69.	Niraj Holdings Private Limited	1,110	0.00
70.	Rupa Equities Private Limited	1,110	0.00
71.	Sanraj Nayan Investments Private Limited	1,110	0.00
72.	Bajaj Trading Company	0.00	0.00
73.	RDR Ventures LLP	0.00	0.00
74.	Aryan Nayan Realty LLP	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total (B)		6,87,68,009	59.75
Total (A+B)		7,23,42,279	62.85

*Master Vanraj Bajaj, a member of our Promoter Group, holds 18,43,556 equity shares that are subject to transfer restrictions and categorized/shown as under "number of shares pledged or otherwise encumbered", in compliance with the directives issued by the Hon'ble High Court, Bombay. These restrictions will continue until Master Vanraj Bajaj attains majority.

6. Major Shareholders of the Company

The details of the ten largest shareholders of our Company as on the date of this Advertisement is set out below:

Sr. No.	Name of Shareholder	No. of equity shares held	Percentage of the paid-up equity share capital (in %)
1.	Jamnalal Sons Private Limited	22548276	19.59
2.	Bajaj Holdings And Investment Ltd	19136840	16.63
3.	Kiran Bajaj	7545224	6.56
4.	Government Pension Fund Global	6186493	5.37
5.	Hdfc Small Cap Fund	5545822	4.82
6.	Nippon Life India Trustee Ltd-A/C Nippon India Small Cap Fund	3062071	2.66
7.	Geetika Bajaj	2160084	1.88
8.	Vanraj Bajaj	1843556	1.60
9.	Shekhar Bajaj	1814639	1.58
10.	ICICI Prudential Flexicap Fund	1581322	1.37

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7. Details of Promoters of the Company and their profile

The promoters of the Company are Mr. Shekhar Bajaj, Mr. Madhur Bajaj, Mr. Niraj Bajaj, Mr. Rajivnayan Bajaj and Mr. Sanjivnayan Bajaj.

Mr. Shekhar Bajaj: Mr. Shekhar Bajaj, aged 75 years, is one of the promoters. He presently resides at Flat Number 50, Sanjivnayan Park, 4 Hill Park, A Grahm Bell Marg, Malabar Hill, Mumbai 400 006, Maharashtra. He holds a master's degree in business administration from the New York University. He has been associated with Bajaj Electricals Limited since 1980 and was appointed as one of the first directors of our Company on January 19, 2022. He is on the board of various Bajaj group companies and has significant experience in Consumer Products Business, EPC Business and automobile sector. He has previously been the president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India and Council for Fair Business Practices. He was conferred the 'entrepreneur of the year' award at the 9th Asia Pacific Entrepreneurship Awards, held in 2016.

Mr. Madhur Bajaj: Mr. Madhur Bajaj, aged 70 years, is one of the promoters. He presently resides at 134, B-Wing, NCPA Apartments, Sir Dorabji Tata Marg, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400021. He holds a master's degree in business administration from the International Institute of Management Development (IIM), Lausanne, Switzerland. He is on the board of various Bajaj group companies. He has significant experience in the auto, consumer services and financial services sectors. He is the recipient of the Vikas Ratna Award from the International Friendship Society of India, for enriching human life and outstanding achievements.

Mr. Niraj Bajaj: Mr. Niraj Bajaj, aged 68 years, is one of the promoters. He presently resides at 397, Mount Unique, 62 A. G. Deshmukh Marg, Cumballa Hill, Mumbai 400026. He is on the board of various Bajaj group companies. He has significant experience in the auto, iron & steel and financial services sectors. He is a recipient of the following awards: (i) Arjuna Award, India's highest Sports honour, (ii) Shiv Chhatrapati Award, Maharashtra's highest Sports honour, (iii) Maharashtra Geayur Puraskar.

Mr. Rajivnayan Bajaj: Mr. Rajivnayan Bajaj, aged 56 years, is one of the promoters. He presently resides at 34/35, Yous Koregaon Park, Lane No.2, Pune 411001. He holds a bachelor's degree in engineering from the University of Poona and a master's degree in science from the University of Warwick. He is on the board of various Bajaj group companies. He has significant experience in the auto and financial services sectors.

Mr. Sanjivnayan Bajaj: Mr. Sanjivnayan Bajaj, aged 53 years, is one of the promoters. He presently resides at Plot No.59, Lane No.3, Koregaon Park, Pune 411001. He holds first class with distinction from the University of Pune, M Sc (Manufacturing Systems Engg) with distinction from the University of Warwick, U.K and MBA from Harvard Business School, U.S.A. He is on the board of various Bajaj group companies. He has significant experience in Consumer Products Business, EPC Business and automobile sector. He has previously been the president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India and Council for Fair Business Practices. He was conferred the 'entrepreneur of the year' award at the 9th Asia Pacific Entrepreneurship Awards, held in 2016.

8. Board of Directors

The details of board of directors of the Company are set out below:

Sr. No.	Name	DIN	Experience	Designation
1.	Mr. Shekhar Bajaj	00090368	Mr. Shekhar Bajaj holds a master's degree in business administration from New York University. He is on the board of various Bajaj group companies and has significant experience in Consumer Products Business, EPC Business and automobile sector. He has previously been the president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India and Council for Fair Business Practices. He was conferred the 'entrepreneur of the year' award at the 9th Asia Pacific Entrepreneurship Awards, held in 2016.	Non-Executive Director & Chairman
2.	Mr. Rajesh Ganesh	07008856	Mr. Rajesh Ganesh is a mechanical engineer and has an MBA from The University of Chicago Booth School of Business. He has about 30 years of cross business, international experience with large multinational companies like Shell, Castrol, and Oiltanking GmbH. He has lived and worked in India, UK, Europe, Singapore, and Indonesia. Until recently Rajesh was the Managing Director of Indian Oiltanking Limited (A JV between Indian Oil Corporation Limited and Oiltanking GmbH). During his tenure as the MD, the enterprise value of Indian Oiltanking Limited more than doubled. He recently led the successful divestment of Oiltanking GmbH shareholding in Indian Oiltanking Limited to Adani Ports and SEZ Limited.	Managing Director (Additional)
3.	Mr. Ajay Nagle	00773616	Mr. Ajay Nagle is a Member of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and holds a degree in Commerce and Law (General) from Mumbai University. Throughout his career spanning over 30 years, he has consistently held positions of growth in stature and responsibility in organizations such as Fulford India Limited, Bharat Forge Limited, Essel Propack Limited, and Tata Autocomp Systems Limited. These experiences have provided him with a diverse range of insights and knowledge in the manufacturing industry. Before joining Bajaj Electricals Limited, Mr. Nagle served as the "Head - Legal" of the Petrochemicals Division at Reliance Industries Limited for approximately 6 years. He has served as the "Company Secretary" of Bajaj Electricals Limited from January, 2020 till June, 2023. With his extensive experience, Ajay Nagle brings valuable insights in matters of Corporate Governance and Company Secretarial functions.	Executive Director, Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer
4.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Singh	00004812	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Singh is a postgraduate in mechanical engineering from BHU. He was the Chairman & Managing Director of Power Grid Corporation of India Limited. In his career of over four decades, he has served TISCO, NTPC and POWERGRID. He has been conferred with many awards, notably SCOPE Award for Excellence & outstanding contribution to the Public Sector, Management, Degree of Doctor of Science (Honoris Causa) by BHU, Power Delivery Project Champion Award by Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) USA and Green Award by World Bank.	Independent Director
5.	Ms. Radhika Duthal	00016712	Ms. Radhika Duthal is a graduate from the University of Bombay Faculty of Life Sciences, a law graduate from the University of Bombay and a Postgraduate from the University of Cambridge and Harvard University. She is a Partner with Shardul Amarchand Mangaldas & Co. and has extensive experience in transactional, regulatory and legal risk management advisory. She is a director on the boards of listed companies and is a member on the boards of industry forums. She has been appointed as the chairperson of the Corporate Law and Governance Sub-Committee of the IIMC Chamber of Commerce & Industry. She has been enlisted in Legal Powerlist 2020 amongst top individual lawyers by Forbes India. She is also a Faculty and Guest Speaker at various educational, institutional and business forums to speak on a wide range of subjects including on legal, commercial and self-development related topics.	Independent Director
6.	Mr. Maneek Davar	01990326	Mr. Maneek Davar has graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He serves as the Chairman and Managing Director of Spenta Multimedia Private Limited, India's largest custom magazine publisher. He is also on the board of several other companies, including Mumbai Boat Show Private Limited, Spenta Digital Media Private Limited, Liquid Publishing Private Limited, The Smart Manager Private Limited, and MW Com Private Limited. Additionally, he is an independent director in Kemp & Co., one of the oldest companies listed on the BSE Limited. He is associated with several public organizations, highlighting his commitment to community service. He serves as the Chairman of the Kala Ghoda Association, Managing Trustee of Make-A-Wish Foundation India, and Chairman of The Society for the Protection of Children in Western India. He is also a board member of Apne Aap Women's Collective, a patron of The Research Society (Jai Vakeel School), and a committee member of SHED.	Independent Director

9. Key Managerial Personnel

The details of the key managerial personnel of the Company are set out below:

Sr. No.	Name	Experience	Designation
1.	Mr. Rajesh Ganesh	Mr. Rajesh Ganesh is a mechanical engineer and has an MBA from The University of Chicago Booth School of Business. He has about 30 years of cross business, international experience with large multinational companies like Shell, Castrol, and Oiltanking GmbH. He has lived and worked in India, UK, E. Europe, Singapore, and Indonesia. Until recently Rajesh was the Managing Director of Indian Oiltanking Limited (A JV between Indian Oil Corporation Limited and Oiltanking GmbH). During his tenure as the MD, the enterprise value of Indian Oiltanking Limited more than doubled. He recently led the successful divestment of Oiltanking GmbH shareholding in Indian Oiltanking Limited to Adani Ports and SEZ Limited.	Managing Director (Additional)
2.	Mr. Ajay Nagle	Mr. Ajay Nagle is a Member of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and holds a degree in Commerce and Law (General) from Mumbai University. Throughout his career spanning over 30 years, he has consistently held positions of growth in stature and responsibility in organizations such as Fulford India Limited, Bharat Forge Limited, Essel Propack Limited, and Tata Autocomp Systems Limited. These experiences have provided him with a diverse range of insights and knowledge in the manufacturing industry. Before joining Bajaj Electricals Limited, Mr. Nagle served as the "Head - Legal" of the Petrochemicals Division at Reliance Industries Limited for approximately 6 years. He has served as the "Company Secretary" of Bajaj Electricals Limited from January, 2020 till June, 2023. With his extensive experience, Ajay Nagle brings valuable insights in matters of Corporate Governance and Company Secretarial functions.	Executive Director, Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer
3.	Mr. Sanjay Bhagat	Mr. Sanjay Bhagat holds a Bachelor of Technology degree in Mechanical Engineering from Regional Engineering College, Kuruksheetra, where he graduated in the year 1989 as a gold medalist. He further pursued his education and completed in the year 1991, a Master of Technology degree in Industrial & Management Engineering from the prestigious Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur. Since April 1997, Mr. Bhagat has been associated with Bajaj Electricals Limited. He has worked in executing EPC projects related to illumination, Power Transmission and Power Distribution.	Chief Executive Officer
4.	Mr. Binda Misra	Mr. Binda Misra is a qualified Chartered Accountant registered with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. He has been associated with Bajaj Electricals Limited since the year 1996, during which he handled various prior roles viz. internal auditor, MIS Head, Head Commercial EPC, Head Corporate Account & ERP and Head of Taxation & Accounts.	Chief Financial Officer

10. Business Overview and Strategy

BPL was incorporated on January 19, 2022, as a wholly owned subsidiary of BEL under the Companies Act, 2013. Pursuant to the Scheme and the transfer of the Demerged Undertaking of BEL to the Company, the Company is primarily engaged in providing solutions that include engineering, procurement and construction ("EPC") and project management for all aspects of project execution from conceptualizing to commissioning. The Company's business comprises of providing end-to-end EPC solutions or any combination of individual services, depending on customer's needs and market opportunity. Our Company's business can be broadly segregated into (i) the power transmission EPC sub-segment, which is primarily engaged in construction of extra-high voltage transmission lines using inter alia lattice towers, monopoles, cables, air insulated substation and gas insulated switchgear on turnkey basis; and (ii) the power distribution EPC sub-segment, which is primarily engaged in providing turnkey solutions for power distribution, feeder separation, rural electrification and underground cabling.

Pursuant to the Scheme, we have by way of transfer of the Demerged Undertaking, acquired a proven track record for national and international business with clients and multi-national corporations including state owned power transmission and distribution companies experience, expertise in the power infrastructure business in execution of EPC projects of over 15 years; and operation through 4 business verticals, viz., power transmission, power distribution, monopoles and international EPC. We have our own manufacturing facility with state-of-the-art machinery at Ranjanagar near Pune.

Our Company's vision is to emerge as a "Global Turnkey Solutions Provider" in energy sector with high focus on renewable energy and sustainability. Our Company's focus for next 3 years will be to grow the topline along with maintaining a healthy balance sheet and achieving above-average industry margins. The Company has strong pre-qualifications for applying to bids, ensuring customer viability, receivables probability and ESG parameters.

11. Reasons for the Scheme of Arrangement

- The rationale as provided in the Scheme, is reproduced below:
 - BEL ("Demerged Company") has 2 (two) distinct business segments viz. (i) Consumer Product segment ("CP") (which includes appliances, fan and consumer lighting products); and (ii) EPC segment. The EPC segment primarily focuses on Illumination Business" and Power Transmission and Power Distribution Business".
 - Illumination Business which is a part of EPC segment is more synergistic to CP segment and its risk and rewards are also aligned to that of CP segment.
 - The nature of risk, competition, challenges, opportunities and business methods for the Power Transmission and Power Distribution Business is separate and distinct from the Remaining Business (as defined under the Scheme) carried out by the Demerged Company. Further, the way the Power Transmission and Power Distribution Business is required to be handled and managed is not similar to that of the Remaining Business.
 - Each of the varied businesses carried out by the Demerged Company have significant potential for growth and profitability and can attract different set of investors, strategic partners, lenders, etc. Therefore, as these businesses approach their next phase of growth, it would be strategically apt to segregate the Power Transmission and Power Distribution Business from the Remaining Business.
 - The segregation shall enable them to move forward independently, with greater focus and specialization, building on their respective capabilities and their strong brand presence. It will also help to channelize resources required for all the businesses to focus on the growing businesses and attracting right talent and providing enhanced growth opportunities to existing talent in line with a sharper strategic focus on each business segment under separate entities.

- The Scheme will also enable the Demerged Company and the Company to focus and enhance its respective businesses by streamlining operations and its management structure ensuring better and more efficient management control.
- Bifurcation of these businesses will enable unlocking value of each vertical thereby paving way for focused growth with a view to create significant stakeholder value and at the same time allow investors to allocate their portfolio into separate entities, focused on the distinct needs of each business. Further, it will enable independent and distinct capital allocation approach and balance sheet management based on the distinct needs of each business.
- Thus, the demerger would help in achieving the desired operating structure and shall inter-alia have following benefits:
 - Create sector focused companies;
 - Streamline the management structure;
 - Unlock value for shareholders;
 - Ring-fence businesses from each other; and
 - Better risk management.

"Illumination Business" means the illumination division of the EPC segment of BEL as set out in the Scheme comprising of providing complete lighting solutions for streetlights, for all class of streets, area/landscape lighting, landscape lighting coupled with sustainable solar solutions, smart poles which are integrated with multiple applications, populated on a single dashboard for easy access and maintenance for the city supervisors. This division also undertakes special lighting projects such as at power plants, stadiums, smart cities, and city beautification in the form of architectural lighting.

"Power Transmission and Power Distribution Business" means all business and related ventures of the EPC segment, comprising of providing solutions that include design, engineering, procurement, construction, and project management and managing all aspects of project execution from conceptualizing to commissioning and providing end-to-end EPC solutions or any combination of individual services, depending on customer's needs and market opportunity and excludes the Illumination Business.

B. Consideration

Upon the Scheme coming into effect and in consideration for the transfer and vesting of the Demerged Undertaking (as defined under the Scheme) from BEL to the Company in terms of the Scheme, the Company has issued and allotted 11,51,01,953 equity shares to the shareholders of BEL as on the Record Date (as defined under the Scheme) in the following manner:

"1 equity share of the face value of INR 2 each fully paid-up of the Resulting Company (as defined under the Scheme) has been issued and allotted for every 1 equity share of face value INR 2 each fully paid up held by equity shareholders of the Demerged Company"

C. Cancellation of share capital

Pursuant to the provisions of Sections 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013, the shareholding of BEL in the Company has been cancelled without any further act, instrument or deed, immediately following the issuance of the equity shares in accordance with and as an integral part of the Scheme.

D. Approvals for the Scheme

The NCLT by its order dated June 8, 2023 has sanctioned the Scheme. In accordance with the said Scheme, the equity shares of the Company were issued to the eligible holders. Subject to applicable regulations, the equity shares of the Company shall be listed and admitted to trading on the BSE Limited ("BSE") and National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE"). Such listing and admission for trading is not automatic and will be subject to such other terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the BSE and NSE at the time of application by Company seeking listing.

12. Audited Financial Statements

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023 AND INTERIM AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2023 FOR BAEL PROJECTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS		
Non-Current Assets		
Financial Assets		
Other financial assets	2	0.20
Total Non-Current Assets		0.20
Current Assets		
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3	40.03
Other financial assets	2	3.50
Other current assets	4	4.52
Total Current Assets		48.05
Total Assets		48.25
EQUITY & LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	5	50.00
Other Equity	6	(30.11)
Total Equity		19.89
LIABILITIES		
Non-Current Liabilities		
Total Non-Current Liabilities		-
Current Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
i) Trade payables		-
Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises & small enterprises	7	26.23
ii) Other current liabilities	8	2.13
Total Current Liabilities		28.36
Total Liabilities		28.36
Total Equity & Liabilities		48.25
Summary of significant accounting policies	1B	
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements		

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 19, 2022 TO MARCH 31, 2023

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	"From January 19, 2022 till March 31, 2023"
Income:		
Revenue from operations		-
Other income		-
Total Income		-
Expenses:		
Other expenses	9	30.11
Total Expenses		30.11
Loss before tax		(30.11)
Income tax expense:		
Current tax		-
Deferred tax		-
Total tax expenses	9A	-
Loss for the period		(30.11)
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-
Total Comprehensive loss net of tax		(30.11)
Earnings per equity share (face value per share Rs. 2)		
Basic and diluted	10	(1.20)
Summary of significant accounting policies	1B	
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements		

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Rs in Lakhs)

A. Equity share capital (Note 5)	Particulars	Retained Earnings	TOTAL
Equity shares of INR 2 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		-	-
Issue of equity share capital during the period		50.00	50.00
At the end of the period			50.00
B. Other equity (Note 6)			
Balance as on 19 January 2022		-	-
Loss for the period	(30.11)	-	(30.11)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	(30.11)	-	(30.11)
Balance as at the end of the period	(30.11)	-	(30.11)
Summary of significant accounting policies (Note 1B)			
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements			

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period January 19, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Cash flow from operating activities	
Loss before income tax	(30.11)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows:	-
	(30.11)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:	
(Increase)/decrease in financial and other assets (current & non-current)	(8.22)
(Increase)/decrease in trade payables	28.36
Cash generated used in operations	(9.97)
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	-
Net cash used in operating activities	(9.97)
Net cash from investing activities	-
Cash flows from financing activities	
Proceeds from issues of shares	50.00
Net cash inflow from financing activities	50.00
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	40.03
Cash and cash equivalents as at January 19, 2022	-
Cash and cash equivalents as on March 31, 2023	40.03
Summary of significant accounting policies (Note 1B)	
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements	

(Continue on next page...)

(Continue from page No.2)

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2023**1A GENERAL INFORMATION**

Bajaj Projects Limited ('the Company') is an existing unlisted public limited company incorporated on January 19, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, having its registered office at 801, Rustumjee Aspire, Anik Wadala Link Road, Sion East, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400 022. The Company engages in business of Engineering and projects (EPC) which includes power transmission and power distribution projects. The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR) lakhs.

The Financial Statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on June 6, 2023.

1B SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these Financial Statements.

1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as Ind AS) as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

All amounts disclosed in the Financial Statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakh (upto two decimals) as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

Company has been incorporated on 19th January, 2022 and hence pursuant to the provisions of Section 2(41) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Rule 40 of the Companies (Incorporation) Rule 2014, first financial year commences from the date of incorporation i.e. 21st January, 2022 and ended on 31st March, 2023, both days inclusive. Accordingly, these financial presents first year operations for the Company and hence there are no Comparatives which are required to be disclosed in the financial statements.

The Financial Statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value;
- assets held for sale which are measured at lower of carrying value and fair value less cost to sell;
- defined benefit plans where plan assets are measured at fair value; and
- share-based payments at fair value as on the grant date of options given to employees.

Estimates, judgments and assumptions used in the preparation of the Financial Statements and disclosures are based upon management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the Financial Statements, which may differ from the actual results at a subsequent date.

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is 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.

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

2 Income tax

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

Current and deferred tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to income recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognized in equity or other comprehensive income.

A. Current income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. The Company establishes provisions, wherever appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

B. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Financial Statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect changes in probability that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

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

3 Financial instruments:

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

I. Financial Assets**A) Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

B) Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- A debt instrument is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
 - The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
 - Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses and impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:
 - The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
 - The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the P&L.

C) Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

D) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets, carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

I. Financial Liabilities**A) Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

B) 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 Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

Separated embedded derivatives in financial liabilities are measured at fair value if they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such if the business model for managing the liabilities is trading.

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 P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

- Loans and Borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

- Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised 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 recognised less cumulative amortisation.

The fair value of financial guarantees is determined as the present value of the difference in net cash flows between the contractual payments under the debt instrument and the contractual payments that would be required without the guarantee, or the estimated amount that would be payable to a third party for assuming the obligations.

C) De-recognition

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

III. Reclassification of financial assets / liabilities

After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal factors which are significant to the Company's operations.

IV. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

4 Fair value measurements:

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

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

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

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet and for the purpose of the statement of cash flows, include cash on hand, 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.

6 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets**A. Provisions**

A provision is recognised if

- The Company has present legal or constructive obligation as a result of an event in the past;
- It is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and
- The amount of the obligation has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using pre-tax discount rates that reflect the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Provision for warranty related costs are recognised when the product is sold to the customer. Initial recognition is based on historical experience. The estimate of warranty related costs is revised annually.

B. Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

C. Contingent assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

A contingent asset is not recognised but disclosed where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

7 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit for the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources. For the purpose

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

1C NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS**STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE**

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated 31 March 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective from 01 April, 2023.

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

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has also been clarified how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments are effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

(ii) Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to Ind AS 1

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments to Ind AS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 107.

The Company is currently revisiting their accounting policy information disclosures to ensure consistency with the amended requirements.

(iii) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to Ind AS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognised for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 101. The amendments to Ind AS 12 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

Notes forming part of Financial Statements as at March 31, 2023**Note 2 : Other Non-Current/Current financial assets**

	(Rs in Lakhs)
As at March 31, 2023	
Non-Current	
Security deposit	0.20
Total	0.20
Current	
Advances other than capital advances*	3.50
Total	3.50

* Recoverable from CARE Ratings Limited

Note 3 : Cash and cash equivalents

	(Rs in Lakhs)
As at March 31, 2023	
Balances with banks in current accounts	40.03
Total	40.03

There are no restrictions with regards to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period.

