



The Board of Directors

KRN Heat Exchanger and Refrigeration Limited,

(Formerly known as KRN Heat Exchanger And Refrigeration Private Limited)

Plot No. F-46, 47, 48, 49 EPIP, RIICO Industrial Area Neemrana
Neemrana RJ 30105 IN

Dear Sir,

1. We have examined the attached Restated Financial Information of KRN Heat Exchanger And Refrigeration Limited (Formerly known as KRN Heat Exchanger And Refrigeration Private Limited) (the "**Company**"), comprising the Restated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at March 31, 2023, March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Restated Statements of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Restated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Restated Cash Flow Statement for the periods ended March 31, 2023, March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Summary Statement of Significant Accounting Policies, and other explanatory information (collectively, the "**Restated Financial Information**"), as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 21st August, 2023 for the purpose of inclusion in the Draft Red Herring Prospectus/ Red Herring Prospectus/ Prospectus ("**DRHP/RHP/Prospectus**") prepared by the Company in connection with its proposed Initial Public Offer of equity shares ("**IPO**") prepared in terms of the requirements of:
 - a) Section 26 of Part I of Chapter III of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "**Act**");
 - b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended ("**ICDR Regulations**"); and
 - c) The Guidance Note on Reports in Company Prospectuses (Revised 2019) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("**ICAI**"), as amended from time to time (the "**Guidance Note**").
2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the Restated Financial Information for the purpose of inclusion in the DRHP to be filed with Securities and Exchange Board of India ("**SEBI**"), the stock exchanges where the equity shares of the Company are proposed to be listed ("**Stock Exchanges**") and the Registrar of Companies, Jaipur ("**ROC**"), in connection with the proposed IPO. The Restated Financial Information have been prepared by the management of the Company on the basis of preparation stated in Note No. 1 to the Restated Financial Information.
3. The responsibilities of the Board of Directors of the Company includes designing, implementing, and maintaining adequate internal control relevant to the preparation and



presentation of the Restated Financial Information. The Board of Directors are also responsible for identifying and ensuring that the Company complies with the Act, ICDR Regulations and the Guidance Note.

4. We have examined such Restated Financial Information taking into consideration:

- a) The terms of reference and terms of our engagement agreed upon with you in accordance with our engagement letter dated 28th January, 2023 in connection with the proposed IPO of equity shares of the Company;
- b) The Guidance Note also requires that we comply with the ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI;
- c) Concepts of test checks and materiality to obtain reasonable assurance based on verification of evidence supporting the Restated Financial Information; and
- d) The requirements of Section 26 of the Act and the ICDR Regulations. Our work was performed solely to assist the board of directors in meeting their responsibilities in relation to the compliance with the Act, the ICDR Regulations and the Guidance Note in connection with the proposed IPO.

5. These Restated Financial Information have been compiled by the management from:

- a) Audited financial statements of the Company audited and reported by us for the year ended March 31, 2023 prepared in accordance with Ind AS notified under Companies Act, 2013 specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India which have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 20th August, 2023.
- b) Audited financial statements of the Company as at and for the years ended, March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Act ("Indian GAAP") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, at the relevant time, which have been Audited and reported by erstwhile Statutory Auditor Sharma S K & Associates, Chartered Accountants.
- c) The financial information for the years ended March 31, 2023, March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 included in such restated financial information have been prepared by the management by preparing Ind-AS financial statements wherein Ind-AS transition / restatement adjustments have been made to the audited financial statements of the Company and prepared in accordance with the Indian accounting standards as notified under Companies Act, 2013.



6. For the purpose of our examination, we have relied on:
- Auditors' report issued by us dated 20th August, 2023 on the financial statements of the Company as at 31st March, 2023.
 - Auditors' Report issued by Sharma S K & Associates & Associates, Chartered Accountants, dated September 02, 2022, & August 18, 2021 on the financial statements of the Company as at and for the years ended March 31, 2022, March 31, 2021 respectively.

The Ind-AS transition and restatement adjustments made to such audited financial statements [referred as above] to comply with Ind-AS along with the basis of preparation set out in Note 1 to the Restated Financial Information and statement of reconciliation thereof set out in Note 50, have been verified by us.

7. Based on our examination and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that the Restated Financial Information:
- have been prepared after incorporating adjustments for the changes in accounting policies, material errors and regrouping / reclassifications retrospectively in the financial year ended on March 31, 2023, March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 to reflect the same accounting treatment as per the accounting policies and grouping / classifications followed as at and for the year ended;
 - have been prepared after incorporating IND AS Adjustment to the audited Indian GAAP financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 as mentioned in notes to restated financial information
 - does not contain any qualification requiring adjustments.
 - have been prepared in accordance with the Act, ICDR Regulations and the Guidance Note.
8. The Restated Financial Information does not reflect the effects of events that occurred subsequent to the respective dates of the reports on the audited financial statements mentioned as above
9. This report should not in any way be construed as a reissuance or re-dating of any of the previous audit reports issued by us, nor should this report be construed as a new opinion on any of the financial statements referred to herein.
10. We have no responsibility to update our report for events and circumstances occurring after the date of the report.