Note 4 : Other current assets

	(Rs in Lakhs)
As at March 31, 2023	
Balances with government authorities	4.52
Total	4.52

Note 5 : Equity share capital

Note 5 : Equity share capital		(Rs in Lakhs)
		As at March 31, 2023
Authorised		
50,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 2/- each		100.00
i) Movement in Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Equity Share Capital		
		(Rs in Lakhs)
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	As at March 31, 2023	
Issued during the period (25,00,000 shares of Rs. 2/- each)		50.00
Closing as on March 31, 2023		50.00
ii) Terms and rights attached to equity shares		
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 2/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.		
iii) Issue of shares pursuant to scheme of arrangement of demerger		
Upon the scheme becoming effective, the company shall issue one fully paid up equity share of Rs 2 each for every one fully paid up equity share held in the Demerged Company as at the record date (Refer Note 13)*		
iv) The Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% Shares and Promoter shareholding		
		As at March 31, 2023
Name of the Shareholder	Nos.	% Holding
Bajaj Electricals Limited and its nominees	2,500,000	100.00

Note 6 : Other Equity

	(Rs in Lakhs)
As at March 31, 2023	
Retained earnings	
Loss for the period	(30.11)
Closing as at March 31, 2023	(30.11)

Nature and Purpose of reserves

Retained earnings are the profits/loss that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings include re-measurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the Company.

Note 7 : Trade payables

	(Rs in Lakhs)
As at March 31, 2023	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	26.23
Total	26.23

* Information as required to be furnished as per Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006) is given below. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier covered under MSMED Act, 2006:

	(Rs in Lakhs)
As at March 31, 2023	
Principal	-
Interest	-
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.	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006.	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-
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.	-

Trade Payables aging schedule for the period ended March 31, 2023

Trade Payables aging schedule for the period ended March 31, 2023						
Particulars	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	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	4.50	17.57	4.16	-	-	26.23
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4.50	17.57	4.16	-	-	26.23

(Continue from page No. 3)

Note 9: Other expenses

(Rs in Lakhs)	
"From January 19, 2022 till March 31, 2023"	
Legal and professional fees	16.30
Payment to auditor	-
- Audit fees	5.00
- Certification fees	2.25
- Other Services	3.00
Printing and stationery	0.02
Miscellaneous	3.54
Total	30.11

*Includes preliminary expenses of Rs. 2.89 lakhs

Note 9A: Tax Expenses

On account of losses, the disclosures required under para 81(c) of the IND AS 12 on "Income Tax", explaining the relationship between tax expenses and accounting profit has not been given.

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the business losses as it is not probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available in future against which not deferred tax assets can be utilised and there are no other tax planning opportunities or other evidence of recoverability in the near future.

Note 9B: Commitment and Contingent Liabilities

As at year end, Company does not have Capital commitments and Contingent Liabilities.

Note 10: EPS

As at March 31, 2023	
Basic and Diluted	
Loss for the period (A) (Rs. in Lakhs)	(30.11)
Weighted average number of equity shares EPS (B)	2,500,000
Basic and diluted EPS (A/B)	(1.20)

Note 11: Related party disclosures

Names of related parties where control exists irrespective of whether transactions have occurred or not

Holding Company Bajaj Electricals Limited
Key management persons Shekhar Bajaj
Sanjay Murarka
Samir Shivankar.

(Rs in Lakhs)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2023
Holding Company	
Transaction during the period	Balance (payable) at period end
Reimbursement of Expenses	4.14
	4.14

Note 12: Subsequent events

The company has evaluated subsequent events from the balance sheet date till the date of adoption of accounts, and has determined that there are no material items to be disclosed, except as described in Note 13.

Note 13: Others

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on February 08, 2022 has approved scheme of arrangement of Bajaj Electricals Limited ("Demerged Company") and Bajaj Projects Limited ("Resulting Company") which provides for the arrangement to demerge the existing Power Transmission and Power Distribution Business (Demerged business) in to the Resulting Company. The Demerged Company shall derecognise the carrying value of assets and liabilities pertaining to the Demerged Undertaking, transferred to and vested in the Resulting Company from the carrying value of assets and liabilities as appearing in its books, with effect from the date on which all substantive approvals are received i.e. NCLT approval date.

Note 14: Other statutory information

- The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond statutory period.
- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the period.
- The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or - provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- The Company has not taken any borrowing from the banks/financial institutions and therefore request of filing quarterly returns with the bank/financial institutions is not applicable to the Company.

Note 15: Fair value measurements

The carrying amounts of financial instruments by class are as follows

(Rs in Lakhs)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2023
A. Financial Assets	
I. Measured at amortized cost	
Other Financial Assets	3.70
Cash and Cash Equivalents	40.03
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	43.73
Total financial assets	43.73
B. Financial Liabilities	
I. Measured at amortized cost	
Trade Payables	26.23
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	26.23
Total financial liabilities	26.23

(ii) Fair Value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities:

Quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy for assets & liabilities	Quoted Price in active market		Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 2	Level 3
As at March 31, 2023				
Financial Assets				
Other Financial Assets	-	3.70	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	40.03	-	-
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	-	26.23	-	-

Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Note 16: Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises of trade payables.

The Company's principal financial assets include other financial assets and cash and cash equivalents that is derived directly from the equity infusion. The Company is yet to start commercial operations. (Refer Note 13)

The Company's risk management is carried out by the management under the policies approved of the Board of Directors that help in identification, measurement, mitigation and reporting all risk associated with the activities of the Company. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

1) 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 risk, currency risk and equity price risk.

i. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency) Company does not have any foreign currency exposure.

ii. 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. As the Company does not have any floating interest rate borrowing or deposits, it is not exposed to interest rate risk.

iii. Equity Price Risk

The Company is not exposed to price risk which arises from investment measured at fair value through profit & loss as the company holds no such investments.

2) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contracts leading to a financial loss.

i) Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced by the individual characteristic of each customer. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. Since, the Company is yet to commence it's business, The Company does not have credit risk exposure due to trade receivable.

ii) Other financial assets and deposit

Credit risk from balances with the banks are managed by the Company's Treasury Team in accordance to Company's policy. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by Board of Directors on an annual basis. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with banks with high sound / optimal capital structure through monitoring of financial position with any bank and conducts ongoing evaluation of the credit worthiness of the banks with which it does business. Given the high credit ratings of these banks, the Company does not expect these banks to fail in meeting their obligations.

3) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk the Company can not meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2023				
Trade Payables	26.23	-	-	26.23
	26.23	-	-	26.23

Note 17: Capital Management

Objectives of Company's capital management

The Board policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of directors monitors the return on capital employed. The Company manages capital risk by maintaining sound / optimal capital structure through monitoring of financial position with any bank and implements capital structure improvement plan when necessary. The Company uses debt ratio as a capital management index and calculates the ratio as Net debt divided by total equity. Net debt and total equity are based on the amounts stated in the financial statements.

Debt ratio is not computed as there is no debt on the Company as on the balance sheet date.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes of managing capital during period ended March, 2023.

The Company does not have any borrowings.

Note 18:

Company has been incorporated on 19th January, 2022 and hence pursuant to the provisions of Section 2(41) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Rule 40 of the Companies (Incorporation) Rule 2014, first financial shall commence from the date of incorporation i.e. 19th January, 2022 and on 31st March, 2023, both days inclusive. Accordingly, these financial presents first year operations for the Company and hence there are no Comparative which are required to be disclosed in the financial statements.

Note 19: Segment Reporting

The Company will be primarily engaged in the business of power transmission and power distribution, which in terms of Ind AS 108 is a "Operating Segments", constitutes a single reporting segment which is also reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

Note 20: Corporate Social Responsibility

The requirements of Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 as well as the provisions of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 are not applicable to the Company as the Company does not meet applicability criteria mentioned in section 135 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Note 21: Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Mar-23	Remarks
Current ratio	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	1.7	The Company has been incorporated on January 19, 2022 and hence no comparatives are available as on the reporting date.
Debt equity ratio	Total borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings)	Total equity	NA	
Debt service coverage ratio	(Net Profit / (Loss) for the period + Exceptional items + Finance Costs + Depreciation and amortisation expense - Lease Installments)	Finance Costs - Interest on lease liability + Long term borrowings scheduled principal repayments during the period	NA	
Return on equity ratio	Profit / (loss) for the year	Total equity	-151.3%	
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of raw materials consumed + Purchases of traded goods + Changes in inventories of work-in-progress, finished goods, traded goods + Erection & subcontracting expenses	Total inventory	NA	
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Total receivables	NA	
Trade payables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Total payables	NA	
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Net capital (current assets - current liabilities)	NA	
Net profit ratio	Profit / (loss) for the year	Revenue from operations	NA	
Return on capital employed	Profit before tax + Exceptional items + Profit before tax	Capital employed	-151.3%	
Return on investment	NA	NA	NA	

INTERIM BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 2023

INTERIM BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 2023			(Rs. in Lakhs)
Particulars	Notes	As at 30-Jun-2023	As at 31-Mar-23 (Restated)
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	4,348.92	4,411.50
Capital work in progress	3	75.82	80.77
Right-of-use assets	4	702.72	351.67
Financial Assets			
i) Trade receivables	5	4,368.05	6,461.67
ii) Other financial assets	6	174.68	156.12
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	1,118.27	1,104.84
Income tax assets (net)		484.67	395.32
Other non-current assets	8	1,707.29	1,589.76
Total Non-Current Assets		12,980.42	14,551.65
Current Assets			
Inventories	9	9,118.30	9,652.02
Financial Assets			
i) Trade receivables	5	35,463.40	36,932.06
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	66.86	65.25
iii) Other current financial assets	11	22,011.12	25,851.85
Other current assets	12	2,732.85	3,001.55
Contract assets	37	9,352.20	4,263.52
Total Current Assets		78,744.73	79,766.25
Total Assets		91,725.15	94,317.90
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital (including share capital suspense account)	13	2,297.48	2,297.48
Other Equity	14	54,123.82	54,243.86
Total Equity		56,421.30	56,541.34
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i) Lease liabilities	4	316.25	17.62
Employee benefit obligations	17	1,211.47	1,239.30
Total Non-Current Liabilities		1,527.72	1,256.92
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i) Lease liabilities	4	108.21	54.50
ii) Trade payables			
Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises & small enterprises	15	1,543.94	1,716.22
Total Outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises & small enterprises	15	20,886.46	21,666.47
iii) Other current financial liabilities	16	1,986.41	3,012.04

Interim Balance Sheet as at June 30, 2023

Particulars	Notes	As at 30-Jun-2023	As at 31-Mar-23 (Restated)
Employee benefit obligations	17	84.65	88.26
Current tax liabilities (net)		323.63	323.62
Contract liabilities	37	8,842.09	9,856.40
Other current liabilities	18	0.74	2.13
Total Current Liabilities		33,776.13	36,519.64
Total Liabilities		35,303.85	37,776.56
Total Equity & Liabilities		91,725.15	94,317.90
Summary of significant accounting policies			
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Interim Financial Statements			

INTERIM STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023			(Rs. in Lakhs)
Particulars	Notes	For the three months period ended June 30, 2023	For the three months period ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)
Income:			
Revenue from operations	19	20,501.14	9,992.82
Other income	20	411.55	15.32
Total Income		20,912.69	10,008.14
Expenses:			
Cost of raw materials consumed	21	2,492.22	890.48
Purchases of traded goods		12,578.46	1,141.94
Changes in inventories of work-in-progress, finished goods, traded goods	22	(141.12)	1,052.67
Erection & subcontracting expenses	23	1,397.85	1,151.98
Employee benefits expenses	24	1,871.47	2,113.95
Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	124.07	120.26
Other expenses	26	2,506.17	2,683.97
Finance costs	27	233.77	62.75
Total Expenses		21,113.49	10,018.00
Loss before tax		(200.80)	(9.86)
Tax expense / (credit):			
Current tax	28	-	212.76
Deferred tax	7	(30.38)	(233.07)
Total tax expenses		(30.38)	(20.31)
(Loss) / Profit for the period		(170.42)	10.45
Other comprehensive (income) / loss			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods			
Remeasurement (gains)/losses on defined benefit plans		(67.33)	28.28
Tax impacts on above		16.95	(7.12)
Other comprehensive (income) / loss net of tax		(50.38)	21.16
Total Comprehensive Income / (loss) net of tax		(120.04)	(10.71)
Earnings per equity share (face value per share Rs. 2)			
basic	35	(0.15)	0.01
Diluted	35	(0.15)	0.01
Summary of significant accounting policies			
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Interim Financial Statements			

INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED 30TH JUNE 2023

THE THREE MONTHS ENDED 30TH JUNE 2023		
A. Equity share capital (Note 13)		(Rs. in Lakhs)
Particulars	As at 30-Jun-2023	As at 31st March 2023*
At the beginning of the period*	2,297.48	50.00
Shares to be issued pursuant to Business Combination (Refer Note 40)	-	2,297.48
Shares to be cancelled pursuant to Business Combination (Refer Note 40)	-	(50.00)
At the end of the period	2,297.48	2,297.48

*Beginning of the period for the period ended March 31, 2023 is January 19, 2022

B. Other equity (Note 14)

C. Other equity (Note 14)			(Rs. in Lakhs)
Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Total
	Retained earnings	Capital Reserve (Refer Note 40)	
Balance as at March 31, 2023*	(126.10)	54,369.96	54,243.86
(Loss) for the period ended June 30, 2023	(170.42)	-	(170.42)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	50.38	-	50.38
Total comprehensive income	(246.14)	54,369.96	54,123.82
Balance as at June 30, 2023	(246.14)	54,369.96	54,123.82

B. Other equity (Note 14)			(Rs. in Lakhs)
Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Total
	Retained earnings	Capital Reserve (Refer Note 40)	
Balance as at the date of incorporation (January 19, 2022)	-	-	-
Addition on account of Business Combination (Loss) for the period ended March 31, 2023	(158.12)	51,369.06	(158.12)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	32.02	-	32.02
Total comprehensive income	(126.10)	54,369.96	54,243.86
Balance as at March 31, 2023*	(126.10)	54,369.96	54,243.86

B. Other equity (Note 14)

B. Other equity (Note 14)		(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Total	
	Retained earnings	Capital Reserve (Refer Note 40)		
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(274.25)	54,369.96	54,095.72	
Profit for the period ended June 30, 2022	10.45	-	10.45	
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	(21.16)	-	(21.16)	
Total comprehensive income	(284.96)	54,369.96	54,085.01	
Balance as at June 30, 2022*	(284.96)	54,369.96	54,085.01	

B. Other equity (Note 14)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (NOTE 1B)		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Interim Financial Statements		
INTERIM CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023		
		(Rs. in Lakhs)
Particulars	For the three months period ended June 30, 2023	For the three months period ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)

*As restated

Summary of significant accounting policies (Note 1B)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Interim Financial Statements

INTERIM CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Gain/(Loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	0.07	(0.48)
Finance costs	233.77	62.75
Interest income	-	(3.70)
Impairment allowance for doubtful debts & advances (net of write back)	128.00	678.19
	285.11	847.16
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in trade receivables (current & non-current)	3,434.29	14,517.07
Increase in financial and other assets (current & non-current)	(1,479.62)	(15,015.33)
Decrease in inventories	533.73	2,065.08
Decrease in trade payables, provisions, employee benefit obligations, other financial liabilities and other liabilities (current & non-current)	(2,258.65)	(2,145.98)
Cash generated from operations	514.86	267.99
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(89.35)	(100.91)
Cash net inflow from operating activities (A)	425.50	167.09
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital work in progress and capital advances	(37.84)	120.24
Interest received	-	3.70
Net cash (used in) / flow from investing activities (B)	(37.84)	123.94
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(367.08)	(177.34)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(14.73)	(18.27)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(4.24)	(2.46)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	(386.05)	(198.07)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	1.61	77.90
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	65.25	77.90
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (Refer Note 10)	66.86	170.86

(Continue from page No.5)

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. External valuations are involved for valuation of assets, such as property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

11. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet and for the purpose of the statement of cash flows, include cash on hand, 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.

12. Inventories:

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:
Raw materials: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.

Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.

Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Initial cost of inventories includes the transfer of gains and losses on qualifying cash flow hedges, recognised in OCI, in respect of the purchases of raw materials. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

13. Foreign currency transactions:

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

a) On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded at the functional currency spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.
b) Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency outstanding at the close of reporting date are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.
c) Exchange differences arising on settlement of translation of monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

14. Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for the jurisdiction adjusted by tax losses and unused tax credits and tax losses and unused tax credits. Current and deferred tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognized in equity or other comprehensive income.

A. Current income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. The Company establishes provisions, wherever appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

B. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheet. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect changes in probability that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.
Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.
Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

15. Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs also include exchange difference arising from foreign currency borrowing to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

16. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A. Provisions

A provision is recognised if:
• the Company has present legal or constructive obligation as a result of an event in the past;
• it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and
• the amount of the obligation has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted to reflect its present value using a current pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

The Company provides for general repairs of defects that existed at the time of sale, as required by the law. Provision for warranty related costs are recognised when the product is sold to the customer. If recognition is based on historical experience, the estimate of warranty related costs is revised annually.

If the Company has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Company should consider any impairment loss that has occurred on assets dedicated to the contract. An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable costs (i.e., the costs that the Company cannot avoid because it has the contract) of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received. The unavoidable costs under the contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfill it. The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract (i.e., both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities).

B. Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, the control of which rests with the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

A contingent liability recognised in a business combination is initially measured at its fair value. Subsequently, it is measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in accordance with the requirements for provisions above or the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the requirements for revenue recognition.

C. Contingent assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. A contingent asset is not recognised but disclosed where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

17. Employee benefits

A. Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in the same period in which the employees render the related service and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

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

B. Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

C. Post-employment benefits

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes

(a) Defined benefit plans - gratuity and obligation towards shortfall of Provident Fund Trusts and defined contribution plans - Provident fund (PF) Contributions, superannuation and pension

Defined benefit plans :

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets excluding non-qualifying asset (reimbursement right). The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss. Remeasurements gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Insurance policy held by the Company from insurers who are related parties are not qualifying insurance policies and hence the right to reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset under other non-current and/or current assets as the case may be.

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

Defined contribution plans :

In respect of certain employees, the Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. Such contributions are accounted for as employee benefit expense when they are due. Defined contribution to superannuation fund is being made as per the scheme of the Company. Defined contribution to Employees Pension Scheme - 1995 is made to Government of India. Defined contribution to contributions for National Pension Scheme is made to Stock Holding Corporation of India Limited.

18. Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

Operating segments often exhibit similar long-term financial performance if they have similar economic characteristics. Two or more operating segments are aggregated by the Company into a single operating segment if aggregation is consistent with the core principle of Ind AS 108, the segments have similar economic characteristics, and the segments are similar in aspects as defined by Ind AS.

The Company reports separately, information about an operating segment that meets any of quantitative thresholds as defined by Ind AS. Operating segments that do not meet any of the quantitative thresholds, are considered as other segments. The Company believes that information about the segment would be useful to users of the financial statements.

Information about other business activities and operating segments that are not reportable segments are combined and disclosed in an 'all other segments' category.

19. Dividends

The Company recognises a liability to pay dividend to equity holders when the distribution is authorised and is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a dividend is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity. Interim dividends are recorded in equity only on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

20. Assets held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amount is expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale and the sale expected within one year from the date of classification. For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are necessary to complete the sale of such assets or (disposal groups). Its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned.

The Company treats sale of the asset or disposal group to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group).
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable).
- The asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value.
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible are not depreciated, or amortised assets once classified as held for sale. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately from other items in the balance sheet.

21. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings per share is calculated as follows:
Earnings per share is the net profit for the period. The weighted average number equity shares outstanding during the period and all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus issues, stock splits, share repurchases and share transfers, which would change the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of share outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

22. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakh (upto two decimals) as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS

The Company applied for the first time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules 2022 dated March 23, 2022, to amend the following Ind AS with effect from April 01, 2022:

(i) Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to Ind AS 37

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable of meeting the obligations under the contract costs (i.e., the costs that the Company cannot avoid because it has the contract) exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it.

When assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making, an entity needs to include costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services, including both incremental costs (e.g., the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g., depreciation of equipment used on the contract, the costs of contract management and supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

The Company applied the amendments to the contracts for which it had not fulfilled all of its obligations at the beginning of the reporting period. There is no material impact on other comprehensive income or the basic and diluted earnings per share.

(ii) Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to Ind AS 103

The amendments replaced the reference to the ICAI's Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements under the Indian Accounting Standards with the reference to the 'Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standard' without significantly changing its requirements.

The amendments also added an exception to the recognition principle of Ind AS 103 that the Company should not recognise a liability or asset if it is not probable that the liabilities and contingent liabilities would be within the scope of Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or Appendix C, Levies, of Ind AS 37, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in Ind AS 37 or Appendix C, Levies, of Ind AS 37, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date.

The amendments also add a new paragraph to IFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date.

In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Company applies the amendments prospectively, i.e., to business combinations occurring after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments (the date of initial application). These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company as there were no contingent assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities within the scope of these amendments that arose during the period.

(iii) Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to Ind AS 16

The amendments modified paragraph 17(e) of Ind AS 16 to clarify that excess of net sale price over the items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised as the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022. These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company as there were no sales of such items produced by property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards – Subsidiary as a first time adopter

The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply the exemption in paragraph D16(a) of Ind AS 101 to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations in the financial statements using the amounts reported by the parent, based on the parent's date of transition to Ind AS. If no adjustments were made for consolidation or the financial effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary, this amendment is also available to an associate or joint venture to which exemption in paragraph D16(a) of Ind AS 101.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022 but do not apply to the Company as it is not a first-time adopter.

(v) Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf.

In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Company applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments (the date of initial application). These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

The Company as there were no modifications of the Company's financial instruments during the period.

(vi) Ind AS 41 Agriculture – Taxation in fair value measurements

The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of Ind AS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of Ind AS 41.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022. The amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company as it did not have assets in scope of Ind AS 41 as at the reporting date.

STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2023 dated 31 March 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective from 01 April 2023

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

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has also been clarified how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the standalone financial statements.

(ii) Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to Ind AS 1

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments to Ind AS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 107.

The Company is currently revisiting their accounting policy information disclosures to ensure compliance with the amended requirements.

(iii) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to Ind AS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible amounts in different tax jurisdictions.

The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 101. The amendments to Ind AS 12 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the standalone financial statements.

10. SUMMARY OF CRITICAL ESTIMATES, JUDGEMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. The management also needs to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. This note provides an overview of the areas that require a higher degree of judgment or more subjective assessment of the items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included below.

1. Defect Liability Period

DLP (Defect Liability Period) is a specified period after the completion of a construction project during which the contractor is responsible for rectifying any defects or faults that may arise. Although DLP is project specific, it is generally varying from 12 months to 24 months depending on the contractual condition. During the DLP, the contractor carries out repairs and rectify defects from his own cost which appear in the workmanship, so that, at the end of the DLP, all works are as per specifications of the contract.

Once project is handed over to the customer and all revenue of the project is recognised, the company starts accounting of DLP expenses. At the time of closing the projects from POCM the revenue is recognised, the company makes provision against DLP expenses which is project specific. In general, the company makes provision of 0.25% of the project value. Considering the complexity of the project, project manager recommends higher or lower DLP expenses based on the nature of the project.

Every quarter end whatever expenses incurred in the project is adjusted against this DLP expenses provision. Once provision is exhausted, all expenses if any will be directly booked in the project.

2. Impairment allowance for trade receivables

The Company makes allowances for doubtful accounts receivable using a simplified approach under the new accounting policy by ageing based on historical and anticipated customer experience. Management believes that this simplified model closely represents the expected credit loss model to be applied on financial assets as per Ind AS 109. Further, in case of operationally critical projects, Company may or may not specific assessment of the closed down balance by considering the customer's payment patterns, latest correspondence with the customers for recovery of the amounts outstanding and credit status of the significant counterparties where available. Accordingly, a best judgment estimate is made to determine the impairment allowance in respect of operationally closed projects.

3. Project revenue and costs

Revenue from construction contracts is recognised based on the stage of completion determined with reference to the actual costs incurred up to reporting date on the construction contract and the estimated cost to complete the project. The percentage-of-completion method requires considerable assumptions and judgements to be made to extend progress towards completion and may involve estimates on the scope of deliveries and services required for fulfilling the contractually defined obligations. These significant estimates include total contract costs, total contract revenues, contract risks, including technical, political and regulatory risks, and other judgments. The Company re-assesses these estimates on periodic basis and makes appropriate revisions accordingly.

4. Fair value measurement

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet are measured at fair value, the Company uses a number of valuation techniques to estimate fair value using appropriate valuation techniques. The inputs for these valuations are taken from observable sources where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of various inputs including liquidity risk, credit risk, volatility etc. Changes in assumptions/judgements on these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer Note 30 in financial statements for the fair value disclosures and related sensitivity.

5. Employee benefits

The cost of the defined gratuity plan and other post-employment leave benefits are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the long-term nature of these liabilities and its long-term nature, the Company is exposed to highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. These mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates. Refer note 17.

6. Leases

Entities are required to determine the appropriate discount rate used to measure lease liabilities. The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company would have to pay if it were to require a loan to finance the acquisition of the asset, or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates, bank rates to the Company on a loan, similar terms, tenure, etc.). The Company also considers the discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar and date.

7. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when an impairment test is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, or cash-generating unit, or group of cash-generating units that are largely independent of other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, the Company has taken into account the costs to dispose of the asset, including an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project the cash flows up to the fifth year. To estimate cash flows for the periods beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, which can be justified. In any case, the growth rate used should not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the Company operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss, unless the reversal surplus takes to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous reversal surplus.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist, or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company reassesses the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment test. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss, unless the asset or the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

8. Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that the profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

9. For Judgements relating to contingent liabilities, refer Note 36(a).

(Continue on next page...)

(Continue from page No.6)

Notes to Interim financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2023

Note 2 : Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Factory Building	Building	Ownership Premises	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Electrical Installations	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Dies & Jigs	Temporary Structures	Roads & Borewell	IT Hardware	Total
Opening Gross Block as on the date of incorporation (January 19, 2022)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquired on business combination (Refer Note 40)	956.22	168.68	2,422.76	4,168.68	257.72	198.27	224.99	587.96	0.01	95.55	36.18	339.86	9,456.88
Additions	98.68	-	-	94.77	-	200.04	2.39	-	-	-	-	3.77	398.65
Disposals	-	-	-	1.06	3.67	-	6.95	2.46	-	-	-	12.68	26.82
Closing gross block as at 31st March 2023 (Restated)	1,054.90	168.68	2,422.76	4,262.39	254.05	398.31	220.43	585.50	0.01	95.55	36.18	339.95	9,829.71
Additions	-	-	-	37.18	-	-	0.59	-	-	-	-	4.92	42.69
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.91	2.91
Closing gross block as at 30th June 2023	1,054.90	168.68	2,422.76	4,299.57	254.05	398.31	221.02	585.50	0.01	95.55	36.18	332.96	9,869.49
Opening accumulated depreciation as on the date of incorporation (January 19, 2022)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquired on business combination (Refer Note 40)	358.30	61.15	304.00	3,147.75	185.17	70.29	182.29	282.76	0.01	95.55	31.11	302.65	5,021.03
Depreciation	53.95	8.74	43.43	191.10	14.74	14.83	21.20	52.37	-	-	0.94	17.33	418.63
Disposals	-	-	-	1.06	2.01	-	-	1.82	-	-	-	12.57	21.45
Closing accumulated depreciation as at 31st March 2023 (Restated)	412.25	69.89	347.43	3,337.79	197.90	85.12	199.50	333.31	0.01	95.55	32.05	307.41	5,418.21
Depreciation	13.98	2.17	10.80	47.94	3.60	5.68	3.93	12.90	-	-	0.14	4.13	105.27
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.91	2.91
Closing accumulated depreciation as at 30th June 2023	426.23	72.06	358.23	3,385.73	201.50	90.80	203.43	346.21	0.01	95.55	32.19	308.63	5,520.57
Closing Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023 (Restated)	642.65	98.79	2,075.33	924.60	56.15	313.19	20.93	252.19	-	-	4.13	23.54	4,411.50
Closing Net carrying amount as at June 30, 2023	628.67	96.62	2,064.53	913.84	52.55	307.51	17.59	232.29	-	-	3.99	24.33	4,348.92

Note 3 : Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

Capital work-in-progress mainly comprises of plant and machineries and IT Hardware amounting to Rs. 75.82 lakhs as on 30th June 2023 (March 31, 2023 - Rs. 60.77 lakhs)

Aging schedule

CWIP aging schedule as at June 30, 2023*

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	75.04	0.78	-	75.82
TOTAL	75.04	0.78	-	75.82

CWIP aging schedule as at March 31, 2023*

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	67.69	13.06	0.02	80.77
TOTAL	67.69	13.06	0.02	80.77

All the upcoming projects of the Company are within the timelines as estimated during the original plan and the actual cost of projects are within the total cost as estimated by the management of the Company as at the Balance Sheet date.

*The ageing is prepared basis amount spent when it was part of demerged entity.

Note 4 : Right of use assets and Lease liabilities

The details of the right-of-use asset held by the Company is as follows :

Particulars	Buildings	Leasehold land	Total
Opening Gross Block as on the date of incorporation (January 19, 2022)	-	-	-
Acquired on business combination (Refer Note 40)	199.81	324.30	524.11
Additions	28.63	-	28.63
Deletions	(50.52)	-	(50.52)
Closing gross block as on March 31, 2023 (Restated)	177.92	324.30	502.22
Additions	369.83	-	369.83
Deletions	-	-	-
Closing gross block as on June 30, 2023	547.75	324.30	872.05
Opening accumulated depreciation as on the date of incorporation (January 19, 2022)	-	-	-
Acquired on business combination (Refer Note 40)	114.67	27.59	142.26
Depreciation	54.87	3.34	58.81
Deletions	(50.52)	-	(50.52)
Accumulated depreciation as on March 31, 2023 (Restated)	119.02	31.53	150.55
Depreciation	17.80	0.98	18.78
Closing accumulated depreciation as on June 30, 2023	136.82	32.51	169.33
Net carrying value of right of use assets as on March 31, 2023 (Restated)	58.90	292.77	351.67
Net carrying value of right of use assets as on June 30, 2023	410.93	291.79	702.72

The details of the lease liabilities held by the Company is as follows:

Particulars	As at 30-Jun-23	As at 31-Mar-23*
Opening lease liabilities as on the date of incorporation (January 19, 2022)	-	-
Acquired on business combination (Refer Note 40)	72.12	101.42
Additions	362.83	27.33
Finance cost	4.24	8.98
Lease instalments paid	(14.73)	(65.61)
Total Lease liabilities	424.46	72.12
- classified as current	108.21	54.50
- classified as non-current	316.25	17.62

*Figures are restated

Note 5 : Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 30-Jun-23	As at 31-Mar-23*
Current	35,463.40	36,932.06
Non-current	4,368.05	4,681.67
	39,831.45	43,393.73
Unsecured, considered good	39,831.45	43,393.73
Unsecured, credit impaired	4,338.21	4,211.21
Total	44,169.66	47,604.94
Impairment allowance, credit impaired (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)	(4,338.21)	(4,211.21)
Total Trade receivables (net of impairment allowance)	39,831.45	43,393.73

Trade receivable are non-interest bearing and are generally received within the credit period. For trade and other receivables due from firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member, refer note 34.

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at 30th June 2023**

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Un disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	8,382.07	11,794.49	2,866.41	6,567.87	1,320.54	8,900.07	39,831.45
(ii) Un disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Un disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	28.00	147.99	58.49	4,103.73	4,338.21
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	8,382.07	11,794.49	2,894.41	6,715.86	1,379.03	13,003.80	44,169.66

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at 31st March 2023**

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Un disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	7,729.73	15,414.97	3,949.03	5,471.96	1,626.26	9,201.78	43,393.73
(ii) Un disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Un disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	96.00	7.75	4,107.46	4,211.21	4,211.21

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Un disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Un disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Un disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	7,729.73	15,414.97	3,949.03	5,567.96	1,634.01	13,399.24	47,604.94

*Figures are restated

**The ageing is prepared after considering invoices raised by the Company when it was part of demerged entity.

Note 6 : Other financial assets (Non-Current)

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 30-Jun-23	As at 31-Mar-23*
Security deposits, considered good	174.68	156.12
Security deposits, considered good	174.68	156.12
Total non-current other financial assets	174.68	156.12

For breakup of financial assets carried at amortised cost, refer note 30.

Note 7 : Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at 30-Jun-23	As at 31-Mar-23*
Deferred tax assets	1,348.11	1,296.39
Deferred tax liabilities	(229.84)	(191.55)
Total deferred tax assets (net)	1,118.27	1,104.84

Breakup and movement in Deferred tax assets

Particulars	Employee benefit obligations (gratuity)	Employee benefit obligations (leave obligations/ advances)	Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful debts and cost)	Financial assets measured at amortised	Others	Total
As at 31st March, 2023*	66.75	27.54	1,084.06	0.94	113.10	1,296.39
(Charged) / Credited:	-	-	-	-	-	-
to Statement of Profit and Loss	6.03	(11.26)	31.95	(0.94)	46.21	72.00
to other comprehensive income	(16.95)	-	-	-	-	(16.95)
As at 30th June, 2023	49.83	16.28	1,126.02	-	155.98	1,348.11

Breakup and movement in deferred tax liabilities

Particulars	Property, plant and equipment	Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost	Total
As at 31st March, 2023*	(191.55)	-	(191.55)
Charged / (credited):	-	-	-
to Statement of Profit or Loss	(41.62)	-	(41.62)
to other comprehensive income	-	-	-
As at 30th June, 2023	(233.17)	3.33	(229.84)

*Figures are restated

Note 8 : Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at 30-Jun-23	As at 31-Mar-23*
Right to reimbursement against employee benefit obligations for insurers who are related parties (Non-qualifying insurance policies)	698.18	630.80
Advances other than Capital Advances	1,078.40	1,028.25
	1,776.58	1,659.05
Impairment allowance for doubtful advances	(69.29)	(69.29)
Total other non-current assets	1,707.29	1,589.76

Note 9 : Inventories

Particulars	As at 30-Jun-23	As at 31-Mar-23*
Raw material	2,837.46	3,514.47
Work-in-progress	2,361.84	2,455.73
Finished goods	1,426.28	824.92
Traded goods	1,061.51	1,343.62
Material in Transit (traded goods)	1,123.49	1,207.73
Stores and spares	16.71	25.34
Others	291.01	280.21
Total Inventories	9,118.30	9,652.02

Note 10 : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 30-Jun-23	As at 31-Mar-23*
Balances with banks	-	-
In current accounts	41.92	40.04
Cash on hand	24.94	25.21
Total cash and cash equivalents	66.86	65.25

Note 11 : Other current financial assets

Particulars	As at 30-Jun-23	As at 31-Mar-23*
Loan to employees	0.59	1.41
Security Deposit	23.35	19.14
Other receivables**	21,987.18	25,831.30
Total other current financial assets	22,011.12	25,851.85

**Other Receivables pertain to the net impact of amounts collected / paid by Bajaj Electricals Ltd. on behalf of Bajaj Projects Ltd. from April 01, 2022 to June 30, 2023

Note 12 : Other current assets

Particulars	As at 30-Jun-23	As at 31-Mar-23*
Balances with government authorities	11.18	4.52
Right to reimbursement against employee benefit obligations for insurers who are related parties (Non-qualifying insurance policies)	335.27	336.26
Others	2,452.93	2,727.30
	2,799.38	3,068.08
Impairment allowance for doubtful advances	(66.53)	(66.53)
Total other current assets	2,732.85	3,001.55

*Figures are restated

Note 13: Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 30-Jun-23	As at 31-Mar-23*
Authorised Share Capital	-	-
20,00,00,000 equity shares (March 31, 2023 - 50,00,000) of Rs. 2/- each	4,000.00	100.00
(i) Movement in Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Equity Share Capital	-	-
Issued capital	No of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of the period**	2,500,000	50.00
Shares to be issued pursuant to Business Combination (Refer Note 40) (Share Capital Suspense Account)	114,874,114	2,297.48
Shares to be cancelled pursuant to Business Combination (Refer Note 40)	(2,500,000)	(50.00)
As at March 31, 2023 (Restated)	114,874,114	2,297.48
Issue during the period	-	-
As at June 30, 2023	114,874,114	2,297.48

**Beginning of the period for the period ended March 31, 2023 is January 19, 2022

ii) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 2/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

iii) Share Capital Suspense Account

Particulars	As at 30-Jun-23	As at 31-Mar-23*
Shares pending to be issued (Refer note below)	114,874,114	2,297.48
Total	114,874,114	2,297.48

Note 14: Other Equity

Particulars	As at 30-Jun-23	As at 31-Mar-23*
Retained earnings	(246.14)	(126.10)
Capital reserve (Refer Note 40)	54,369.96	54,369.96
Total Other equity	54,123.82	54,243.86

i) Retained earnings

Particulars	As at 30-Jun-23	As at 31-Mar-23*
At the beginning of the period**	(126.10)	-
Add : Net profit / (loss) for the period	(170.42)	(158.12)
Add : Other comprehensive income / (loss) (net of tax)	50.38	32.02
Closing Balance	(246.14)	(126.10)

**Beginning of the period for the period ended March 31, 2023 is January 19, 2022

ii) Capital reserve

Particulars	As at 30-Jun-23	As at 31-Mar-23*
At the beginning of the period**	-	-
Addition on account of Business Combination (Refer Note 40)	54,369.96	54,369.96
Closing Balance	54,369.96	54,369.96

**Beginning of the period for the period ended March 31, 2023 is January 19, 2022

(Continue from page No.7)

Trade Payables aging schedule as at March 31, 2023***

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					
	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	370.20	78.91	23.02	27.61	131.01	630.75
(ii) Others	4,305.70	4,669.09	56.87	250.22	12,384.59	21,666.47
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	1,085.47	1,085.47
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4,675.90	4,748.00	79.89	277.83	13,601.07	23,382.69

*Figures are restated

***The ageing is prepared basis Purchases / Services received by the Company when it was part of demerged entity.

Note 16 : Other Current Financial Liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at 30-Jun-23	As at 31-Mar-23*
Trade deposits	4.65	0.85
Other payables	1,545.75	2,642.58
Employee benefit liabilities	436.91	368.81
Total other current financial liabilities	1,986.41	3,012.04

All the above financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost.

Note 17 : Employee Benefit Obligations

Particulars	As at 30-Jun-23			As at 31-Mar-23*		
	Current	Non Current	Total	Current	Non Current	Total
Leave obligations	84.65	290.39	375.04	88.26	303.78	392.04
Interest rate guarantee on provident fund	-	-	-	-	9.60	9.60
Gratuity (Refer Note 29)	-	921.08	921.08	-	925.92	925.92
Total employee benefit obligations	84.65	1,211.47	1,296.12	88.26	1,239.30	1,327.56

Note 18 : Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at 30-Jun-23	As at 31-Mar-23*
Statutory liabilities payable	0.74	2.13
Total other current liabilities	0.74	2.13

*Figures are restated

Note 19 : Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the three months period ended June 30, 2023		For the three months period ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)*	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Sale of products	1,685.12	-	1,685.12	-
Contract Revenue	18,040.40	7,811.83	18,040.40	7,811.83
Other operating revenue	-	-	-	-
Scrap sales	774.35	1,990.57	774.35	1,990.57
Insurance claims	-	61.23	-	61.23
Others	1.27	129.20	1.27	129.20
Total revenue from operations	20,501.14	9,992.82	20,501.14	9,992.82

Note 20 : Other Income

Particulars	For the three months period ended June 30, 2023		For the three months period ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)*	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	0.07	3.72	0.07	3.72
Net gain / (loss) on disposal of property, plant & equipment	-	(0.48)	-	(0.48)
Credit balance written back	405.35	0.74	405.35	0.74
Others	6.13	11.34	6.13	11.34
Total other income	411.55	15.32	411.55	15.32

*Figures are restated

Note 21 : Cost of raw materials consumed

Particulars	For the three months period ended June 30, 2023		For the three months period ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)*	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Raw materials at the beginning of the period	3,514.47	3,211.46	3,514.47	3,211.46
Add : Purchases	1,815.21	629.03	1,815.21	629.03
Less : Raw materials at the end of the period	2,837.46	2,950.01	2,837.46	2,950.01
Total cost of raw material consumed	2,492.22	890.48	2,492.22	890.48

Note 22 : Changes in inventories of work in progress, finished goods, traded goods

Particulars	For the three months period ended June 30, 2023		For the three months period ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)*	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Opening balance	-	-	-	-
Work in progress	2,455.73	228.22	2,455.73	228.22
Finished Goods	824.92	619.03	824.92	619.03
Traded goods	2,551.35	4,657.27	2,551.35	4,657.27
Total opening balance	5,832.00	5,504.52	5,832.00	5,504.52
Closing balance	-	-	-	-
Work in progress	2,361.84	1,290.48	2,361.84	1,290.48
Finished Goods	1,426.28	356.69	1,426.28	356.69
Traded goods	2,185.00	2,004.68	2,185.00	2,004.68
Total Closing balance	5,973.12	3,651.85	5,973.12	3,651.85
Total Changes in inventories of work in progress, traded goods and finished goods	(141.12)	1,852.67	(141.12)	1,852.67

Note 23 : Erection & subcontracting expenses

Particulars	For the three months period ended June 30, 2023		For the three months period ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)*	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Erection and subcontracting expense	1,397.85	1,151.98	1,397.85	1,151.98
Total Erection and subcontracting expense	1,397.85	1,151.98	1,397.85	1,151.98

Note 24 : Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	For the three months period ended June 30, 2023		For the three months period ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)*	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,602.46	1,981.14	1,602.46	1,981.14
Contribution to provident and other funds	71.66	65.03	71.66	65.03
Gratuity	41.90	39.09	41.90	39.09
Staff welfare expenses	65.45	28.69	65.45	28.69
Total employee benefit expense	1,871.47	2,113.95	1,871.47	2,113.95

Note 25 : Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the three months period ended June 30, 2023		For the three months period ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)*	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and investment properties	105.29	105.00	105.29	105.00
Depreciation of Right of Use assets	18.78	15.26	18.78	15.26
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	124.07	120.26	124.07	120.26

*Figures are restated

Note 26 : Other expenses

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	For the three months period ended June 30, 2023	For the three months period ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)*
Consumption of stores & spares	168.15	164.07
Power and fuel	77.92	63.92
Rent (Refer Note 38)	74.52	76.69
Repairs and maintenance	-	-
Plant and machinery	38.56	40.42
Others	50.57	44.75
Telephone and communication charges	15.78	33.66
Rates and taxes	4.63	6.72
Travel and conveyance	270.20	199.80
Insurance	249.53	152.77
Printing and stationery	12.09	14.84
Freight & forwarding	138.28	207.59
Commission	25.84	35.19
Impairment allowance for doubtful debts and advances (net of reversals)	128.00	678.19
Bad debts and other irrecoverable debit balances written off	0.06	-
Payments to auditors	52.56	8.06
Legal and professional fees	397.85	266.83
Site support charges	124.88	131.75
Security service charges	121.00	103.89
Miscellaneous expenses	596.75	454.93
Total other expenses	2556.77	2683.97

Note 27 : Finance costs

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	For the three months period ended June 30, 2023	For the three months period ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)*
Interest expense on mobilization advances	229.53	60.29
Interest expense on lease liability	4.24	2.46
Total Finance Costs	233.77	62.75

Note 28 : Income Tax Expense

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	For the three months period ended June 30, 2023	For the three months period ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)*
(a) Income Tax Expense	-	-
Current Income Tax charge	-	212.76
Deferred tax expense / (income)	(30.38)	(233.07)
Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss	(30.38)	(20.31)

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate:

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	For the three months period ended June 30, 2023	For the three months period ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)*
Profit from continuing operations before income tax expense	(200.80)	(9.86)
Income Tax @ standard tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2022 - 25.168%)	(50.54)	(2.48)
Permanent differences due to:	-	-
Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility	0.57	0.66
Share issue disallowances	9.35	0.85
Interest to MSME	18.69	9.76
Others	(8.45)	(29.10)
Income Tax Expense reported in statement of profit and loss	(30.38)	(20.31)

*Figures are restated

Note 29 (a) : Gratuity

Disclosure of defined benefit plans are as given below :

A. Gratuity:

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India (Funded) for its employees, which requires contribution to be made to a separately administered fund.

The gratuity benefit payable to the employees of the Company is greater of the two : (i) The provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 or (ii) The Company's gratuity scheme as described below.

(I) The provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972:

Benefits as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972	
Salary for calculation of Gratuity (GS)	Last drawn basic salary including dearness allowance (if any)
Gratuity Service (SER)	Completed years of Continuous Service with part thereof in excess of six months
Vesting period	5 Years #
Benefit on normal retirement	15/26 * Last drawn salary * No. of completed years
Benefit on early retirement / termination / resignation / withdrawal	Same as normal retirement benefit based on the service upto the date of exit.
Benefit on death in service	Same as normal retirement benefit and no vesting period condition applies.

(II) The Company's gratuity scheme :

Benefits as per the Company's Gratuity Scheme for HO Employees (Category S - Staff)	
Salary for calculation of Gratuity (GS)	Basic Salary + Special Pay + Personal Pay + Variable Dearness Allowance + Fixed Dearness Allowance
Gratuity Service (SER)	Completed years of Continuous Service with part thereof in excess of six months
Vesting period	5 Years #
Benefit on normal retirement	21/26 * Last drawn salary * No. of completed years
Benefit on early retirement / termination / resignation / withdrawal	Same as normal retirement benefit based on the service upto the date of exit.
Benefit on death in service	Same as normal retirement benefit and no vesting period condition applies.
Limit	No Limit
Benefits as per the Company's Gratuity Scheme for HO (Category E - Executives, Category PSG - Project Services Group and Category Factory Staff - Ranjanagar Employees)	
Salary for calculation of Gratuity (GS)	HO Category II - Basic Salary + DA, if any
Gratuity Service (SER)	Completed years of Continuous Service with part thereof in excess of six months
Vesting period	5 Years #
Benefit on normal retirement	Service: Between 5 & 9 years: 60% x GS x SER Between 10 & 14 years: 70% x GS x SER Between 15 & 24 years: 80% x GS x SER 25 years & Above: 90% x GS x SER
Benefit on early retirement / termination / resignation / withdrawal	Service: Between 5 & 9 years: 60% x GS x SER Between 10 & 14 years: 70% x GS x SER Between 15 & 24 years: 80% x GS x SER 25 years & Above: 90% x GS x SER
Benefit on death in service	HO Category II - GS x SER Factory Staff - Same as normal retirement benefit based on the service upto the date of exit.
Limit	No Limit

Completion of 240 days during the 5th year can be treated as completion of 1 year of continuous service.

In case of employees with age above the retirement age, the retirement is assumed to happen immediately and valuation is done accordingly.