11. Our report is intended solely for use of the Board of Directors for inclusion in the DRHP/RHP/Prospectus to be filed with SEBI, Stock Exchanges and ROC in connection with the proposed IPO. Our report should not be used, referred to, or distributed for any other purpose except with our prior consent in writing. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

**For Keyur Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN.: 141173W**



**Keyur Shah
Proprietor
Membership No.: 153774
UDIN - 23153774BGWLYE9470**

**Date: 21st August, 2023
Place: Ahmedabad**

KRN HEAT EXCHANGERS AND REFRIGERATION LIMITED
(Formerly Known as KRN HEAT EXCHANGERS AND REFRIGERATION PRIVATE LIMITED)

Standalone Restated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
I	ASSETS				
A	Non-Current Assets				
	a) Property Plant & Equipments and Intangible asset	2	3,214.65	2,131.91	2,128.33
	b) Financial Assets				
	- Other Financial Assets	3	72.83	38.61	4.95
	c) Other Non-Current Assets	4	11.00	11.00	-
	Total Non-Current Assets		3,298.48	2,181.52	2,133.28
B	Current Assets				
	a) Inventories	5	5,508.43	2,130.85	547.48
	b) Financial Assets				
	- Trade receivables	6	3,865.85	2,979.02	1,751.65
	- Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	745.70	536.05	21.02
	- Other Bank Balances	8	805.00	882.64	620.64
	- Loans	9	100.73	56.74	0.52
	- Other Financial Assets	10	17.66	6.87	3.65
	c) Other Current Assets	11	246.51	507.27	119.37
	f) Other Tax Assets (net)	12	267.80	-	43.23
	Total Current Assets		11,557.68	7,099.44	3,107.56
	TOTAL ASSETS		14,856.16	9,280.96	5,240.84
II	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
1	EQUITY				
	a) Equity Share capital	13	4,400.00	440.00	440.00
	b) Other Equity - attributable to owners of the company	14	1,517.28	2,095.18	849.48
	Total Equity		5,917.28	2,535.18	1,289.48
2	LIABILITIES				
A	Non-Current Liabilities				
	a) Financial Liabilities				
	- Long Term Borrowings	15	1,653.86	1,100.59	1,079.19
	b) Long Term Provisions	16	35.46	25.54	14.99
	c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	17	28.59	35.70	31.69
	Total Non-Current Liabilities		1,717.91	1,161.83	1,125.87
B	Current Liabilities				
	a) Financial Liabilities				
	- Short Term Borrowings	18	2,010.57	1,111.62	585.83
	- Trade payables	19			
	(i) Total outstanding dues of other than Micro Enterprise and Small Enterprises		4,479.73	3,705.94	1,925.67
	(ii) Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprise and Small Enterprises		461.22	315.61	215.17
	b) Short-Term Provisions	20	117.17	88.11	66.95
	c) Other Current Liabilities	21	152.28	300.59	31.87
	d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	22	-	62.08	-
	Total Current Liabilities		7,220.97	5,583.95	2,825.49
	Total Liabilities		8,938.88	6,745.78	3,951.36
	TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		14,856.16	9,280.96	5,240.84

The accompanying notes are integral part of these standalone financial statements 1-53

As per report of even date
For, Keyur Shah & Co.
F.R. No: 141173W
Chartered Accountants

Keyur Shah
Proprietor
M.No. 153774



For and on the behalf of Board of Directors
For KRN Heat Exchanger and Refrigeration Limited

Santosh Kumar Yadav
Chairman And Managing Director
(DIN: 07789940)

Praveen Kumar
Company Secretary
(ACS-32631)

Anju devi
Whole Time Director
(DIN: 06858442)

Sonu Gupta
Chief Financial Officer
(Pan: ANIPG2743D)

Date :- 21st August, 2023
Place :- Ahmedabad

Date :- 21st August, 2023
Place :- Neemrana

KRN HEAT EXCHANGERS AND REFRIGERATION LIMITED
(Formerly Known as KRN HEAT EXCHANGERS AND REFRIGERATION PRIVATE LIMITED)