Note 29 (b) : Gratuity

Changes in the Present Value of Obligation are as given below (Rs. in lakhs) :

Particulars	For the period ended	
	30-Jun-23	31-Mar-23
Present Value of Obligation as at the beginning	1,423.90	1,494.32
Current Service Cost	35.83	132.34
Interest Cost	25.05	88.83
Re-measurement (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	-	(48.06)
- change in financial assumptions	6.22	(55.89)
- experience adjustments (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	4.23	40.20
Effect of change in Foreign exchange Rates	-	(26.39)
Benefits Paid	(17.97)	(201.45)
Present Value of Obligation as at the end (A)	1,477.26	1,423.90
Plan assets expected to be recovered (refer note below) (B)	556.18	497.98
Net defined benefit obligation (A - B)	921.08	925.92

The above gratuity plan is considered as unfunded as Bajaj Electricals Limited is in the process of transferring the underlying plan assets of INR 556.18 lakhs (March 31, 2023: INR 497.98 lakhs) and the reimbursement rights in the form of non-qualifying insurance policy with Bajaj Allianz Insurance Co (related party of the Company) of INR 723.09 lakhs (March 31, 2023: INR 684.54 lakhs) in the name of the Company pursuant to the demerger (refer note 40 for details). Accordingly, required disclosures in relation to plan assets are not given.

Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income is as given below (Rs. in lakhs) :

Particulars	For the period ended	
	30-Jun-23	31-Mar-23
Costs charged to statement of profit and loss :		
Current Service Cost	35.83	132.34
Interest Expense or Cost	25.05	88.83
Investment Income	(18.98)	(86.68)
Loss/(Gain) on settlement	-	(26.39)
Expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	41.90	108.10
Re-measurement (gain) / loss arising from:		
Change in demographic assumptions	-	(48.06)
Change in financial assumptions	6.22	(55.89)
Experience adjustments (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	(73.55)	61.16
(Income) / Expense recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(67.33)	(42.79)
Total Expense Recognised during the period	(25.44)	65.31

The significant actuarial assumptions are as follows:

Particulars	As at	
	30-Jun-23	31-Mar-23
Discount rate (per annum)	7.15%	7.25%
Salary growth rate (per annum)	8.50%	8.50%

Demographic Assumptions

Particulars	As at	
	30-Jun-23	31-Mar-23
Mortality Rate	100% of IALM 12-14	100% of IALM 12-14
Withdrawal rates, based on age: (per annum) :		
Up to 30 years	27.00%	27.00%
31 - 44 years	18.00%	18.00%
Above 44 years	18.00%	18.00%

Summary of Membership Status

Particulars	As at	
	30-Jun-23	31-Mar-23
Number of employees	549	541
Total monthly salary (Rs. In Lakhs)	180.35	174.78
Average past service (years)	10.06	10.04
Average age (years)	39.59	39.40
Average remaining working life (years)	18.41	18.60
Number of completed years valued	5,522	5,429
Decrement adjusted remaining working life (years)	4.62	4.62
Normal retirement age	58.00	58.00

* The standard retirement date for executive employees is June 30 and the April 1st for the staff employees. In case of employees with age above the normal retirement age indicated above, the retirement is assumed to happen immediately and valuation is done accordingly.

(Continue from page No.8)

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). Company does not have any foreign currency exposure.

(ii) 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. As the Company does not have any floating interest bearing borrowings or deposits, it is not exposed to interest rate risk.

(iii) Commodity Price Risk

The Company's revenue is exposed to market risk of price fluctuations related to the sales of its products. Market forces generally determine the prices for the products sold by the Company. This price may be influenced by the factors such as supply, demand, production cost (including the cost of raw materials), regional and global economic conditions and growth. Adverse changes in any of the factors may reduce the revenue that Company earns from sale of its products. The Company is therefore subject to fluctuations in prices for the purpose of raw materials like Aluminium, Copper and other raw material inputs.

Commodity hedging is used primarily as a risk management tool to secure the future cash flow in case of volatility by entering into commodity forward contracts. The Company has entered into commodity forward contracts for aluminium and copper. Hedging the price volatility of forecast aluminium and copper purchases is in accordance with the risk management strategy outlined by the Board of Directors. Hedging commodity is based on procurement schedule and price risk. Commodity is undertaken as a risk offsetting exercise and depending upon market conditions, hedges may extend beyond the financial year.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments as the terms of the foreign exchange and commodity forward contracts match the terms of the expected highly probable forecast transactions (i.e., notional amount and expected payment date). The Company has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 for the hedging relationships as the underlying risk of the foreign exchange and commodity forward contracts are identical to the hedged risk components. To test the hedge effectiveness, the Company uses the hypothetical derivative method and compares the changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments against the changes in fair value of the hedged items attributable to the hedged risks.

The hedge ineffectiveness can arise from:

- Differences in the timing of the cash flows of the hedged items and the hedging instruments
- Different indexes (and accordingly different curves) linked to the hedged risk of the hedged items and hedging instruments
- The counterparties' credit risk differently impacting the fair value movements of the hedging instruments and hedged items
- Changes to the forecasted amount of cash flows of hedged items and hedging instruments

(iv) Equity Price Risk

The Company is not exposed to price risk which arises from investment measured at fair value through profit & loss as the company holds no such investments."

2) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contracts leading to a financial loss.

i) Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced by the individual characteristics of each customer. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. Since, the Company is yet to commence its business, the Company does not have credit risk exposure due to trade receivable.

ii) Other financial assets and deposit

Credit risk from balances with the banks is managed by the Company's Treasury Team in accordance to Company's policy. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by Board of Directors on an annual basis. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with banks with high investment grade ratings, limits the amount of credit exposure with any one bank and conducts ongoing evaluation of the credit worthiness of the banks with which it does business. Given the high credit ratings of these banks, the Company does not expect these banks to fail in meeting their obligations.

3) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company can not meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Particulars	Carrying value as at June 30, 2023	upto 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payables	22,430.40	22,430.40	-	-	-	22,430.40
	22,430.40	22,430.40	-	-	-	22,430.40

Particulars	Carrying value as at March 31, 2023*	upto 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payables	23,362.69	23,362.69	-	-	-	23,362.69
	23,362.69	23,362.69	-	-	-	23,362.69

Note 32: Capital Management

Objectives of Company's capital management

The Board policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of directors monitors the return on capital employed. The Company manages capital risk by maintaining sound / optimal capital structure through monitoring of financial ratios on a monthly basis and implements capital structure improvement plan when necessary. The Company uses debt ratio as a capital management index and calculates the ratio as Net debt divided by total equity. Net debt and total equity are based on the amounts stated in the financial statements.

Debt ratio is not computed as there is no debt on the Company as on the balance sheet date.

Note 33: Segment reporting

The Company will be primarily engaged in the business of power transmission and power distribution, which in terms of Ind AS 108 is a 'Operating Segments', constituting a single reporting segment which is also reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

1) Segment Revenue :

The amount of revenue from external customers broken down by location if the customers is shown in table below :-

Particulars	For the three months period ended June 30, 2023	For the three months period ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)*
India	20,501.14	9,992.82
Outside India	-	-
Total	20,501.14	9,992.82

2) Segment Assets

Segment Assets are measured on the same principles as they have been for the purpose of these Interim financial statements. These assets are allocated based on the operations of the segment and the physical location of the asset.

The total of non-current assets other than financial instruments, investments and deferred tax assets, broken down by location of the assets, is shown below :-

Particulars	As at 30-Jun-23	As at 31-Mar-23*
India	11,505.28	13,067.12
Outside India	356.07	379.70
Total	11,861.35	13,446.82

*Figures are restated

Note 34: Disclosure of transactions with related parties

Name of Related Party and Nature of relationship	For the three months period ended June 30, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2023*
	Transaction Value for the period	Outstanding receivable (payable) carried in the Balance Sheet
(A) Parent Entities		
Bajaj Electricals Limited		
Reimbursement of Expenses**	105.60	(100.74)
Receivable from Bajaj Electricals Ltd.	(3,844.12)	21,987.18
		25,831.30
(B) Transactions with the Entities which is Controlled or Jointly Controlled by a person identified in para 9 (a) of Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures		
Jyoti Structures Limited		
Services Received	155.02	(40.47)
		192.17

Refer Note 36(a) for guarantees issued by Bajaj Electricals Limited on behalf of the company.

**includes expenses for KMP which have been paid by Bajaj Electricals Ltd. And reimbursed by the company

Note 35. Earnings per share (EPS):

Particulars	For the three months period ended June 30, 2023	For the three months period ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)*
(Loss) / Profit for the period (A) (Rs. in Lakhs)	(170.42)	10.45
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS (B)	114,874,114	114,874,114
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS (C)	114,874,114	114,874,114
Profit / (Loss) Per Share in Rs. :		
(a) Basic EPS (A/B)	(0.15)	0.01
(b) Diluted EPS (A/C)	(0.15)	0.01

Upon the scheme becoming effective 11,48,74,114 no. of equity shares of Face Value of Rs.2 each will be issued to the shareholders of demerged company and existing 25,00,000 equity shares of Face Value of Rs.2 each shall automatically get cancelled. Hence, for the purpose of calculation of EPS equity shares pending to be issued has been considered.

Note 36. Commitments and contingencies

a. Contingent liabilities

Particulars	As at 30-Jun-2023	As at 31-Mar-2023*
Contingent Liabilities not provided for:		
i) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt	360.58	277.66

*These represent legal claims filed against the Company by various parties and these matters are in litigation. Management has assessed that in all these cases the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable.

There are certain corporate and performance guarantees issued by the demerged entity on behalf of the company which are in the process of being transferred to the company pursuant to demerger.

*Figures are restated

b. Commitments

i. The Company does not have any Capital Commitments as on June 30, 2023.
ii. "During the previous year the Company has successfully won bidding for the Transmission line project of Ghampur, Hapur and Indrapuram with Substation at Mohanalganj. The cost estimated to complete the project has significantly exceeded the cost expected at the time of bidding on account of:
• Delay in awarding the project;
• Increase in metal prices;
Considering the same, the company is carrying provision for foreseeable losses amounting to Rs.69.22 lakhs (March 31, 2023: Rs.147.99 lakhs)

*Figures are restated

Note 37. Disclosure of revenue from contracts with customers

The disclosures as required for revenue from contracts with customers are as given below

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

Disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers and reconciliation of amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price is as given below.

Particulars	For the three months period ended June 30, 2023	For the three months period ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)*
A. Revenue from contracts with customers		
Engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) (includes power distribution, transmission line towers and illumination)	20,501.14	9,992.82
B. Reconciliation of contracted price with (A) above		
Revenue at contracted price	14,852.70	7,552.12
Unbilled on account of work under certification	5,088.67	59.86
Unearned Revenue	478.12	653.60
Others	80.39	1,536.82
Revenue from contracts with customers (a)	20,498.86	9,802.40
Add: Other operating income (b)		
Claims received, export incentives, etc	1.26	190.42
Revenue from operations (a+b)	20,501.14	9,992.82

Particulars	For the three months period ended June 30, 2023	For the three months period ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)*
Timing of revenue recognition		
Over a period of time	20,501.14	9,992.82
Revenue from operations	20,501.14	9,992.82

(ii) Contract balances

The details of the contract assets, contract liabilities and receivables are as under

Particulars	As at 30-Jun-23	As at 31-Mar-23*
Contract assets	9,352.20	4,263.52
Contract liabilities	9,842.09	9,656.40
Accounts receivables	39,831.45	43,393.13
Revenue recognised in the period from:		
Amounts included in contract liability at the beginning of the period	9,656.40	4,468.74

The contract assets and contract liabilities balances mentioned above pertain to the EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction) segment of the Company. The Company executes the work as per the terms and agreements mentioned in the contracts. The Company receives payments from the customers based on the milestone achievement and billing schedule as established in the contracts.

Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned from supply of materials and erection services provided when the performance obligation is met. Upon achievement and acceptance of milestones mentioned by the customer, the amounts recognised as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables.

Contract liabilities are related to payments received in advance of performance under the contract and billing in excess of contract revenue recognised. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company satisfies the performance obligation under the contract.

*Figures are restated

(iii) Performance obligations

Information about the Company's performance obligations is summarised below. The performance obligations are the supply of materials and erection services. The supply of materials and erection services are promised goods and services which are not individually distinct. Hence both of them are counted as a single performance obligation under the contract. The satisfaction of this performance obligation happens over time, as the performance or enhancement of the obligation is controlled by the customer. Also, the performance of the obligation creates an asset without any alternative use to the customer. The Company uses the input method to determine the progress of the satisfaction of the performance obligation and accordingly recognises revenue. The standalone selling price of the performance obligation is determined after taking the variable consideration and significant financing component.

iv) Unsatisfied performance obligations

The transaction price allocated to the unsatisfied performance obligations are as below:

Particulars	As at 30-Jun-23	As at 31-Mar-23*
Engineering, procurement and construction (EPC)	143,438.10	161,476.99
Total	143,438.10	161,476.99

v) Assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract

The incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer are recognised as an asset if the Company expects to recover them. The Company incurs costs such as bank guarantee charges and insurance charges. The Company amortizes the same over the period of the contract.

*Figures are restated

Note 38: Leases

The Company takes on lease, storage places at various EPC sites to store the inventories which are used for construction. These leases are generally short term in nature, with very few contracts having a tenure of 1-2 years. Further, the Company has few guest houses, residential premises and office premises also on leases which generally for a longer period ranging from 2-5 years.

The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Upon

Note 41: Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	30-Jun-23	30-Jun-22 (Unaudited)*	% Change	Reasons for variance
Current ratio (in times)	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	2.33	1.65	41.21%	There has been a substantial increase in current ratio on account of increase in overall current assets and decrease in overall current liabilities.
Return on equity ratio (%)	Profit / (loss) for the year	Average total equity	-0.30%	0.02%	(1727.64%)	There has been a substantial decline in Return on Equity Ratio on account of reversal of foreseeable loss in one of the projects resulting in abnormal (profit) during the quarter ended June 30, 2022.
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of raw materials consumed + Purchases of traded goods + Changes in inventories of work-in-progress, finished goods, traded goods + Erection & subcontracting expenses	Average inventory	1.74	0.66	163.84%	There has been a substantial rise in Inventory Turnover ratio on account of increase in average closing inventory balance.
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations (including other operating income)	Average receivables	0.49	0.15	226.67%	There has been a substantial rise in Trade Receivables turnover ratio on account of higher collections during the quarter ended June 30, 2023.
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of raw materials consumed + Purchases of traded goods + Changes in inventories of work-in-progress, finished goods, traded goods + Erection & subcontracting expenses	Average payables	0.71	0.18	294.44%	There has been a substantial rise in Trade Payables turnover ratio on account of higher settlements of creditors during the quarter ended June 30, 2023.
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations (including other operating income)	Net capital (current assets - current liabilities)	0.46	0.38	21.05%	-
Net profit ratio (%)	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	-0.83%	0.10%	(930.00%)	There has been a substantial decline in Net Profit Ratio on account of reversal of foreseeable loss in one of the projects resulting in abnormal profit during the quarter ended June 30, 2022.
Return on capital employed (%)	Finance cost + Exceptional items + Profit before tax	Average capital employed	0.06%	0.09%	(33.33%)	There has been a substantial decline in Return on Capital Employed on account of increase in finance costs and decline in overall profitability during the quarter ended June 30, 2023.

*Figures are restated

(Continue on next page...)

(Continue from page No.9)

***Note 42: Other statutory information**

- i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- ii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond statutory period.
- iii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the period.
- iv) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- v) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or - provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- vi) The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- vii) The Company has not taken any borrowing from the banks/financial institutions and therefore requirement of filing quarterly returns with the bank/financial institutions is not applicable to the Company.
- viii) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in nature of loans to promoters, directors and KMPs either severally or jointly with any other person during the period ended June 30, 2023 and March 31, 2023.
- ix) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank, financial institution, government or government authority.
- x) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-to-use assets) or intangible assets during the period ended June 30, 2023 and March 31, 2023.
- xi) The Company does not have any transactions/balances with companies struck off under Section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 except as stated below.

Nature of Transaction	Count (Q1'24)	Count (FY'23)	As at June 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023*
Receivables / (Payable) from (to) vendors	41	41	1.49	1.65

Note 43: Subsequent events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events from the balance sheet date till the date of adoption of accounts, and has determined that there are no material items to disclose. (Refer Note 40)

*Figures are restated

Note 44:

Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current period's classification / disclosure.

13. Details of group companies, their capital structures, and financial statements

Name of the Company	Bajaj Electricals Limited ("BEL")
Date of incorporation	July 14, 1938
Registered office	45/47, Veer Nariman Road, Mumbai-400001
Business activities	Manufacturing and Trading of Consumer Products - BEL deals with the manufacturing and trading of consumer durables products which includes Fans, Domestic Appliances, Kitchen appliances, and Non-Electrical Kitchen Aids. Manufacturing and Trading of Lighting Products - It also deals with the manufacturing and trading of lighting products which includes LED products, such as lamps, bulbs, battens and ceiling lights in consumer lighting and poles, high mast, street lighting, area lighting, etc. in professional lighting.
Capital Structure	Share Capital
Authorised	71,25,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 2 each
Issued, subscribed and fully paid	11,51,01,953 equity shares of ₹ 2 each
Financial information (as at March 31, 2023)	₹ (in Lakhs, except per share values)
Particulars	March 31, 2023
Equity capital face value of ₹ 2 each	2,302
Reserves and surplus	193,803
Sales / turnover	541,741
Profit/(Loss) after tax	23,069
Earnings per share (basic)	20.05
Earnings per share (diluted)	20.01
Net asset value per share	170.38

14. Internal risk factors

- A. The Company was incorporated on January 19, 2022, and there may be certain uncertainties in the integration of the Demerged Undertaking into a newly incorporated entity, such as our Company.
- The Company was incorporated on January 19, 2022 and commenced the Power Transmission and Power Distribution Business from the Effective Date upon transfer of the Demerged Undertaking to the Company as a going concern. Accordingly, there may be certain uncertainties in the integration of the Demerged Undertaking into a newly incorporated entity such as our Company. While post the Effective Date, all the employees including experienced personnel in the Demerged Undertaking have been transferred to the Company, the Company may be unable to effectively integrate the Demerged Undertaking, and efficiently operate the consequent business of the Company, thereby adversely impacting the results of the Company's operations and profitability of the business. Pursuant to the Scheme, BEL is required to effect the transfer of, inter alia, properties, approvals, employees, and intellectual property of the Demerged Undertaking to our Company. Inability to effect of any such transfers in a timely manner may materially impact the ability of the Company to carry on and undertake business operations.
- Additionally, certain financial and key performance indicators with respect to the Demerged Undertaking prior to the effectiveness of the Scheme may not be representative of our results after having integrated the Demerged Undertaking post the Effective Date.
- B. Our Company's business is dependent on its manufacturing facility. The shutdown of operations at our manufacturing facility may have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.
- We have a manufacturing facility situated at (i) Plot No. B-7, Village Dhoksangvi, MIDC Ranjangaon, Taluka Shirur, District, Pune, 412209; (ii) Plot No. B-29, Village Dhoksangvi, MIDC Ranjangaon, Taluka Shirur, District, Pune, 412209, where we manufacture monopolies, high mast shafts, street lighting poles (and accessories), transmission line tower parts, power distribution structures and undertake sundry galvanizing work at such facility.
- The manufacturing facility is subject to operating risks, such as the breakdown or failure of equipment, power supply, performance below expected levels of output or efficiency, obsolescence, labour disputes, strikes, lock-outs, continued availability of services of the external contractors, earthquakes and other natural disasters, industrial accidents and the need to comply with the directives of relevant government authorities. A shutdown of operations at the manufacturing facility due to the factors mentioned above may have an adverse effect on our business and financial condition.
- C. Our manufacturing operation is currently geographically concentrated in Maharashtra. Consequently, we are exposed to risks from economic, regulatory and other developments in the western region which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition. As part of expansion plans, we may enter new geographies and business lines where company has limited credentials.
- As our manufacturing facility is located in Maharashtra, our manufacturing operation is significantly dependent on the general economic condition and regulatory regime in Maharashtra. The economic and regulatory condition in Maharashtra may be affected by various factors outside our control, including prevailing local, social and economic conditions, changes in the applicable governmental regulations, demographic trends, changes in regulations governing employment of labourers, fluctuation in the income levels and interest rates, among other factors.
- Change in the policies of the Government of Maharashtra, any political disruption, natural calamities or civil disruptions, litigation, opposition and protests including from local parties or communities, particularly in locations where we operate in Maharashtra, could adversely affect our business operations or strategy. There is no assurance that such disruption in business operations would not bring any hindrance in the functioning of our manufacturing facility and accordingly adversely affect our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.
- As part of our expansion plans, we may enter into new geographies or undertake new business lines. There is no assurance that entering into new geographies or entering into business lines may contribute to profitability, and we may be required to incur or assume debt, or additional expenses beyond our forecasts or assume contingent liabilities with respect to such expansion, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- D. We are usually required to provide performance guarantees under our Power Transmission and Power Distribution Business contracts.
- As is customary in the EPC services industry, we are usually required to obtain bank guarantees in favour of our customers, in respect of performance of our obligations under the respective EPC contracts pertaining to the Power Transmission and Power Distribution Business. These bank guarantees are provided at the beginning of a project to which the contract pertains and remain valid until the expiration of the defect liability period of the project in accordance with the contractual arrangement. Such bank guarantees may be invoked in case of non-performance of the contract, which might cause an adverse impact on the result of operations and cashflows of the Company.
- E. Dependence on BEL for certain shared services.
- We depend on, have entered into and may continue to enter into agreements with BEL for various shared services required for the administrative functions of our Company as well as the Power Transmission and Power Distribution Business. While these agreements are entered into on an arms-length basis taking into consideration the interests of our Company as well as BEL, there can be no assurance that such contracts or services will continue to be provided by BEL, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

15. Outstanding litigation and defaults of the Company, promoters, directors or any of the group companies

In terms of Schedule VI, Part A, para (12), sub-para (A) of the SEBI (ICDR) Regulations, 2019, our Company is required to disclose in its Information Memorandum, (i) all outstanding criminal proceedings; (ii) all outstanding actions by statutory or regulatory authorities; (iii) any disciplinary action including penalty imposed by SEBI or stock exchanges against our Promoters in the last five financial years (including any outstanding actions); (iv) all outstanding claims related to direct and indirect taxes; and (v) other material pending litigation (in terms of the materiality policy adopted by the board of directors), in each case involving our Company, our directors, and our promoters. Further the Company is required to disclose outstanding litigation involving its group companies, the outcome of which may have a material impact on the Company. Our board has adopted a materiality policy for determination of group companies, litigations and outstanding due to creditors in relation to the Company.

Summary of all outstanding litigation disclosed under the Information Memorandum is set out below:

Name of Entity	Criminal Proceedings	Tax Proceedings	Statutory or Regulatory Proceedings in the past 5 financial years	Disciplinary actions by SEBI or Stock Exchanges against our Promoter	Material civil litigations	Aggregate Amount involved (INR in crores*)
Company						
By our Company	1	Nil*	Nil	-	1	6.63
Against our Company	Nil	Nil*	Nil	-	16	25.82
Directors						
By our Directors	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil
Against our Directors	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil
Promoters						
By our Promoters	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Against our Promoters	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	17	2090.97
Group Companies						
By our Group Companies	207	Nil**	Nil	-	Nil**	26.07
Against our Group Companies	1	Nil**	Nil	-	Nil**	Nil

*As per para 15.7 of the Scheme, the tax liabilities and tax demands or refunds received or to be received by BEL for a period prior to the appointed date of the Scheme in relation to the Demerged Undertaking shall not be transferred as part of the Demerged Undertaking to the Company.

**As per the materiality policy adopted by the board of directors of the Company.

Our Company did not have any outstanding litigation proceedings prior to the Effective Date. Pursuant to the transfer of the Demerged Undertaking in accordance with the Scheme, certain litigation proceedings have been transferred to our Company, which have been disclosed above.

16. Brief details of outstanding criminal proceedings against the promoters

As on date of the Information Memorandum, except as stated below, no criminal proceedings have been initiated by or against our promoters.

- (a) Sundep Polymers Private Limited filed a complaint before the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate (ACMM), Mumbai against Bajaj Finance Limited and Mr. Rajivnayan Bajaj, Mr. Madhur Bajaj and others, alleging, inter alia, criminal conspiracy, dishonesty by the respondents for offences punishable under Sections 409, 418, 420, 467, 468, 469, 471 and 34 of the IPC. Complainant has alleged that the security cheques issued by them in favour of Bajaj Finance Limited, in order to comply with the conditions of a proposed hire purchase finance agreement, were misused by Bajaj Finance Limited. Bajaj Finance Limited was served summons to appear before the Magistrate. Bajaj Finance Limited filed a revision application before the Sessions Court of Greater Mumbai, Sewree on various grounds. The ad hoc Additional Sessions Judge on April 29, 2010 partly allowed the said revision application, the order of issuance of process dated December 1, 2006 passed by the ACMM was set aside and quashed. The court directed the ACMM to hold enquiry. Complainant then filed a criminal revision application before the High Court of Bombay to set aside the order passed by the ad hoc Additional Sessions Judge. Aggrieved by the said order of the ad hoc Additional Sessions Judge, Bajaj Finance Limited has also filed a criminal revision application challenging the order of the ad hoc Additional Sessions Judge before the High Court of Bombay. Moreover, as per the order of the High Court of Bombay, the Complainant is under liquidation. The matter is currently pending.
- (b) Dilip Navalai, who was the Managing Director of Sundep Polymers Private Limited has filed a complaint before the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate (ACMM) against Bajaj Finance Limited, Mr. Rajivnayan Bajaj, Mr. Madhur Bajaj and others for alleged contravention of Sections 34, 120B, 409, 418, 420, 467, 468, 469, and 471 of the IPC. The Complainant has alleged fraud, forgery and cheating by Bajaj Finance Limited and has stated that a personal guarantee given by him in favour of Bajaj Finance Limited for compliance with the conditions of a hire-purchase finance agreement proposed to be executed between Bajaj Finance Limited and Sundep Polymers Private Limited, was misused by Bajaj Finance Limited by filing in high amount without his knowledge. The ACMM found sufficient ground to proceed against Bajaj Finance Limited and issued summons to appear before it. Bajaj Finance Limited filed a revision application before the Sessions Court of Mumbai to quash the order of the ACMM. The Additional Ad Hoc Sessions Judge on April 29, 2010 partly allowed the said revision application, the order of issuance of process dated December 8, 2006 passed by the Magistrate was set aside and quashed. The court also directed the ACMM to hold an enquiry. The Complainant then filed a criminal revision application before the High Court of Bombay to set aside the order passed by the Ad Hoc Additional Sessions Judge. Aggrieved by the said order of Ad Hoc Additional Sessions Judge, Bajaj Finance Limited filed a criminal revision application on merits before the High Court of Bombay. Further, pursuant to a High Court of Bombay order, Sundep Polymers Private Limited is under liquidation. The matter is currently pending.
- (c) Mr. Sanjay Kumar Agarwal (customer) filed a complaint in the court of Judicial Magistrate of First Class (JMFC), Senior Division at Vasli, Mumbai against Bajaj Finserv Limited, Mr. Madhur Bajaj, Mr. Sanjaynayan Bajaj, Mr. Rajivnayan Bajaj, Mr. Balraj Rao Jagannathrao Doveton and others alleging defamation and derogation caused by harassment by a collection agent and for not updating the CIBIL records. These complaints were filed under Sections 120B, 193, 197, 198, 465, 500, 504, 506 and 506(i) of the IPC respectively. The JMFC found that there were sufficient grounds to proceed against Bajaj Finserv Limited and its directors and issued summons. Bajaj Finserv Limited and its directors filed a revision application before the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Gurugram. Due to inaction by the authorities, the Complainant filed a complaint under Section 200 of the CrPc along with an application under Section 156(3) before the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Gurugram (CGM). The CGM dismissed the application on the grounds that the allegations could not be proved. Aggrieved by the order of the CGM, the complainant filed a revision petition before the Court of the District and Sessions Judge, Gurugram, Haryana. The matter is currently pending.
- (d) Complaint has been filed by Mr. Rishikesh under Sections inter alia 323, 341, 392, 420, 468 and 471 of the IPC, before the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Muzaffarpur against Mr. Sanjaynayan Bajaj and other employees of Bajaj Finserv Limited accusing them of inter alia, cheating and assault in connection with a loan availed from Bajaj Finserv Limited for purchase of the bike. The complainant alleged that his money was embezzled, and his bike was wrongfully snatched despite making payments. The matter is currently pending before the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Muzaffarpur.
- (e) Nitin Kataria (customer) filed a complaint with the Station House Officer, Gurugram against Bajaj Finance Limited, Mr. Rajiv Jain, Mr. Rajivnayan Bajaj, Mr. Balraj Rao Jagannathrao Doveton, Dr. Naushad Darius Forbes, Ms. Anami N Roy and others in connection with a loan availed from Bajaj Finance Limited. The complainant alleged, inter alia, that Bajaj Finance Limited's employees dishonestly induced him to enter into a loan agreement. Further, the Complainant accused Bajaj Finance Limited of forging the complainant's signature and fabricating loan documents. Subsequently, the complainant filed a complaint before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Gurugram. Due to inaction by the authorities, the complainant filed a complaint under Section 200 of the CrPc along with an application under Section 156(3) before the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Gurugram (CGM). The CGM dismissed the application on the grounds that the allegations could not be proved. Aggrieved by the order of the CGM, the complainant filed a revision petition before the Court of the District and Sessions Judge, Gurugram, Haryana. The matter is currently pending.
- (f) Mr. Sanghvi Babu filed an FIR in the court of IX Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate against Mr. Sanjaynayan Bajaj, Bajaj Finserv Limited and others under Sections 34, 384, 418 and 420 of the IPC and 158(3) of the CrPc. The complainant purchased electronics and availed a loan from Bajaj Finserv Limited and has alleged to have repaid the same. The complainant alleged that he received calls from Bajaj Finserv Limited threatening him to make payments towards his EMI outstanding and imposed a penalty forcefully on him. Bajaj Finserv Limited filed a petition to quash the FIR in High Court of Andhra Pradesh which was disposed of by the High Court, directing the police to submit an investigation report before the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad. An investigation report was submitted before the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad stating that the dispute was civil in nature. The matter is currently pending.
- (g) Criminal complaint has been filed by Mr. Anril Singh (ex-dealer) against Mr. Rajivnayan Bajaj (in his capacity as director of Bajaj Auto Limited) and others on dealership related issues. The matter was investigated by the police who in their report has not found any criminal element. In an application filed by Bajaj Auto Limited, the Rajasthan High Court has ordered 'No Coercive steps' in favour of Mr. Rajivnayan Bajaj on March 6, 2020. The matter is pending before Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Court, Jaipur - Rajasthan for disposal.
- (h) Criminal complaint has been filed by Prem Automobiles, Bethiah (ex-dealer) against Mr. Rajivnayan Bajaj (in his capacity as director of Bajaj Auto Limited) and others on dealership related issues. The Bajaj Auto Limited has filed an application under Section 482 of Cr.P.C. before the Patna High Court against the speculative complaint. The Patna High Court has ordered 'No Coercive steps' in favour of Mr. Rajivnayan Bajaj on September 16, 2019, and the proceedings before Chief Judicial Magistrate-Div. Bethiah, West Champaran, Bihar have been stayed.
- (i) Criminal complaint has been filed by Mr. Ram Narain Garg (ex-dealer) against Mr. Rajivnayan Bajaj (in his capacity as director of Bajaj Auto Limited) and others on dealership related issues. The proceedings before Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Kanpur Nagar, Uttar Pradesh in this regard have been stayed by the Allahabad High Court by their order dated July 27, 2020.
- (j) Complaint has been filed by Mr. Pawan Lakholia against Mr. Rajivnayan Bajaj (in his capacity as director of Bajaj Auto Limited) and others in relation to a share transfer matter. The police in its final report have stated that no criminal offence was found. However, the complainant has filed a Narazgi Petition before Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Alipore Court for re-investigation and cross examination of the investigation by police. Further, the writ petition filed by the complainant before Calcutta High Court against the police and Bajaj Auto Limited was dismissed on March 9, 2021.
- (k) Mr. N. Satyanarayana (customer) filed a private complaint before the IV Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate court Additional Mahila Magistrate, Vijayawada ("Magistrate Court") seeking to take cognizance of the offences under Sections 120B, 193, 195, 499 and 506 of the IPC against Bajaj Finance Limited, Mr. Sanjaynayan Bajaj and others. However, the Magistrate Court vide its order dated March 4, 2016 took cognizance of only some of the respondents under Section 500 of the IPC. Being aggrieved by the order of the Magistrate Court, the complainant filed an appeal before the XIII Additional District and Sessions Judge (F.T.C.), Vijayawada, ("Appellate Court") which was disposed of by the Appellate Court on March 10, 2016. The matter is pending before the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The complainant filed a petition before the High Court of Andhra Pradesh praying, inter alia, to direct the appellate court to take cognizance of the offences committed by the respondents under Sections 109, 120B, 193, 195, 499 and 506 of the IPC. The High Court disposed of the petition by an order dated October 12, 2017. The complainant also filed writ petition before the High Court of Andhra Pradesh on September 13, 2017 under Article 14, Article 19, Article 21 and violation of human rights. Subsequently, the complainant filed five revision petitions before the Metropolitan Sessions Judge, Vijayawada, which were dismissed by the lower court as there was no prima facie case. The complainant filed a petition under section 319 of CrPc before the Magistrate Court on February 2, 2018, which was dismissed by the Magistrate Court by an order dated May 7, 2018, against which the complainant filed another revision petition before the VII Additional District and Sessions Judge, Vijayawada, which was dismissed on March 20, 2019. The matters are currently pending.
- (l) Venkataraman Srinivasan filed a complaint against Bajaj Housing Finance Limited, Mr. Sanjaynayan Bajaj, Mr. Rajeev Jain and others before the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jamshedpur (CJM). Pursuant to a hearing, the CJM sent the complaint to the Bistupur Police Station for subsequent registration of a case under, inter alia, Section 420, 468, 120B of the IPC. Pursuant to an investigation by the police, a notice was issued to the complainant who in turn filed a protest petition before the CJM. The complainant alleged that Bajaj Housing Finance Limited conspired with Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Limited Company and deceived and cheated him in relation to a group insurance policy availed by the complainant from Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Limited Company. The CJM took cognizance of the alleged offence and issued summons to Mr. Rajeev Jain and Bajaj Housing Finance Limited. Subsequently, Bajaj Housing Finance Limited filed a quashing petition before the High Court of Jharkhand seeking quashing of the cognizance order and summons issued by the CJM. The High Court of Jharkhand directed the lower court to take no coercive steps in the matter. The matter is currently pending.

For further details on outstanding litigation, please refer to the Information Memorandum which will be available on our website at <https://www.bajajprojects.com/investor-relations.html>.

17. Particulars of high, low and average prices of the shares of the listed transferor entity (BEL) during the preceding three years

Year	BSE			NSE		
	High Price (₹)	Low Price (₹)	Avg. Price (₹)	High Price (₹)	Low Price (₹)	Avg. Price (₹)
2021	1588.55	602.05	1095.30	1588.95	602.25	1095.60
2022	1316.95	857.55	1087.25	1317.70	858.55	1088.13
2023	1325.90	978.15	1152.03	1327.70	959.45	1143.58

Note: The average stock price of BEL (transferor company) is the simple average of high and low of that particular year.

Pursuant to the Scheme, the shares of the Company will be listed on BSE and NSE. The Company has received in-principle approval from BSE and NSE on October 30, 2023 and November 1, 2023 respectively. Further, SEBI has granted relaxation from the applicability of Rule 19(2)(b) of the Securities Contract (Regulations) Rules, 1957 by its letter dated November 28, 2023.

18. Material developments after the date of the balance sheet

Except as given below, in the opinion of our board of directors, since the date of last financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2023, there have not arisen any circumstances that materially or adversely affect or are likely to affect our profitability taken as a whole or the value of our assets or our ability to pay our material liabilities within the next twelve months:

- A. The board of directors was reconstituted, and current directors were appointed / reappointed on August 28, 2023, August 30, 2023 and September 16, 2023.
- B. The audit committee, stakeholders' relationship committee, nomination and remuneration committee, risk management committee and corporate social responsibility committee of the Company were constituted on August 28, 2023 and reconstituted on September 16, 2023.
- C. The key managerial personnel (chief executive officer, chief financial officer and company secretary) of the Company were appointed with effect from September 1, 2023. Also, the managing director was appointed with effect from September 18, 2023, to be an additional key managerial personnel.
- D. In-principle approval for listing of equity shares of the Company received from BSE on October 30, 2023.
- E. In-principle approval for listing of equity shares of the Company received from NSE on November 1, 2023.
- F. SEBI granted relaxation under Rule 19(2)(b) of Securities Contracts (Regulations) Rules, 1957 by its letter dated November 28, 2023.
- G. Undertaking cum indemnity letters dated November 10, 2023 executed by the Company in favour of the Demerged Company.

19. Other such information as may be specified by the Board from time to time.

The Information Memorandum is available on our website at <https://bajajprojects.com/investor-relations.html>

For Bajaj Projects Limited
Sd/-
Ajay Nagle
Executive Director, Company Secretary &
Chief Compliance Officer
ACS 9955

Date: December 08, 2023.

Place: Mumbai

यह केवल सेबी के परिपत्रों के अनुपालन में सार्वजनिक घोषणा है और यह सिक्युरिटीज के अधिग्रहण, खरीद या सबस्क्राइब करने के लिए निमंत्रण या प्रस्ताव नहीं है और न ही यह प्रस्ताव दस्तावेज की घोषणा है



प्रोजेक्ट्स

बैजल प्रोजेक्ट्स लिमिटेड

सीआईएन: 201800एमएच2022पीएलसी304133

पंजीकृत कार्यालय: ८०१, स्वतंत्रता एम्पायर, अजिंक वडावा तिक रोड, सायन ईस्ट, मुंबई, ४०००२२

कॉर्पोरेट कार्यालय: ८०१, स्वतंत्रता एम्पायर, अजिंक वडावा तिक रोड, सायन ईस्ट, मुंबई, ४०००२२

टेलीफोन नं.: ०२२-६८२६३०० ई-मेल: legal@bajelprojects.com वेबसाइट: https://bajelprojects.com

संपर्क व्यक्ति: श्री अजय नागले, कार्यकारी निदेशक, सचिव और मुख्य अनुपालन अधिकारी

सार्वजनिक सूचना बैजल प्रोजेक्ट्स लिमिटेड के शेयरधारकों के ध्यान हेतु

वैधानिक विभाग (विभाग) मुख्य परिचय दिनांकित २० जून, २०२३ की संख्या सेबी/एचओ/सीएचओ/सीआई-२/पीसीआईआर/२०२३/४३ के अनुपालन में (i) शुद्धिकृत निष्कर्षों द्वारा व्यवस्था की योजना; और (ii) सिक्युरिटीज कॉन्ट्रैक्ट (विधिवत) नियम, १९५६ ("एससीआर") के नियम १६ के तहत एट और एससीआर के नियम १५(१) (बी) के तहत सेबी द्वारा जारी की गई के लिए अनुमति प्रदान करने पर जारी किया गया है।

१. व्यवस्थापक की योजना विवरण के बारे में

माननीय राष्ट्रीय कंपनी कानून न्यायाधिकरण ("एनसीएचटी") ने कंपनी अधिनियम, २०१३ की धारा २३० से २३२ के प्रावधानों और उसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों के तहत बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट्स लिमिटेड ("बीएचटी"), बैजल प्रोजेक्ट्स लिमिटेड ("बीएलटी") या "कंपनी" और संबंधित शेयरधारकों के बीच दायर व्यवस्था की योजना को ८ जून, २०२३ के अपने आदेश द्वारा योजना की मंजूरी प्रदान की। १ अक्टूबर, २०२३ ("बीजल") से बीएलटी से बीएलटी में होमिंग किए गए उपक्रम (जैसा कि योजना के तहत परिभाषित किया गया है) के हस्तांतरण के लिए मंजूरी दी है। योजना की प्रभावी तिथि १ सितंबर, २०२३ ("प्रभावी तिथि") है।

२. नाम का ऑब्जेक्ट बजट में परिवर्तन के विवरण

योजना के अनुसार कंपनी के मेमोरेण्डम ऑफ एसोसिएशन में नाम या ऑब्जेक्ट बजट में कोई बदलाव नहीं हुआ है।

३. पुंजी संचयन

प्रभावी तिथि से पहले कंपनी की इक्विटी शेयर पुंजी:

विवरण	राशि (₹. में)
अधिकृत शेयर पुंजी	
प्रत्येक २ रुपये अधिकृत मूल्य के २५,००,००,००० इक्विटी शेयर	५०,००,००,०००
कुल	५०,००,००,०००
जारी की गई, सब्सक्राइब और भुगतान की गई शेयर पुंजी	
प्रत्येक २ रुपये अधिकृत मूल्य के २५,००,००,००० इक्विटी शेयर	५०,००,००,०००
कुल	५०,००,००,०००
सिक्युरिटीज प्रीमियम	शून्य

* पुंजी लॉकर-पूर्व जारी की गई, लाइवस्टॉक की गई, लाइवस्टॉक की गई पुंजी सीधे और उसके नगदीकरण व्यक्तियों के माध्यम से (१००% कानूनी और सामकाली रूप से) बीजल के पास थी। प्रभावी तिथि से पहले, बीजल कंपनी का प्रमुख था।

४. कंपनी का शेयरधारक डेटा

५. कंपनी का वी-सीडी शेयरधारक डेटा:

क्र.सं.	शेयरधारक की श्रेणी	शेयरधारक की संख्या	धारित पुंजी-भुगतान की गई इक्विटी शेयरों की संख्या	धारित अधिकृत भुगतान की गई इक्विटी शेयरों की संख्या	विभाजित शेयरों की संख्या	धारित शेयरों की कुल संख्या	शेयरों की कुल संख्या का % के रूप में शेयरधारिता (गणना एससीआर, १९५६ के अनुसार)	सिक्युरिटीज के प्रत्येक वर्ग में धारित मतदान अधिकारों की संख्या			आउटरस्टैंडिंग कन्वर्टिबल सिक्युरिटीज (वॉटर सॉफ्ट) के अंतर्गत शेयरों की संख्या	शेयर-धारित, % के रूप में कन्वर्टिबल सिक्युरिटीज के पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता को मानते हुए (एग्जन्सिव शेयर पुंजी के प्रतिशत के रूप में)	सॉफ्ट इन शेयरों की संख्या		मिली रॉय गैर या अन्यथा भारदार शेयरों की संख्या		अनधिकृत रूप में रॉय गैर इक्विटी शेयरों की संख्या	
								वर्ग जैसा: एक्स	वर्ग जैसा: आई	कुल			संख्या (ए + बी + सी) के % के रूप में	संख्या (ए)	कुल धारित शेयरों के % के रूप में (बी)	संख्या (ए)		कुल धारित शेयरों के % के रूप में (बी)
(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII) = (IV) + (V) + (VI)	(VIII)	(IX)	(X)	(XI)	(XII)	(XIII)	(XIV)					
(ए)	प्रमोटर एंव प्रमोटर समूह	४	२७०००००	०	०	२७०००००	१००.००	२७०००००	०	२७०००००	१००.००	०	२७०००००	२७०००००				
(बी)	संबन्धित	०	०	०	०	०	०.००००	०	०	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०				
(सी)	नॉन प्रमोटर-लीन पब्लिक	०	०	०	०	०	०.००००	०	०	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०				
(डी)	अनधिकृत शेयर	०	०	०	०	०	०.००००	०	०	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०				
(डी१)	कर्मचारी ट्रेड द्वारा धारित शेयर	०	०	०	०	०	०.००००	०	०	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०				
कुल		४	२७०००००	०	०	२७०००००	१००.००	२७०००००	०	२७०००००	१००.००	०	२७०००००	२७०००००				

६. प्रभावी तिथि के अनुसार कंपनी का वी-सीडी शेयरधारक डेटा:

क्र.सं.	शेयरधारक की श्रेणी	शेयरधारक की संख्या	धारित पुर्णतः भुगतान की गई इक्विटी शेयरों की संख्या	धारित अधिक भुगतान की गई इक्विटी शेयरों की संख्या	विभाजित रकबा में अंतरिक्षित शेयरों की संख्या	धारित शेयरों की कुल संख्या	शेयरों की कुल संख्या का % के रूप में शेयरधारिता (गणना एससीआर, १९५६ के अनुसार)	सिक्कुरिटीज के प्रत्येक वर्ग में धारित मतदान अधिकारों की संख्या			आउटरस्टैंडिंग कन्वर्टिबल सिक्कुरिटीज (वॉटर सॉफ्ट) के अंतर्गत शेयरों की संख्या	शेयर-धारित, % के रूप में कन्वर्टिबल सिक्कुरिटीज के पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता को मानते हुए (एग्जन्सिव शेयर पुंजी के परिचय के रूप में)	सॉफ्ट इन शेयरों की संख्या	मिली रॉय गैर वा अन्यथा भारदार शेयरों की संख्या	अनधिकृत रूप में रॉय गैर इक्विटी शेयरों की संख्या
								मतदान अधिकारों की संख्या							
								वर्ग जैसा: एकक	वर्ग जैसा: वॉई	कुल					
								(VII) = (IV)+ (V)+ (VI)	(IX) = (I) + (II) के % के रूप में	(X)					
(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(IX)	(X)	(XI)	(XII)	(XIII)	(XIV)			
(ए)	प्रमोटर एवं प्रमोटर समूह	४	४७३२२०५	०	०	४७३२२०५	६३.८०%	४७३२२०५	०	४७३२२०५	६३.८०%	०	४७३२२०५	४७३२२०५	
(बी)	संबन्धित	६,४४८	३,८०,९८,०४०	०	०	३,८०,९८,०४०	२०.१४%	३,८०,९८,०४०	०	३,८०,९८,०४०	२०.१४%	०	३,८०,९८,०४०	३,८०,९८,०४०	
(सी)	नॉन प्रमोटर- लीन पब्लिक	०	०	०	०	०	०.००००	०	०	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०	
(सी१)	अनधिकृत शेयर	०	०	०	०	०	०.००००	०	०	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०	
(सी२)	कर्मचारी ट्रेड द्वारा धारित शेयर	०	०	०	०	०	०.००००	०	०	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०	
	कुल	६,४५२	४,२८,१०,२४३	०	०	४,२८,१०,२४३	८३.९४%	४,२८,१०,२४३	०	४,२८,१०,२४३	८३.९४%	०	४,२८,१०,२४३	४,२८,१०,२४३	

७. प्रमोटर, प्रमोटर समूह और समूह कंपनियों की वीसी से पहले और बाद की शेयरधारिता:

८. प्रभावी तिथि से पहले प्रमोटर और प्रमोटर समूह के सदस्यों द्वारा धारित की गई इक्विटी शेयरों का विवरण:

अनु. क्र.	शेयरधारक का नाम	इक्विटी शेयरों की संख्या	इक्विटी शेयर पुंजी का प्रतिशत (%)
१.	बीएसएन ८ (एस) नगदीकरण शेयरधारक द्वारा धारित किए गए शेयरों सहित*	२५,००,०००	१००%
२.	टोटल	२५,००,०००	१००%

* संपूर्ण लॉकर-पूर्व जारी की गई, लाइवस्टॉक किया गया और भुगतान की गई पुंजी सीधे और उसके नगदीकरण व्यक्तियों के माध्यम से (१००% कानूनी और सामकाली रूप से) बीजल द्वारा उपयोग की गई थी। प्रभावी तिथि से पहले, बीजल कंपनी का प्रमुख था।

८. प्रभावी तिथि के बाद प्रमोटर, प्रमोटर समूह और समूह कंपनियों के सदस्यों द्वारा धारित किए गए इक्विटी शेयरों का विवरण:

क्रमिक	शेयरधारक का नाम	इक्विटी शेयरों की संख्या	भुगतान की गई पुंजी का %
प्रमोटर			
१.	शेयर बजाज	१८,१६,८३९	१.५८
२.	समूह बजाज	२,००,०००	०.१६
३.	मीराल बजाज	११,३०,८८८	०.९८
४.	राजीवमन बजाज	४,३८,०००	०.३६
५.	मीरालमन बजाज	३,८२,९००	०.३१
अन्य शेयर (ए)			
प्रमोटर समूह			
१.	विशाल बजाज	४,९५,९२४	६.५६
२.	मीराल बजाज	८,१५,८८८	१०.८८
३.	वसंतराज बजाज	१८,९४,९५६	१८.००
४.	पूजा बजाज	१५,४८,८०५	१९.३४
५.	हरीता केजरीवाल	१३,४८,०३३	१६.८८
६.	मीराल बजाज	६,९४,८००	८.८८
७.	मीरालमन बजाज	३,८२,९००	४.८८
८.	कुमुद बजाज	२,००,०००	२.५०
९.	मीरालमन बजाज स्वामी	४,९५,९२४	६.५६
१०.	सुखी जी	१,१५,०००	१.४४
११.	कुनि बजाज	१,०१,२५०	१.२८
१२.	शेखारी बजाज	३३,०५०	०.४२
१३.	टीया बजाज	१,१८८	०.०१
१४.	निमिषा जयपुरिया	०.००	०.००
१५.	कुचमनमन बजाज	०.००	०.००
१६.	विशाल बजाज	०.००	०.००
१७.	संजय बजाज	०.००	०.००
१८.	अरविमन केजरीवाल	०.००	०.००
१९.	निशान केजरीवाल	०.००	०.००
२०.	आरत स्वामी	०.००	०.००
२१.	विशाल जयपुरिया	०.००	०.००
२२.	मीराल बजाज	०.००	०.००
२३.	राजीवमन बजाज, एचएचए	०.००	०.००
२४.	संजयमनमन बजाज, एचएचए	०.००	०.००
२५.	वसंतराज बजाज ट्रेड (ट्रेड) के रूप में विवरण बजाज	१,००,०००	०.०१
२६.	मीराल बजाज स्वामी केमिनी ट्रेड (ट्रेड) के रूप में मीराल बजाज स्वामी	८,१५,८८८	०.१०
२७.	निमिषा जयपुरिया केमिनी ट्रेड (ट्रेड) के रूप में निमिषा जयपुरिया	५,३८,९५६	०.०६
२८.	मीरालमन ट्रेड (ट्रेड) के रूप में मीराल बजाज	५,९४,८००	०.०७
२९.	कुनि बजाज केमिनी ट्रेड (ट्रेड) के रूप में मीराल मीराल बजाज	५,००,०००	०.०६
३०.	मीरालमन बजाज केमिनी ट्रेड (ट्रेड) के रूप में मीराल बजाज	५,००,०००	०.०६
३१.	कुचमन केमिनी ट्रेड (ट्रेड) के रूप में कुचमनमन बजाज	५,०१,०००	०.०६
३२.	संजय केमिनी ट्रेड (ट्रेड) के रूप में संजयमन बजाज	२,८२,९००	०.३६
३३.	विशाल केमिनी ट्रेड (ट्रेड) के रूप में मीरालमन बजाज	२,८२,९००	०.३६
३४.	निमिषा बजाज केमिनी ट्रेड (ट्रेड) के रूप में मीराल बजाज	२,००,०००	०.२५
३५.	समूह मीरालमन केमिनी ट्रेड (ट्रेड) के रूप में मीराल बजाज	१,२५,८००	०.१६
३६.	कुमुद मीरालमन केमिनी ट्रेड (ट्रेड) के रूप में मीराल बजाज	१,२५,८००	०.१६
३७.	कुमुद निमिषा केमिनी ट्रेड (ट्रेड) के रूप में मीराल बजाज	१,२५,८००	०.१६
३८.	समूह निमिषा केमिनी ट्रेड (ट्रेड) के रूप में कुमुद बजाज	१,२५,८००	०.१६

क्रमिक	शेयरधारक का नाम	इक्विटी शेयरों की संख्या	भुगतान की गई पूंजी का %
३९.	मीराल बजाज केमिनी ट्रेड (ट्रेड) के रूप में कुमुद बजाज	२१,६४४	०.०२
४०.	टीया ट्रेड	०.००	०.००
४१.	संजय ट्रेड	०.००	०.००
४२.	सिद्धांत ट्रेड	०.००	०.००
४३.	कुचमन ट्रेड	०.००	०.००
४४.	आरविमन ट्रेड	०.००	०.००
४५.	निशान ट्रेड	०.००	०.००
४६.	संजय ट्रेड	०.००	०.००
४७.	अनंत बजाज ट्रेड	१.००	०.००
४८.	मीराल ट्रेड	०.००	०.००
४९.	निमिषा ट्रेड	०.००	०.००
५०.	आरविमन केमिनी ट्रेड	०.००	०.००
५१.	निशान केमिनी ट्रेड	०.००	०.००
५२.	मीरालमन बजाज केमिनी ट्रेड	०.००	०.००
५३.	एस्टेट और जयपुरिया बजाज	०.००	०.००
५४.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट ट्रेड	०.००	०.००
५५.	जमनालाल संस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	२,२५,४८,२०६	१९.५६
५६.	बजाज होल्डिंग्स एंड इन्वेस्टमेंट लिमिटेड	१,६१,३५,८४०	१३.६३
५७.	कृष्ण इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	१६,१३,०२८	१.३३
५८.	हिंदू मसाफि एजेंसी लिमिटेड	१३,८८,०००	१.१२
५९.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,८८८	०.६०
६०.	एचएचए प्रोड्यूस लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
६१.	शेखारी होल्डिंग्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,८८८	०.५८
६२.	सुखी सिविलीयन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
६३.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
६४.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
६५.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
६६.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
६७.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
६८.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
६९.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
७०.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
७१.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
७२.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
७३.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
७४.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
७५.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
७६.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
७७.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
७८.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
७९.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
८०.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
८१.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
८२.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
८३.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
८४.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
८५.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
८६.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
८७.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
८८.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
८९.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
९०.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
९१.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
९२.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
९३.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
९४.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
९५.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
९६.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
९७.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
९८.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
९९.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
१००.	बजाज इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	६,९४,९५६	०.५८
अन-क्यू (सी)		६,९४,९५६	५९.५९
		६,९४,९५६	५९.५९

Chandigarh

Chandigarh

ही केवळ सेबीच्या परिपत्रकांचे पालन करणारी जाहीर घोषणा आहे आणि सिक्युरिटीज संपादन करण्यासाठी, खरेदी करण्यासाठी किंवा सबस्क्राईब करण्यासाठी आमंत्रण किंवा प्रस्ताव नाही तसेच ही विवरणपत्र घोषणाही नाही



प्रोजेक्ट्स

बॅजल प्रोजेक्ट्स लिमिटेड

सीआयएन: यू३१९००एमएच२०२२पीएलसी३७५१३३

नोंदणीकृत कार्यालय: ८०१, रुस्तमजी अस्पायरी, आणिक वडाळा लिंक रोड, सायन पूर्व, मंबई, ४०००२२

कॉर्पोरेट कार्यालय: ८०१, रुस्तमजी अँस्पायरी, आणिक वडाळा लिंक रोड, सायन पर्व, मंबई, ४०००२२

दरध्वनी क्रमांक: ०२२-६८२६७३०० ई-मेल: legal@bajelprojects.com; वेबसाईट: <https://bajelprojects.com>

संपर्क व्यक्ती: श्री अजय नागले, कार्यकारी संचालक, सचिव आणि मुख्य अनूपालन अधिकारी

સાર્વજનિક ઘોષણા

बँजल प्रोजेक्ट्स लिमिटेडच्या शेअरहोल्डर्सचे लक्ष वेधण्यासाठी

२०. जून, २०२३ तारखेच्या मास्टर परिपक्वकाच्या अनुषंगान्या जारी केलेली वैधानिक जाहिरात ("अंर्कड्डाड्डनमनट") जिा क्रमांक सेवॉ/एचओ/सीएफटी/पीओडी-२/पीसीआयआर/२०२३/१३ असून ती (i) सूचीबद्ध संस्थांची व्यवस्था योजना; आणि (ii) सिब्युरिटीज कॉन्ट्रॅक्ट्स (नियमन) नियम, १९७० ("एससीआरआर") च्या नियम १९ च्या उपनियम (७) अंतर्गत सिधिलता आणि एससीआरआरच्या नियम

१६/२(बी) अंतर्गत अटी सिधिल करपासाठी सेवॉने परवानगी देणे, याबद्दल आहे.

१. व्यवस्था योजना/वित्तीयकरण यावद्दत्त

महानगी राष्ट्रीय कंपनी कायदा न्यायिककरणाने 'पब्लिसिटी' कंपनी कायदा, २०१३ च्या कड्या २३० ते २३२ मधील तरतुदी आणि इतर लागू तरतुदी आणि त्याखालील नियमांच्या अंतर्गत टपाल केल्या बजाज इलेक्ट्रिकस लिमिटेड ('बीईएस'), वॅल पोजेक्ट्स लिमिटेड ('बीपीएस' किंवा 'कंपनी') आणि संबंधित शेअरहोल्डर्समधील व्यवस्था योजनांच्या त्यांच्या ८ जून, २०२३ तारखेच्या आदेशाद्वारे योजनेच्या ठरलेल्या तारखेपसून मजबूत; एप्रिल २०२२ पासून ('योजना') विभाजित उपक्रम (योजनेअंतर्गत विरधिताने केल्याप्रमाणे) बीईएसकडून बीपीएसकडे हस्तांतरित करण्यासाठी मान्यता दिली आहे. या योजनेच्या अंमलबजावणीची तारीख १ सप्टेंबर, २०२३ ('अंमलबजावणी तारीख') आहे.

२. नाव किंवा उद्देश खंड बदलणे

या योजनेनुसार कंपनीच्या मेमॉरँडम ऑफ असोसिएशनमधील नाव किंवा उद्देश खंडामध्ये (ऑब्जेक्ट क्लॉज) कोणताही बदल करण्यात आलेला नाही.

३. भांडवलाची संरचना

अंमलबजावणी तारखेपूर्वी कंपनीचे इक्विटी शेअर कॅपिटल

तपशील	रक्कम (₹ हजार)
अभिमान रोजर कंपिटल	
प्रत्येकी २ रुपये दलीनी मुल्याचे २०,००,००० हुबडिटी शेअर्स	४०,००,००,०००
एकूण	४०,००,००,०००
जारी केलेले, सबस्क्राईव्ड केलेले आणि झरगा केलेले रोजर कंपिटल	
प्रत्येकी २ रुपये दलीनी मुल्याचे २०,००,००० हुबडिटी शेअर्स	४०,००,००,०००
एकूण	४०,००,००,०००
लिव्हरिटीज प्रीमियम	१५५५

*योजना-पूर्व जाटी केरेले, सवटकाईय केरेले आणि भटणा केरेले तसूपूण भांडवल हे वेट आणि त्याच्या नॉमिनीट्टाट (100% फायदेशीट आणि फायदेशीट) वीईएलकडे होते. अंमलबजावणी तादलेपुर्वी, वीईएल हे कंपनीचे प्रवर्तक होते.

४. कंपनीचा शेअरहोल्डिंग नमुना

ए. कंपनीचा योजनापूर्व शेअरहोलडिंग नमुना

क्र.सं.	शेअरधारकाची श्रेणी	शेअरधारकाची संख्या	धारक केलेल्या पूर्णपणे भरण्या केलेल्या इक्विटी शेअरची संख्या	धारक केलेल्या अंशतः भरल्या केलेल्या इक्विटी शेअरची संख्या	डिजिटल अंशतः असलेल्या शेअरची संख्या	धारक केलेल्या शेअरची एकूण संख्या	एकूण शेअरधारा संस्थेच्या % म्हणून शेअरधारक, १९९० नुसार	विद्युत्पुरीतगटामध्ये प्रत्येक वर्गात धारक केलेल्या मालकता अधिकारांची संख्या		अडवटरींग सिव्हरिटीज (सिव्हरिटीज) अंशतः भरण्याची संख्या	कन्व्हर्जिंग सिव्हरिटीजचे पूर्ण परिवर्तन नुसार धारक केलेल्या (हायब्रिड शेअर कॉन्वर्टिंग एक्विटी म्हणून)	ग्रीक केलेल्या शेअरची संख्या		तात्काळ शेअरच्या किंमत अद्ययावत आणत शेअरची संख्या		डिग्रेड स्वरूपात धारक केलेल्या इक्विटी शेअरची संख्या		
								वर्ग उदा: एमए	वर्ग उदा: वाय			एकूण	(ए + बी + सी) % म्हणून एकूण	संख्या (ए)	धारक केलेल्या एकूण शेअरच्या % म्हणून (बी)		संख्या (ए)	धारक केलेल्या एकूण शेअरच्या % म्हणून (सी)
(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII) = (IV) + (V) + (VI)	(VIII)	(IX)	(X)	(XI)	(XII)	(XIII)	(XIV)					
(ए)	प्रत्येक जाली प्रत्येक गट	७	२५००००००	०	०	२५००००००	१००.००	२५००००००	०	२५००००००	१००.००	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०	२५०००००००	
(बी)	सॉल्व्हिड						०.००००	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०	०	
(सी)	मे. वॉलेंट मे. सॉल्व्हिड	०	०	०	०	०	०.००००	०	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०	
(सी१)	डिजिटल डिजिटल अंशतः असलेले शेअर	०	०	०	०	०	०.००००	०	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०	
(सी२)	कर्मचारी ट्रस्ट द्वारे धारक केलेले शेअर	०	०	०	०	०	०.००००	०	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०	
	एकूण	७	२५००००००	०	०	२५००००००	१००.००	२५००००००	०	२५००००००	१००.००	०	०.००००	०	०.००००	०	२५०००००००	

बी. प्रभावी तारखेनुसार कंपनीचा योजनेनंतरचा शेअरहोल्डिंगचा नमूना:

[illegible]

५. प्रवर्तक, प्रवर्तक गट आणि समूह कंपन्यांचे योजनेपर्व आणि पश्चात शेअरहोलिडिंग:

ए. प्रभावी तारखेपूर्वी प्रवर्तक आणि प्रवर्तक गटाच्या सदस्यांनी धारण केलेल्या शुक्तिटी शेअर्सचे तपशील

अनु. क्र.	रोज़गारदाता का नाम	इन्विटी शेयरची संख्या (%)	इन्विटी शेयर कंविटलटी टक्केवारी (%)
१.	वीईएल & (सहा) नामांकित शेयरहोल्डर्सच्या शेअर्ससंख्या	२५,००,०००	१००%
	एकूण	२५,००,०००	१००%

*योजना-पूर्व जाही केलेले, सवटाईव केलेले आणि अरणा केलेले संपूर्ण आडवल हे थेट आणि त्याच्या जमिनीद्वारे (१००% कायदेशीर आणि फायदेशीरपणे) वीईएलकडे होते. अंमलबजावणी ताटकेपूर्वी वीईई हे कंपनीचे प्रवर्तक होते.

बी. अमलबजावणी तारखेनंतर प्रवर्तक, प्रवर्तक गट आणि समूह कंपन्यांच्या सदस्यांनी घेतलेल्या इक्विटी शेअर्सचे तपशील.

अनु. क्र.	सरोजस्मृतिकर नाव	इन्विटी रोडवर्गी संख्या	प्रत्येकना कॅपिटल %
एकल			
१.	शेखर बजाज	१८,१९,८३९	१.५८
२.	मधुर बजाज	२,००,०००	०.१५
३.	निरंज बजाज	११,३०,८८३	०.९८
४.	सजीवनयन बजाज	०	०.००
५.	सजीवनयन बजाज	४,८८,४४९	०.३७
उप-योग (ए)		३५,४४,१७०	३.०१
प्रभोतर समूह			
१.	विरण बजाज	४५,४५,२२४	६.५६
२.	गीतिका बजाज	२१,६०,०८४	१.८८
३.	कनकाज बजाज	१८,४३,४५८	१.६०
४.	पूजा बजाज	१५,४१,८५५	१.३४
५.	सुनीता केजरीवाल	१३,४०,४३०	१.६८
६.	मीनल बजाज	६,५५,८४४	०.६०
७.	निरनयन बजाज	३,८८,५४४	०.२५
८.	कुमुद बजाज	३,००,०००	०.१७
९.	गीतिका बजाज स्वामी	३,००,०००	०.१७
१०.	सुखन जैन	१,१०,४५०	०.१४
११.	कृती बजाज	१,०१,२३४	०.०९
१२.	शोभाजी बजाज	३३,४६४	०.०३
१३.	दीप बजाज	१,१२८	०.००
१४.	निर्मिता जयपुरिया	०.००	०.००
१५.	अरुणनयन बजाज	०.००	०.००
१६.	सिद्धांत बजाज	०.००	०.००
१७.	संजयी बजाज	०.००	०.००
१८.	आर्यदा केजरीवाल	०.००	०.००
१९.	निरंजन केजरीवाल	०.००	०.००
२०.	आर्य स्वामी	०.००	०.००
२१.	विहान जयपुरिया	०.००	०.००
२२.	शील बजाज	०.००	०.००
२३.	सजीवनयन बजाज एमएफए	०.००	०.००
२४.	सजीवनयन बजाज एमएफए	०.००	०.००
२५.	कनकाज बजाज दूरद (विरणन मरणन विराज बजाज)	१०,००,०००	०.८७
२६.	मीनिका बजाज स्वामी कैमिटी दूरद (विरणन मरणन निमिता बजाज स्वामी)	६,१८,४३३	०.५१
२७.	निर्मिता जयपुरिया कैमिटी दूरद (विरणन मरणन निमिता जयपुरिया)	६,१८,४३३	०.५१
२८.	निरनयन दूरद (विरणन मरणन निरंज बजाज)	५,२४,४२१	०.४६
२९.	कृती बजाज कैमिटी दूरद (विरणन मरणन मीनल निरंज बजाज)	५,००,०००	०.४३
३०.	निरनयन बजाज कैमिटी दूरद (विरणन मरणन निरंज बजाज)	५,००,०००	०.४३
३१.	अरुण कैमिटी दूरद (विरणन मरणन सजीवनयन बजाज)	४,८८,५४४	०.४०
३२.	संजयी कैमिटी दूरद (विरणन मरणन सजीवनयन बजाज)	३,८८,५४४	०.३३
३३.	विरणन कैमिटी दूरद (विरणन मरणन सजीवनयन बजाज)	३,८८,५४४	०.३३
३४.	निर्मिता बजाज कैमिटी दूरद (विरणन मरणन मधुर बजाज)	३,००,०००	०.२६
३५.	मधुर मीनिका कैमिटी दूरद (विरणन मरणन मधुर बजाज)	१,२५,८००	०.११
३६.	कुमुद निमिका कैमिटी दूरद (विरणन मरणन मधुर बजाज)	१,२५,८००	०.११
३७.	कुमुद निमिका कैमिटी दूरद (विरणन मरणन मधुर बजाज)	१,२५,८००	०.११
३८.	मधुर निमिका कैमिटी दूरद (विरणन मरणन मधुर बजाज)	१,२५,४४९	०.११

अ. क्र.	शेयरहोल्डरचे नाव	इन्विटी शेअरची संख्या	प्रत्येकाचे पॅरिटरचे %
४०.	नीतिमान वटाज फॅमिली ट्रस्ट (विरासत म्हणून बुमद बजाज)	११,८४०	०.०२
४१.	दीपा ट्रस्ट	०.००	०.००
४२.	संजली ट्रस्ट	०.००	०.००
४३.	विदात ट्रस्ट	०.००	०.००
४४.	ब्रह्म ट्रस्ट	०.००	०.००
४५.	आर्यमन ट्रस्ट	०.००	०.००
४६.	नीतीष ट्रस्ट	०.००	०.००
४७.	राजीव ट्रस्ट	०.००	०.००
४८.	संजीव ट्रस्ट	०.००	०.००
४९.	अमंत बजाज ट्रस्ट	०.००	०.००
५०.	निरंज ट्रस्ट	०.००	०.००
५१.	निमिषा ट्रस्ट	०.००	०.००
५२.	आर्यमन फॅमिली ट्रस्ट	०.००	०.००
५३.	नीतीष फॅमिली ट्रस्ट	०.००	०.००
५४.	गिनिता शंकर बजाज फॅमिली ट्रस्ट	०.००	०.००
५५.	इंदुला ओषाण पावकवार बजाज	०.००	०.००
५६.	बजाज इन्व्हेस्टमेंट ट्रस्ट	०.००	०.००
५७.	जगन्नाथ साठे सान्ना प्रायव्हेट लिमिटेड	२,२५,४८,२४६	१६.५६
५८.	बजाज होल्मिन्स अँड इन्व्हेस्टमेंट लिमिटेड	१,९१,३६,८४०	१४.६३
५९.	बोडो इन्स्टीट्यूट प्रायव्हेट लिमिटेड	१५,१२,७३८	१.१३
६०.	हिंदू मुसाफिर एजन्सी लिमिटेड	१३,८८,०००	१.१२
६१.	बजाज इन्टरनेशनल प्रायव्हेट लिमिटेड	९,१८,८८१	०.८८
६२.	हरप्रवासि होटेल्स लिमिटेड	६,२४,५४६	०.५४
६३.	शेखर होल्मिन्स प्रायव्हेट लिमिटेड	५,४०,२५३	०.४४
६४.	राहुल सांख्यारीय प्रायव्हेट लिमिटेड	४,४८,९५३	०.४१
६५.	सुरेशचंद्र सांख्यारीय प्रायव्हेट लिमिटेड	१,९५,४४६	०.१९
६६.	बघवच्छा अँड कंपनी प्रायव्हेट लिमिटेड	६६,८८९	०.०६
६७.	बजाज सौभाग्य प्रायव्हेट लिमिटेड	५,१५०	०.००
६८.	कान्हालक्ष्मण इन्व्हेस्टमेंट्स अँड ट्रेडिंग प्रायव्हेट लिमिटेड	१,११०	०.००
६९.	मधुर सांख्यारीय प्रायव्हेट लिमिटेड	१,११०	०.००
७०.	निरंज होल्मिन्स प्रायव्हेट लिमिटेड	१,११०	०.००
७१.	रुपा इन्विटीयरी प्रायव्हेट लिमिटेड	१,११०	०.००
७२.	संराज नयन इन्व्हेस्टमेंट्स प्रायव्हेट लिमिटेड	१,११०	०.००
७३.	बजाज ट्रेडिंग कंपनी	०.००	०.००
७४.	आर्डीएर व्हेन्चर्स एंटरप्राय्सी	०.००	०.००
७५.	आर्यमन नयन राखेन्सी एंटरप्राय्सी	०.००	०.००
सम-टोटल (सी)		६,८८,६८,०००	५१.४९
एक्शन (ए-सी)		४,३२,४३,३४९	३३.२९

*आमच्या प्रजीवट नुष्ये सदल्या मास्टट वलनन वजन यॉर्याकडे १५, १५,५५५ डिव्हिटी डेअर्स आहेत ये हस्तातरण प्रतिवॉर्याया अर्थन आहेत आणि माजनीय उच्च न्यायालया, नुवई यॉनी नाटी केलेल्या विदेशीया घालन करून, गहाण ठेवलेल्या किंवा अन्यथा मास्टट केलेल्या डेअर्सची संख्या कृणूनर्यायाअंतर्गत वनीकृतीद्वारेयिले आहेत. मास्टट वनराज वजाज यॉना सजाज होईपर्यंत ले विषीया कायना घालील

६. कंपनीचे प्रमुख शेअरहोल्डर्स

या जाहिरातीच्या तारखेपर्यंत आमच्या कंपनीच्या दहा सर्वात मोठ्या शेअरहोल्डर्सचे तपशील खाली दिले आहेत

[illegible]

(एकूट क्र: ३ पावत फुट)	
नोट १ : अंतर व्यवस्थेनेर	
	(सकयें ताळांमच्यो)
	"१५ जानेवारी २०२२ ते ३१ मार्च, २०२३ पर्यंत"
सिमांत आँड प्रोफेशनल फीज	1६.34
पेयंट ड ऑबिजेर	
- ऑबिजेर फी	५.००
- सॉटिफिकेट फीज	२.२५
अंतर सॉलिसी	३.००
फ्लिजि, आणि स्टेशनारी	०.००
प्रिफेशनल	३.५०
एक्कू	३०.११

"१, २, ३, ४ व्यावस्था प्रमाणेन खालीच समजोत आहे.

नोट २ : एकूट व्यवस्थेनेर
मुळाव्यावस्था कारवायार, "अक्क" वरीन एकू एकर १२ च्या पॉय (८१मी) अंतर्गत आवकच खुलासे, कर खर्च आणि लेखा नजारा संपादन संस्थांचो खुलासे दिलेले नाही.
व्यवस्थावस्था तोडपाच्या संदर्भांत फेडरल अँड कर मान्यता मगल्या गेल्या नाहीत कारण अर्थव्यवस्था पुर्वा करपाच नस मिळपाचो शकता नातें जाल्याच विरुद मंडळीने फेडरल अँड कर मान्यता कारवाय्या उरत शकतात आणि नजीकच्या अर्थव्यवस्था इतर कोणत्याचो कर सोडोवनजाल्या पछी नाहीत किंवा मुलाखतीचे इतर पुरवे नाहीत.

नोट ३: कॅमिटेय अँड कॅमिटेयनेर सारविशिटिज
वर्षाच्या शेवटी, कॅमिटेयकडे भांडवली दायजव्दात आणि कॅमिटेयनेर सारविशिटिज न्हात.

नोट ४ :- ईश्वरीय

	३१ मार्च, २०२३ पर्यंत
मूलमूल आणि बळग्व्दरेड	
कॅमिटेयनेरनेर तेल (ए) (र. सत्तावांमच्यो)	(३०.११)
इन्वेस्टि सेव्तीयेर मोरित सरकारी सवजा इन्वेसर (बी)	२,५००,०००
मूलमूल आणि बळग्व्दरेड इन्वेसर (एबी)	(१.२०)

नोट ११ : कॅमिटेय व्हाकपाचो खुलासे
व्यवस्था इतर अँडिड बीबी नाही चोवी चोवी न करता निवेदन अस्तित्वाच अवस्थेच्या संश्लिषत घडणोये ताळांमच्यो
इश्वरीय व्हाक
रुकाच इश्वरीयवस्था निमिडेड
रुकाच इश्वरीय
सवजा मूलमूल
समोर मूलमूल

(र. सत्तावांमच्यो)		
तयारीत	३१ मार्च २०२३ पर्यंत	
इश्वरीय कॅमपी	कातावापी दरज्याच व्यवस्था	कातावापीच्या शेवटी सिलकाच (दरक)
खालीची प्रतिस्ती	४.१४	४.१४

नोट १२ : पुरवित घडना

कॅमिटेय कॅमपी घडटल्या तारखेचामुल ते खात्री बीबीकारवाय्या तारखेपर्यंत ल्वांतपराच घडणोये मुलमूलच केले आहे आणि निश्वारित केले आहे की, नोट १३ मध्ये दर्जित केव्याविशय इतर कोणत्याही खुलासा करपाचोजाल्या महत्त्वपूर्ण बाबी नाही आहेत.

नोट १३ : इतर
संवाकच भांडवले =८ फेब्रुवारी २०२३ रोजी झालेल्या कॅमिटेय व्हाकच इश्वरीयवस्था निमिडेड ("इश्वरीय कॅमपी") आणि बॅलन सवजाच निमिडेड ("कॅमिटेयनेर इश्वरीय कॅमपी") चोव्या व्यवस्थेच्या चोवलेन मान्यता दिली आहे की विडव्दमच वीर द्वाजिमच आणि वीर द्वाजिमच विडव्दमच (इमज्नेर विडव्दमच) इश्वरीय कॅमपीमधे समजोवतोये व्यवस्था प्रदान करतें. सॉटिड मंडळी विडव्दमच्या तारखेचामुल म्हणजे एमसीएलटी मंडळीच्या तारखेचामुल, विमज्ने कॅमपी विमज्ने अँडइश्वरीय कॅमिटेय मान्यता आणि सारविशिटिजचे व्दात मुल्य र (इश्वरीयकॅमपी) करत, जे तिला पुरासामत्ये दिस्त असेल्ल्या मान्यतात आणि सारविशिटिजच्या व्दात मुल्यचामुल इश्वरीय कॅमपीकडे हस्तगतीपर आणि निश्लि केले जावें.

नोट १४ : इतर ईश्वरीय माहिती

- कॅमपीकडे कोणत्याही वेळानी मान्यतात नाही, जिचे कोणत्याही वेळानी मान्यतात ठेवपाच्यो कॅमपीव्दात कोणत्याही बाबतीन मुल केले नाही आहे किंवा प्रवर्तित आहे.
- मंडळीच र र केव्याच कॅमपीची कॅमपी कोणत्याही व्यवस्था नाही. कॅमपीकडे कोणत्याही वेळा किंवा सॉटिडकॅमच नाही जे अल्पाय ईश्वरीय कातावापीच्या पक्षीकडे आउजोवतमचे नोंदणीत नाही.
- कॅमपीकडे कोणत्याही वेळा किंवा सॉटिडकॅमच नाही जे अल्पाय ईश्वरीय कातावापीनेर आउजोवतमचे नोंदणीत नाही.
- कॅमपीचा वा कारवायार किट्टो घाल किंवा अडथळी घालतात व्यापार किंवा मुलाखतीच केलेली नाही.
- कॅमपीची परदेशी संस्थांच (मध्यमच) इतर कोणत्याही व्यवस्थाच (व्यवर्तीन) किंवा संस्थांच (संस्थांच) अँडव्दमच दिलेले नाही किंवा कुडी दिलेले नाही किंवा मुलाखतीच केलेली नाही, जाल्यारच मध्यमच हे करतें हे समजून घेऊन:
 - अतिर सारवापीद्वारा किंवा त्याच्या वतीने कोणत्याही प्रकारे अँडव्दमच गेल्ल्या इतर व्यक्तीन किंवा संस्थांच परतस किंवा अल्पव्यवस्थाच कडे देणे किंवा मुलाखतीच करणे किंवा
 - अतिर सारवापीन किंवा त्यांच्या वतीने कोणत्याही इमो, मुलाखत किंवा तयार घडत करणे
- कॅमपीची परदेशी संस्था (कॅमिटेय पार्टी) व्हाक कोणत्याही व्यक्ती (व्यक्ती) किंवा संस्था (संस्था) वाकडून कोणत्याही प्रिपी पारत केलेस नाही (अरी इश्वरीय स्वरुपाच नोंदवलेस किंवा अन्यथा) क्वानी करेन हे समजून घेऊन
 - "प्रिपी पारत" (अतिर सारवापी) किंवा त्याच्या वतीने कोणत्याही प्रकारे अँडव्दमच गेल्ल्या इतर व्यक्तीन किंवा संस्थांच तयारस किंवा अल्पव्यवस्थाच कडे देणे किंवा मुलाखतीच करणे किंवा
 - अतिर सारवापीन कोणत्याही इमो, मुलाखत किंवा तयार घडत करणे,
- कॅमपीची तयारीच घडपाच्यो अत्र कोणत्याही व्यवस्था नोंदवितना नाही, जो आक्कच काव्दा, १९६१ अंतर्गत कर मुल्यबनमचये (उरत की, बीबी किंवा सवजाच किंवा आक्कच काव्दा, १९६१ च्या सवजांत इतर कोणत्याही तरतुदी) अल्पमच म्हणून सारवित किंवा पॉलित लागू नाही.
- कॅमपीची बॅकविशिय संस्थांचकडून कोणत्याही वेळी घेतलेले नाही आणि त्यामुळे बॅकविशिय संस्थांचकडे न्मासिल रिटर्न इश्वरीय आक्कचकर कॅमपीनत लागू नाही.

नोट १५ : बाबती मुल्य मोजकच

(क) **कातावापीन वित्तिय सवजाच**
वर्तमानत वित्तिय सवजाची व्दात रक्कम खालीलप्रमाणे आहे

तयारीत	३१ मार्च २०२३ पर्यंत
ए. वित्तिय अँडिड	
१. अँडिडव्दम खालीर मोजके	
अंतर फायजिमिआर अँडिड	३.००
बीबी आणि बीबी इन्वेस्टमेंट्स	५०.०३
टोटल फायजिमिआर अँडिड अँडिडव्दम खालीर मोजकी जाते	५३.०३
टोटल फायजिमिआर अँडिड	५३.०३
बी. वित्तिय सारविशिटिज	
१. अँडिडव्दम खालीर मोजके	
ट्रेड एक्कच	२६.३३
एक्कच फायजिमिआर सारविशिटिज अँडिडव्दम खालीर मोजकी जातात	२६.३३
एक्कच फायजिमिआर सारविशिटिज	२६.३३

(क) **बाबती मुल्य पदव्दमच**

खालील वेळक कॅमपीच्या मान्यतात आणि सारविशिटिजचे बाबती मुल्य मान्य पदव्दमच घडत करत:

मान्यतात आणि सारविशिटिजबाबती बाबती मुल्य मान्य पदव्दमच प्रिफेशनलकच कव्दरेकर	सॉलित बाबतात कॅमिटेय	समजोवत निश्लिच करपाच्योचय इमज्नेर	समजोवत निश्लिच करपाच्योचय इमज्नेर
	पातळी १	पातळी २	पातळी ३
३१ मार्च २०२३ पर्यंत			
फायजिमिआर अँडिड			
अंतर फायजिमिआर अँडिड	-	३.००	-
बीबी आणि बीबी इन्वेस्टमेंट्स			
फायजिमिआर सारविशिटिज			
ट्रेड एक्कच	-	२६.३३	-

मुल्यबन संचोव्दमर वित्तिय सवजाचो बाबती मुल्य निश्वारित करपाच्योचय आणि उरत करपाच्योचय कॅमपी खातील पदव्दमच सारत

पातळी १- सवजा मान्यतात आणि दायित्वाचय सल्लिच बाजाराचयचे अँडिड (अंतराचोवित्त) बाजार किमती
पातळी २- मुल्यमान्य तंत्र ज्याचोचय बाजारी मुल्य मान्यतातही महत्त्वपूर्ण असेल्ल्या इमज्नेरच्या सारत कमी स्तर द्वाव्यच किंवा अल्पव्यवस्थाच निश्लिच करपाच्योचय असतें.

पातळी ३- मुल्यमान्य तंत्र ज्याचोचय बाजारी मुल्य मोजकचामचो महत्त्वपूर्ण असलेले इमज्नेरचे सारत कमी स्तर हे निश्लिच करपाच्योचय नासतें.

नोट १६ : वित्तिय जोडीमच व्यवस्थाच

कातावापीच्या मुल्य वित्तिय सारविशिटिजच्यानेर ट्रेड पेकचामच समजोत आहे.

कॅमपीच्या मुल्य वित्तिय मान्यतातमचये इतर वित्तिय मान्यतात आणि रोख आणि रोख समजुन्य सवजा समजोत होले जे वेगवेग इन्वेस्टि इमज्नेरच्या मुल्य प्राप्त केले जातात कॅमपीने उदरपाच व्यावसायिक सवजाचय हुर केलेले नाही. (नोट १३ व्दम)

कॅमपीचे जोडीमच व्यवस्थाचये हे व्यवस्थाव्दातचय संचालन मंडळानी मरुणे केलेल्या घोरवातांत केले जाते जे कॅमपीच्या किंवासाचोचो संश्लिषत रूत जोडीमच अँडव्दमच, मोजकच करणे, क्वानी करणे आणि त्यासंचोवित्त अडवत देव्पाच मंदत करत. वाक्यी प्रत्येक जोडीमचये व्यवस्थाच करपाच्योचय संचालन मंडळ घोरवांचो आदारा वेगे आणि सहमती देते, ज्याचो सवजा घाली दिता आहे.

१) बाजारी जोडीमच

बाजाराचय जोडीमच म्हणजे बाजाराभावाचय वदल्लुमे वित्तिय सवजाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थाच कॅम पक्षेच्या बाबती मुल्यवत वद-उतर होवपाचो जोडीमच असतें. बाजाराचय जोडीमचत तेल व्हावचो जोडीमच सारविशिटि आहे: त्याच जोडीमच, चडस जेजोमच आणि इन्वेस्टि किमतीचो तेल.

१. पक्षीय घडणोची जोडीमच

पक्षीय घडणोची जोडीमच म्हणजे पक्षीय व्हाक दरतील वदल्लुमेच बाबती मुल्य किंवा एक्कचउदरच्या अर्थव्यवस्थाच कॅम पक्षीयमेच वद-उतर होवपाचो जोडीमच. पक्षीय व्हाक दरतील वदल्लुमच जोडीमचो संश्लिषत कॅमपीचे एक्कचउर हे प्रामुख्याने व्हाकचोचय किंवाव्हावचोचो संश्लिषत असतें (जेव्हा महत्त्व किंवा चर्च पक्षीय व्हाकतल नोंदत जात) कॅमपीकडे कोणत्याही दिशेन घडत सारवातनात नाही.

२) व्हाकच जोडीमच

व्हाकचर जोडीमच म्हणजे बाजाराचय व्यावसायिक वदल्लुमेच बाजारी मुल्य किंवा वित्तिय संचालनाचे अर्थव्यवस्थाच कॅम पक्षीयमेच वद-उतर होवपाचो जोडीमच आहे. म्हणून कॅमपीकडे कोणत्याही व्हाकचर बाजार कडें किंवा ठेवी नाहीत, त्यामुळे व्हाकचयो जोडीमच नाही.

३) इन्वेस्टि किमती जोडीमच

नस आणि नोट घादयेच बाबती मुल्यवचर मोजकेल्या मुल्यवर्णनीक उदरवेल्ल्या किमतीच्या कोणत्याही जोडीमचो सारास कॅमपी करत नाही करत कॅमपीकडे अत्री कोणत्याही मुल्यवर्णन नाही.

२) कॅमिटेय रिक्त

कॅमिटेय जोडीमच ही जोडीमच आहे की कॅमटेय पार्टी वित्तिय सवजाचे किंवा बाज्क कारवायेंतल आक्की व्हावदोचो पुरी करपाच नाही ज्यामुळे वित्तिय मुल्यमान होतें.

१) ट्रेड रिक्तियेवकच

कॅमिटेय कॅमिटेय जोडीमच प्रत्येक बाजव्हाचय वेगवेगळें वेगवेगळ्याने प्रवर्तित होतें. कॅमिटेय जोडीमचये कॅमिटेय मंडळीद्वारा व्यवस्थाचय कॅमिटेय कॅमिटेय मंडळीन प्रवर्तयित करणे आणि त्या बाबतीन कॅमपी व्यवस्थाचय सारासच संचालनये कॅमिटेय कॅमिटेय मंडळी मंडळी करतें जेच बाजव्हाच्या कॅमिटेय चोवलेचो व्दात निश्लिच करत कॅमपी अल्पमच अल्पम व्यवस्था हुर केलेस नसल्यामुळे, कॅमपीच्या ट्रेड रिक्तियेवकचमचो कॅमिटेय रिक्तच्या सारासच सारास लागतात नाही.

२) इतर वित्तिय मान्यतात आणि वेव

बॅकव्हंडील सिलकाच सवजाचये कॅमिटेय जोडीमच ही कॅमपीच्या घोरवातनात कॅमपीच्या ट्रेडरी ट्रेडमद्वारे व्यवस्थाचय कॅमपी जात कॅमटेयमचो कॅमिटेय मंडळीन प्रवर्तयित करणे आणि त्या बाबतीन कॅमपी व्यवस्थाचय सारासच संचालनये कॅमिटेय कॅमिटेय मंडळी मंडळी करतें जेच बाजव्हाच्या कॅमिटेय चोवलेचो व्दात निश्लिच करत कॅमपी अल्पमच अल्पम व्यवस्था हुर केलेस नसल्यामुळे, कॅमपीच्या ट्रेड रिक्तियेवकचमचो कॅमिटेय रिक्तच्या सारासच सारास लागतात नाही.

३) वित्तिय जोडीमच

वित्तियजोडीमच जोडीमच कितीचे वित्तिय दायित्त्व पुरी कर शकत नाही अशा जोडीमचो संचलं देत. वित्तियजोडीमच जोडीमच व्यवस्थाचयाना उरत पुरीचे वित्तियजोडीमच राखणे आणि आवकचोवेल्ल्या तिपोचे वापरताली उपायच अस्त्यचो खारी करणे हा आहे. पुरीचे मिळव्दत, कॅमिटेय सल्लिच राखून आणि सारवी करत पेंव्याच्या सुविधा, सतत अंतर्त कॅमपी आणि व्हाकचसिक वेळ पुरीचे निश्लिच करत, आणि वित्तिय मान्यतातयेच आणि सारविशिटिजच्या मॅम्युटरी प्रोफायलीक मुळमूला कॅमपी निश्लिचटोड्याच जोडीमचो व्यवस्थाच करतें खालील सवजाचये करपाचामुल निमज्निअव्दम कॅमिटेयनेर सारवातन आसतिल कॅमपीच्या वित्तिय सारविशिटिजच्या मॅम्युटरी प्रोफायलच सारास दिता आहे.

	१ वर्षेचिचय क्वानी	१-३ वर्षे	३ वर्षेचिचय जावत	एक्कू
३१ मार्च २०२३ पर्यंत				
ट्रेड पेकचस	२६.३३	-	-	२६.३३
	२६.३३	-	-	२६.३३

नोट १७ : भांडवत व्यवस्थाच

कॅमपीच्या भांडवलेच व्यवस्थाचयची उद्दिष्टे

मुल्यवर्णन, कॅमटेय आणि बाजारवेवेल्लो आनविशयस रिमज्नेर ठेवपाच्योचय आणि अर्थव्यवस्था व्यवसायाच विकसत रिमज्नेर ठेवपाच्योचय न्हातनात भांडवली च्याच राखणयेचो वेळीचे घोरण आहे. संचालक मंडळ भांडवली मुल्यवर्णनीक परतव्दावत सस ठेवत. कॅमपी माजिक आणव्दार वित्तिय मुल्यवर्णनये निश्लिच करणे आणि आवकचय असेल्ले वेळो वेळोचोचो संचालन मुदरपाच्यो घडना सस करत चोव्य / इष्टमल भांडवत संचालन राखून भांडवली जोडीमच व्यवस्थाचयतें ठेवत. कॅमपी वेळ रेशोच वापर भांडवली व्यवस्थाचय निश्लिच म्हणून करतें आणि नेट डेव्द आणिच एक्कू इन्वेस्टि असे वेळोचो मगनात करत. नेट डेव्द आणि एक्कू इन्वेस्टि वित्तिय विस्तारचामुल मंडळ केलेल्या व्हाकचर आसतें आहेत.

बॅलनस टोव्दात तारखेचामुल कॅमपीचर कोणत्याही कडेन नसल्योचने कुणी कोणत्याही मगना केले जात नाही.

मार्च २०२३ जोडी संस्थेच्या क्वालायटी भांडवल व्यवस्थाचयानी उद्दिष्टे, घोरणे किंवा प्रवर्तयितनात कोणत्याही व्दात करपात आने नाहीत.

कॅमिटेयकडे कोणत्याही कडेन नाही.

कॅमपी १५ जानेवारी, २०२२ रोजी सगळीचट केसी गेली आहे आणि म्हणून कॅमपी काव्दा, २०२३ च्या कसम २(४१) च्या तरतुदीनुसार, कॅमपीन (इमज्नेरवेव्दात) सिलका २०१४ च्या सिलका ४० सह सचल्येन्य. प्रथम वित्तिय स्थानेचयेच तारखेचामुल सस हॉलेंस म्हणून १५ जानेवारी, २०२२ आणि ३१ मार्च, २०२३ रोजी संपेत. दोन्ही दिवस आत्तुमू, ल्वातुनार, जे वित्तिय सारवीकरणे कॅमपीचीच वित्तिय कॅमपीन ऑपरेशन्स आहेत आणि म्हणून वित्तिय स्टेटमेन्टमचे उरत करणे आवकचय असणारे कोणत्याही तुलनाचक न्हातनात.

नोट १८ : सॅमरॅम रिमज्नेर

कॅमपी म्हायतयेच सवजाच इमज्नेरमिआर आणि चोवत विडिडव्दमच्याच व्यवसायात गुंतलेली असेल, जी एक एकर १०८ च्या १०टीने "ऑपरेशन्स इमज्नेरमच" आहे, ज्याचे कसम रिमज्नेरमच सॅमरॅम व्दाते ज्याचो चीफ ऑपरेशन्स डिवीजन मेम्बर (सीओएम) द्वाारा रेडीत अडवत घेतला जात.

नोट २० : कॅमिटेय सारकें रिमज्नेरविशिटि

कॅमपी काव्दा, २०१३ च्या कसम १३५ आणि अनुपुवी VI च्या आवकचयान तयेंच कॅमपी (कॅमिटेय सारकें रिमज्नेरविशिटि पॉलिसी) निमज्म, २०१४ च्या तरतुदी कॅमपीन लागू होत नासतें कारण कॅमपी, कॅमपी काव्दा, २०१३ च्या कसम १३५ (I) मध्ये मंडळ केलेल्या लागू निष्काचो पुरीत करत नाही.

नोट २१ : रेशोच

रेशो	म्हणुमंदर	किमितीमंदर	मार्च-२३	रिमज्नेर
कांटे रेशो	टोटल कांटे अँडिड	टोटल कांटे सारविशिटिज	१.४	कॅमपी १९ जानेवारी, २०२३
ट्रेडक इन्वेस्टि रेशो	टोटल बाँडव्दम (इमज्नेरमच कांटे मॅम्युटरी इमज्नेर ऑफ वीर बाँडव्दम)	टोटल इन्वेस्टि	एक्क	रोजी सगळीचट केसी गेली आहे आणि म्हणून रिमज्नेर
इन्व्द सल्लिच कव्दरेड रेशो	(मेट पॉलिट / (सॉलिट फॉर द रिमज्नेर + एक्कचव्हाल आयटमस + फायजिमस काँट्रिड + कॅमिटेयन ऑफ अर्मीटायझेशन एक्कचस-नोज इन्व्दरिमेन्टस)	फायजिमस काँट्रिड - इन्व्दर ऑफ सॉलिट सारविशिटि + सॉलिट बाँडव्दम इमज्नेरमच रिमज्नेरमच इमज्नेरमच द रिमज्नेर	एक्क	तारखेचामुल कोणत्याही तुलनाचक उपलब्ध नाहीत.
रिटर्न ऑन इन्वेस्टि रेशो	पॉलिट / (सॉलिट) फॉर द इँडर	टोटल इन्वेस्टि	-१५१.३%	
इन्व्दरिटी रॅटिओव्दर रेशो	कॅमिटेय ऑफ मॅटरीयल कळग्व्दम + पारवेयम ऑफ ट्रेडस मुल्य + व्हेलस इन इन्व्दरिटीज ऑफ व्हाक-इन-व्हेलस, रिमिडेड मुल्य, ट्रेडस मुल्य + इश्वरान ऑफ सवकॅमिटेयिच एक्कचससस	टोटल इन्व्दरिटी	एक्क	
ट्रेड रिक्तियेवकच टॅमिटेय रेशो	रेवेल्युम फ्रॉम ऑपरेशन्स	टोटल रिक्तियेवकस	एक्क	
ट्रेड पेकचस टॅमिटेय रेशो	रेवेल्युम फ्रॉम ऑपरेशन्स	टोटल पेकचस	एक्क	
मेट कॅमिटेय टॅमिटेय रेशो	रेवेल्युम फ्रॉम ऑपरेशन्स	मेट कॅमिटेय (कांटे अँडिड + कांटे सारविशिटिज)	एक्क	
मेट पॉलिट रेशो	पॉलिट / (सॉलिट) फॉर द इँडर	रेवेल्युम फ्रॉम ऑपरेशन्स	एक्क	
रिटर्न ऑन कॅमिटेय एक्कचिच	फायजिमस काँट्रिड + एक्कचव्हाल आयटमस + पॉलिट रिमोवर टेंवस	कॅमिटेय एक्कचिच	-१५१.३%	
रिटर्न ऑन इन्व्दरिटीय	एक्क	एक्क	एक्क	

३० जून २०२३ पर्यंत अंतरिम बॅलन्स शीट

तयारीत		मोट	३०-जून-२३ रोजी	३१-मार्च-२३ रोजी (पुनर्विशिनित)
अँडिड				
मोन-कांटे अँडिड				
पॉलीट, ऑफ एक्कचव्दर	२	४,४५८.४२	४,४५१.५०	
कॅमिटेय क्वी इन व्हेलस	३	७५.८२	८०.००	
राइट ऑफ-वूच अँडिड	४	४०.४२	३५१.६०	
फायजिमिआर अँडिड				
१) ट्रेड रिक्तियेवकस	५	४,४६८.०५	६,४६१.६०	
२) अंतर फायजिमिआर अँडिड	६	१७४.६८	१५६.१२	
इश्वरीय अँडिड (मोट)	७	१,११८.३०	१,१५४.८४	
इश्वरीय ट्रेडस अँडिड (मोट)	८	४८४.६०	२५२.३२	
अंतर मोन-कांटे अँडिड	८	१,४०५.२२	१,५६८.४६	
टोटल मोन-कांटे अँडिड		१२,८५०.४२	१४,५५१.६४	
कॅमिटेय अँडिड	९	५,११८.३०	५,६५१.०२	
फायजिमिआर अँडिड				
१) ट्रेड रिक्तियेवकस	५	४,४६८.३०	६,४६१.६०	
२) क्वी अँड क्वी इन्विजिअरिअंडस	१०	६६.६८	६४.२५	
३) अंतर कॅमिटेय फायजिमिआर अँडिड	११	२०,५११.१२	२५,५१८.८५	
अंतर कांटे अँडिड	१२	२,४३२.८५	३,००१.५५	
कॉन्ट्रिड अँडिड	३०	६,३५२.८०	४,२६३.५२	
टोटल कांटे अँडिड		४८,४७४.४३	४८,४७४.४३	
इन्विटी अँड सावधिटीट			४८,४७४.४३	४८,४७४.४३
इन्विटी				
इन्विटी शेअर कॅमिटेड (इन्विटीय शेअर कॅमिटेड सारक्या अक्काउंट)	१३	२,२४०.४८	२,२४०.४८	
अंतर इन्विटी	१४	७४,१२२.८२	७४,२३२.८८	
टोटल इन्विटी		७६,३६३.३०	७६,४७३.३६	
सावधिटीटीय				
मोन-कांटे सावधिटीटीय				
फायजिमिआर सावधिटीटीय				
१) लीज सावधिटीटीय	४	१८,२१८	१८,६२३	
एक्कचव्दर कॅमिटेड ऑपियेग्येवकस	१५	१,२११.४०	१,२३८.३०	
टोटल मोन-कांटे सावधिटीटीय		१९,४२९.४०	१९,८६१.६०	
कांटे सावधिटीटीय				
फायजिमिआर सावधिटीटीय				
१) लीज सावधिटीटीय	४	१८०.२१	१७०.५०	
२) ट्रेड पियवकस				
मायको इटरप्रायझ्ज् अण्णि स्मॉल इटरप्रायझ्ज्	१५	१,५७३.४५	१,०४६.२२	
वांणी एक्कच व्दर यक्कावी				
मायको इटरप्रायझ्ज् अण्णि स्मॉल इटरप्रायझ्ज्वायटियरिअल इतरावी एक्कच व्दर यक्कावी	१६	२०,८८६.४६	२१,६६६.४०	
३) अंतर कॅमिटेय फायजिमिआर सावधिटीटीय	१६	१,८५४.५१	३,०१२.४०	

(एक रु. ६ पासून पुढे)

जून ३०, २०२३ रोजी संपलेल्या काळावधीसाठी अंतिम आर्थिक स्टेटमेंटच्या नोंदच्या

नोट २ : पॉली, प्लास्ट अँड इन्सुलमँट

तपशील	वॉलंटरी विहित	विहित	अंदाजनामची विमावसरे	प्लास्ट आणि मशीन	फर्निचर आणि विषयचर्चा	इलेक्ट्रिकल इन्स्टॉलेशन	अंशिक इन्सुलमँट	वैयक्तिक	ड्राईंग आणि त्रिस	टेम्पदरी स्वरूपचर्चा	रोडस आणि सौरचर्चा	अन्यदी हावरेडचर	टोटल
इनकॉर्पोरेशन तारखेनुसार गॅस ब्लॉक उघडणे (जानेवारी १९, २०२३)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
विद्युतने कामिनामेशन मिळाले (रोप. नोट ४०)	९५६.२२	१६८.६८	२,४३२.५६	४,१६८.६८	२७०.३२	१६८.७२	२२४.९९	१८०.९६	०.०१	९५.५५	३६.१८	३३६.८१	९,४५६.८८
अडिशनल डिपॉजिट	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
३१ मार्च २०२३ पर्यंत संचित संपूर्ण गॅस ब्लॉक (पुनर्विभाजित)	१,०५४.९०	१६८.६८	२,४३२.५६	४,१६८.३६	२७०.३२	३६८.३१	२२४.९९	१८०.९६	०.०१	९५.५५	३६.१८	३३६.९९	९,८९४.४१
अडिशनल डिपॉजिट	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
३० जून २०२३ रोजी संचित गॅस ब्लॉक	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
इनकॉर्पोरेशन तारखेनुसार अंदाजित अंदाजितपुढे इलेक्ट्रिकल (जानेवारी १९, २०२३)	३७८.३०	६१.१५	३७८.००	३,७८०.७५	१८५.७५	७०.२९	१८२.९६	२८२.७६	०.०१	९५.५५	३१.११	३०२.६०	९,०२१.६०
विद्युतने कामिनामेशन मिळाले (रोप. नोट ४०)	९३.९५	८.७७	८३.४३	१९१.१०	११.७७	१६.८३	२१.३०	९३.७०	-	-	०.४४	१७.३३	११८.६३
अडिशनल डिपॉजिट	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
३१ मार्च २०२३ रोजी जमा झालेला इलेक्ट्रिकल बंद करणे (पुनर्विभाजित)	४१२.२५	६९.८९	३७७.३३	३,३७७.५९	१७५.५०	८५.१२	१९९.५५	३३३.३१	०.०१	९५.५५	३२.५५	३०७.४१	९,४१८.४१
अडिशनल डिपॉजिट	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
३० जून २०२३ रोजी संचित इलेक्ट्रिकल बंद करणे	४१२.२५	६९.८९	३७७.३३	३,३७७.५९	२०१.५०	९०.८०	२०३.४३	३३६.३१	०.०१	९५.५५	३२.६३	३०८.६३	९,४२०.७०
मार्च ३१, २०२३ पर्यंत मिळवळ व्हन रकम बंद करणे (पुनर्विभाजित)	६४२.६५	८८.७९	२,०७५.३३	९२४.६०	१७६.१५	३१३.९१	२०५.९३	२०२.१६	-	-	४.१३	२३.७७	४,४११.५०
जून ३०, २०२३ पर्यंत मिळवळ व्हन रकम बंद करणे	६२८.६७	९६.६३	२,०६५.३३	९१३.८७	१७२.५५	३०७.५१	१७९.९६	२०२.१६	-	-	३.९९	२७.३३	४,३७८.९२

नोट ३ : कॅपिटल वर्क इन प्रोग्रेस (लीव्हन्स्युआरपी)

कॅपिटल वर्क इन प्रोग्रेसमध्ये प्रारंभिकपणे प्लास्ट आणि मशीन आणि आवडी हावरेडचर समावेश असावा ज्याचा रकम ३० जून २०२३ रोजी रु. ७९.८२ सहा आहे (३१ मार्च २०२३ - रु. ८०.७७ सहा)

रजिम शेड्यूल

३० जून २०२३ रोजी लीडन्स्युआरपी एजिन्गे वेळापत्रक**

तपशील	१ वर्षांपेक्षा कमी	१-२ वर्ष	३ वर्षांपेक्षा जास्त	एकूण
प्रोजेक्ट्स इन प्रोग्रेस	७५.५४	०.७८	-	७५.८२
एकूण	७५.५४	०.७८	-	७५.८२

३१ मार्च २०२३ रोजी लीडन्स्युआरपी एजिन्गे वेळापत्रक**

तपशील	१ वर्षांपेक्षा कमी	१-२ वर्ष	३ वर्षांपेक्षा जास्त	एकूण
प्रोजेक्ट्स इन प्रोग्रेस	७५.६९	१३.०६	०.२२	८८.७७
एकूण	७५.६९	१३.०६	०.२२	८८.७७

कंपनीचे सर्व आगामी फायदा मूळ योजनेच्या अंदाजनामचा केलेले आहेत आणि फायदाही वारसविले किंवात कंपनीच्या व्यवसायाने बॅकर्स सीटच्या तारखेनुसार अंदाजित केलेल्या एकाच वर्षाच्या आत आहे.
'एजिन्गे' व डिपॉजिट एरिटेटिया सांग असताना सर्व केलेल्या रकमेच्या अपायकार तयार केले जाते.

नोट ४ : रॉईट ऑफ वूज अंसेट आणि सौर सार्वजनिकित

कंपनीचे असेलच्या रॉईट ऑफ वूज अंसेट तपशील खालीलप्रमाणे आहेत:

रॉईट ऑफ वूज अंसेट

तपशील	विहित	सीजहोवळ अंतिम	एकूण
स्वाधर्भच्या तारखेनुसार ओपनिंग गॅस ब्लॉक (१९ जानेवारी, २०२३)	-	-	-
अवकाश अंतिम विद्युतने कामिनामेशन (नोट ४० पहा)	१९६.८१	३४४.३०	५४१.११
अडिशनल डिपॉजिट	२८.६३	-	२८.६३
विशेषावळ (७०.५५)	-	-	(७०.५५)
३१ मार्च, २०२३ रोजी संचित गॅस ब्लॉक (पुनर्विभाजित)	१७७.९३	३४४.३०	५२२.२३
अडिशनल डिपॉजिट	३६.८३	-	३६.८३
विशेषावळ	-	-	-
३० जून, २०२३ रोजी संचित गॅस ब्लॉक	१७७.७५	३४४.३०	८७२.०५
स्वाधर्भच्या तारखेनुसार ओपनिंग अंदाजितपुढे इलेक्ट्रिकल (१९ जानेवारी, २०२३)	-	-	-
अवकाश अंतिम विद्युतने कामिनामेशन (नोट ४० पहा)	११६.६७	२७.५९	१४२.२६
अडिशनल डिपॉजिट	५७.८०	३.४४	५८.८१
विशेषावळ (७०.५५)	-	-	(७०.५५)
३१ मार्च २०२३ रोजी अंदाजितपुढे इलेक्ट्रिकल (पुनर्विभाजित)	११६.०२	३१.५३	१४७.५५
अडिशनल डिपॉजिट	६०.८०	०.४८	६१.७८
३० जून, २०२३ रोजी संचित गॅस ब्लॉक	१२६.८२	३२.५१	१६९.३३
३१ मार्च, २०२३ रोजी रॉईट ऑफ वूज अंसेट मिळवळ व्हन मूल (पुनर्विभाजित)	४८.९०	३२३.७७	३७१.६७
३० जून, २०२३ रोजी रॉईट ऑफ वूज अंसेट मिळवळ व्हन मूल	४१०.९३	२९१.७९	७०२.७२

कंपनीने तारखेच्या सीज सार्वजनिकितेचे तपशील खालीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

तपशील	३०-जून-२३ रोजी	३१-मार्च-२३* रोजी
स्वाधर्भच्या तारखेनुसार ओपनिंग सीज सार्वजनिकित (१९ जानेवारी, २०२३)	-	-
अवकाश अंतिम विद्युतने कामिनामेशन (नोट ४० पहा)	७२.१२	१०१.४२
अडिशनल डिपॉजिट	३६.८३	२७.३३
सीजचे खर्च	४.३४	८.६८
सीजचे हप्तो भरले	(१५.५३)	(७५.६१)
एकूण सीज सार्वजनिकित	४७.५६	७४.१२
- करट म्हणून घालीकरणे केले	१०८.२१	५७.५५
- अंतिम करट म्हणून घालीकरणे केले	३१८.२५	१७.६२
**पुनर्विभाजित आकडे		

नोट ५ : ट्रेड रिसिकेव्हन्स

	३०-जून-२३ रोजी	३१-मार्च-२३* रोजी
करट	३५,४६३.४०	३६,५३२.५६
नॉन-करट	४,३६८.०५	६,४६१.६७
	३९,८३१.४५	४३,२९४.२३
अनसिध्दपुढे, कनिस्टर्ट मुद्र	३९,८३१.४५	४३,२९४.२३
अनसिध्दपुढे, कॅपिट इन्पुझर्ट	४,३६८.२१	४,३६८.२१
एकूण	४४,१९९.६६	४७,६६२.४४
इन्पुझर्टमँट भरला, कॅपिट इन्पुझर्ट (खर्च आणि सहाय्यारूप कमीकरणी भरला)	(४,३६८.२१)	(४,३६८.२१)
एकूण ट्रेड रिसिकेव्हन्स (नोट ६: इन्पुझर्टमँट अंतर्भाव)	३९,८३१.४५	४३,२९४.२३

ट्रेड रिसिकेव्हन्सच्या व्याज नसतो आणि साधारणपणे कॅपिट कालावधी प्रारा होतो, ज्यामध्ये कंपनीने संपादक हा कामगार आहे, संपादक किंवा सदस्य आहे असा कमी किंवा जाऊन किंवा कमीपेक्षा ट्रेड असलेल्या व्यापार आणि ट्रेड रिसिकेव्हन्ससाठी, नोट ३४ पहा.

३० जून २०२३ रोजी ट्रेड रिसिकेव्हन्स एजिन्गे वेळापत्रक**

तपशील	द्वय तारामुलानुसार वृत्तीय कार्यावधीसाठी घटकवर्गी					
	द्वय नवोद कमी	६ महीने -१ वर्ष	१-२ वर्ष	२-३ वर्ष	३ वर्षांपेक्षा जास्त	एकूण
(i) अनसिध्दपुढे ट्रेड रिसिकेव्हन्स - पांढऱे मजाले जाते	८,२८१.४७	११,४५४.३९	२,८६६.४१	४,१७७.८७	१,३२४.७७	३८,८३१.५५
(ii) अनसिध्दपुढे ट्रेड रिसिकेव्हन्स - ज्यात कॅपिट जोडवलीमध्ये स्वामीय बंद होतो	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) अनसिध्दपुढे ट्रेड रिसिकेव्हन्स - कॅपिट इन्पुझर्ट	-	-	२८.००	१७७.९९	५८.९९	४,३६८.२१
(iv) अनसिध्दपुढे ट्रेड रिसिकेव्हन्स - ज्यात कॅपिट जोडवलीमध्ये स्वामीय बंद होतो	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) अनसिध्दपुढे ट्रेड रिसिकेव्हन्स - कॅपिट इन्पुझर्ट	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) अनसिध्दपुढे ट्रेड रिसिकेव्हन्स - ज्यात कॅपिट जोडवलीमध्ये स्वामीय बंद होतो	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) अनसिध्दपुढे ट्रेड रिसिकेव्हन्स - कॅपिट इन्पुझर्ट	-	-	-	-	-	-
एकूण	८,२८१.४७	११,४५४.३९	२,८९४.४१	४,१७७.८६	१,३८३.८०	५९,९५६.६६

३१ मार्च २०२३ मुद्राट ट्रेड रिसिकेव्हन्स एजिन्गे वेळापत्रक**

तपशील	दिव मारवाचव्या मुदत करतारापाशी घडवली						
	दिव मारी	६ मशीन/पॅरफा कमी	६ मशीन -१ वर्ष	१-२ वर्ष	२-३ वर्ष	३ वर्षांपेक्षा जास्त	एकूण
(i) अनसिध्दपुढे ट्रेड रिसिकेव्हन्स - पांढऱे मजाले जाते	७,३७३.७३	१५,४१४.६७	३,९५९.०३	५,४७१.९६	१,६३६.२६	६,२०१.७८	४३,२९४.२३
(ii) अनसिध्दपुढे ट्रेड रिसिकेव्हन्स - ज्यात कॅपिट जोडवलीमध्ये स्वामीय बंद होतो	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) अनसिध्दपुढे ट्रेड रिसिकेव्हन्स - कॅपिट इन्पुझर्ट	-	-	-	९६.००	७७५	४,१०७.५६	४,२११.२१

तपशील	ट्रेड साठोवणुमधून पुढील कामगारपतींना एककालीन					३ वर्षांपेक्षा जास्त	एकूण
	ट्रेड मशीन	६ मशीन/पॅरफा कमी	६ मशीन - १ वर्ष	१-२ वर्ष	२-३ वर्ष		
(iv) किरपण्टेड ट्रेड रिसिकेव्हन्स - पांढऱे मजाले जाते	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) किरपण्टेड ट्रेड रिसिकेव्हन्स - ज्यात कॅपिट जोडवलीमध्ये स्वामीय बंद होतो	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) किरपण्टेड ट्रेड रिसिकेव्हन्स - कॅपिट इन्पुझर्ट	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
एकूण	७,३७३.७३	१५,४१४.६७	३,९५९.०३	५,४७१.९६	१,६३६.२६	१३,९५६.६६	७७,६५५.५४

* पुनर्विभाजित आकडे

**कंपनी डिपॉजिट एरिटेटिया असा असताना जारी केलेल्या (डिपॉजिट)इसेलच्या विषय कर एजिन्गे तयार केले जाते.

नोट ६ : अंतर साधनविहित अंसेटस (नॉन-करट) (अनसिध्दपुढे, कनिस्टर्ट मुद्रा असा मूळ केव्हाचिवाव)

	३०-जून-२३ रोजी	३१-मार्च-२३* रोजी
विश्वपुढी विभाजित, कनिस्टर्ट मुद्रा	१७९.६८	१७९.६८
विश्वपुढी विभाजित, कनिस्टर्ट मुद्रा	१७९.६८	१७९.६८
एकूण नॉन-करट इतर विभाजित अंसेटस	१७९.६८	१७९.६८

अंसेटमँटमुद्रा खर्चाने घाललेल्या विभाजित अंसेटसचे विभाजन करण्यासाठी, नोट ३० पहा.
नोट ७ : शेवट नॉन-करट अंसेटस (मिळवळ)

	३०-जून-२३ रोजी	३१-मार्च-२३* रोजी
शेवट नॉन-करट अंसेटस	१,३७८.११	१,२९६.३९
शेवट नॉन-करट अंसेटस (मिळवळ)	(२२९.८८)	(१६१.७५)
एकूण शेवट नॉन-करट अंसेटस (मिळवळ)	१,१४८.२७	१,१३४.६४

तपशील	कंपनीचा जमा धारित (कॅपिटल)	कंपनीच्या फायदावळ (कॅपिटल)	इन्पुझर्टमँट भरला (साधारणपद कर आणि अंसेटमँटमधील भरला)	अंसेटमँटमधील कॅपिटल मोजवणी विलंबित अंसेटस	इतर	एकूण
३१ मार्च, २०२३ रोजी*	६०.७५	२७.५४	१,०५६.०६	०.५४	११३.०१	१,२९६.३९
(एकूण) / कॅपिटल:						
मजाल आणि नोंद विषय	६.०३	(११.२६)	३१.६६	(०.७७)	४८.२१	७२.००
इतर सहाय्यारूपक उपायनमासाठी	(१६.५७)	-	-	-	(१६.५७)	-
३० जून, २०२३ रोजी	४९.६८	१६.२८	१,०८४.०२	-	१०५.६८	१,२७६.११

शेवट नॉन-करट अंसेटस आणि मुद्रावर्त

तपशील	अंसेट, प्लास्ट आणि इन्सुलमँट	अंसेटमँटमधील कॅपिटल मोजवणी विलंबित अंसेटस	एकूण
३१ मार्च, २०२३ रोजी*	(१६१.५५)	-	(१६१.५५)
मुद्रावळ आकारणे / (कॅपिटल):			
मजाल किंवा नोंद विषय	(४१.६३)	-	(४१.६३)
इतर सहाय्यारूपक उपायनमासाठी	-	-	-
३० जून, २०२३ रोजी	(३३३.१७)	३.३३	(३२९.८४)
**पुनर्विभाजित आकडे			
नोट ८ : इतर नॉन-करट अंसेटस			

	३०-जून-२३ रोजी	३१-मार्च-२३* रोजी
संपर्कित पाटीच्या विभाजकबंदसाठी कमीपात्राच्या फायदावळच्या जबाबदारीवळ विलंबित करण्यात आधिसार (नॉन-पात्र विभा विलंबित)	६९८.१८	६३०.८०
कॅपिटल अंसेटमँटमधील विलंबित इतर अंसेटमँट	१,०७७.४०	१,०७८.२५
साधारणपद अंसेटमँटमधील मुद्रावळ (इन्पुझर्टमँट) भरला	१,७७६.७८	१,६५९.५९
एकूण इतर नॉन-करट अंसेटस	३,५४१.३६	३,३६८.६४

	३०-जून-२३ रोजी	३१-मार्च-२३* रोजी
करणा माल	२,८७७.७५	३,५१५.७५
साधारणपद करणा	२,३६१.८४	२,७७५.७३
संपादक माल	१,४२६.२८	८२७.९२
व्यापार माल	१,६६१.५१	१,२७२.६२
डिपॉजिटमधील संपादक	१,१२३.४५	१,२७७.७३
टोपडारी आणि मजाले	१६.४१	२४.३७
इतर	२९१.०१	२८०.२१
एकूण इन्पुझर्ट	९,१६८.३०	९,६५९.६२

नोट १० : बंध आणि बंध इन्सुलमँटम

	३०-जून-२३ रोजी	३१-मार्च-२३* रोजी
बॅकमँटमधी शिल्लक	४१.९२	४०.५७
करंट साधनमँटम	२४.५४	२५.२१
बंध आणि ट्रेड	६६.८६	६५.२७

नोट ११: इतर करट कारपोनेमिज्म अंसेटस