Standalone Restated Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
I	Income				
a)	Revenue from operations	23	24,748.08	15,611.46	7,582.42
b)	Other income	24	254.21	238.03	107.28
	Total Income		25,002.29	15,849.49	7,689.70
II	Expenses				
a)	Cost of materials consumed	25	18,490.16	12,466.95	6,110.16
b)	Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work-In-Progress and Stock-In-Trade	26	(861.29)	(201.42)	(44.93)
c)	Employee Benefit Expenses	27	927.80	607.21	478.96
d)	Finance costs	28	317.28	181.34	136.72
e)	Depreciation and amortization expense	29	317.14	253.53	173.06
f)	Other Expenses	30	1,282.65	1,047.19	500.37
	Total Expenses		20,473.74	14,354.80	7,354.34
III	Profit Before Tax (PBT) (I-II)		4,528.55	1,494.69	335.36
IV	Tax Expense				
a)	Current tax	31	1,326.14	433.06	75.82
b)	Deferred tax (Liability) / Assets	31	(7.18)	4.02	16.39
c)	Income Tax (Prior Period)		-	-	-
	Total Tax Expenses		1,318.96	437.08	92.21
V	Profit After Tax (PAT) (III-IV)		3,209.59	1,057.61	243.15
VI	Other Comprehensive (Income) / Expense				
a)	Items that will not be reclassified to Profit & Loss		(0.22)	0.04	0.40
	Income tax in respect of above		0.06	(0.01)	(0.11)
b)	Items that may be reclassified to Profit & Loss		-	-	-
	Income tax in respect of above		-	-	-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income		(0.16)	0.03	0.29
VII	Total Comprehensive Income for the Year (V+VI)		3,209.75	1,057.58	242.86
XI	Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10/- each (In Rs.)				
a)	Basic/Diluted	32	7.29	24.04	5.53
b)	Adjusted	32	7.29	2.40	0.55
	Notes to Account	1-53			

As per report of even date
For, Keyur Shah & Co.
F.R. No: 141173W
Chartered Accountants

Keyur Shah
Proprietor
M.No. 153774



Date :- 21st August, 2023
Place :- Ahmedabad

For and on the behalf of Board of Directors
For KRN Heat Exchanger and Refrigeration Limited

Santosh Kumar Yadav
Chairman And Managing Director
(DIN: 07789940)

Praveen Kumar
Company Secretary
(ACS-32631)

Date :- 21st August, 2023
Place :- Neemrana

Anju devi
Whole Time Director
(DIN: 06858442)

Sonu Gupta
Chief Financial Officer
(Pan: ANIPG2743D)

KRN HEAT EXCHANGERS AND REFRIGERATION LIMITED
(Formerly Known as KRN HEAT EXCHANGERS AND REFRIGERATION PRIVATE LIMITED)

Standalone Restated Cashflow Statement for the year ending on 31st March, 2022

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net profit Before Tax and Extraordinary Items	4,528.55	1,494.69	335.36
Adjustments For:			
Depreciation	317.14	253.53	173.06
Adjustment related Transaction to IND AS			0.36
Adjustment related To OCI	0.22	(0.04)	(0.40)
Interest Received	(35.41)	(30.08)	(15.34)
Prior Period Expenses			12.48
Interest and Finance Charges	317.28	181.34	136.72
Operating Profit before working capital changes	5,127.78	1,899.44	642.24
Adjustment For:			
Changes In Inventories	(3,377.58)	(1,583.37)	(190.91)
Changes In Trade receivables	(886.83)	(1,227.37)	(474.59)
Changes in Other Financial Asset	(10.79)	(3.22)	(3.65)
Changes in Other Current Asset	433.11	(199.79)	325.86
Change in Other Bank Balance	77.64	(262.00)	(620.64)
Changes in Trade Payables	919.39	1,880.72	429.92
Changes in Long Term Provision	9.92	10.55	11.98
Changes in Short Term Provisions	29.08	21.16	(47.53)
Changes in Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	(62.08)	62.08	-
Changes in Current Tax Asset (Net)	(267.80)	43.23	(43.23)
Changes in Current Liabilities	(148.31)	268.72	(77.98)
Cash Generated from Operations	1,843.53	910.15	(48.53)
Taxes Paid	(1,326.14)	(433.06)	(75.82)
Net Cash From / (Used In) Operating Activities (A)	517.39	477.09	(124.34)
Cash Flow From Investing Activities			
(Purchase) / Sale of Fixed Assets/ Capital Work In Progress	(1,399.88)	(257.11)	(1,383.08)
Changes in Other Financial Asset	(34.22)	(33.66)	(3.17)
Interest Received	35.41	30.08	15.34
Changes in Other Non-Current Asset	-	(11.00)	-
Net Cash From / (Used In) Investing Activities (B)	(1,398.69)	(271.69)	(1,296.62)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities			
Interest and Finance Charges	(317.28)	(181.34)	(136.72)
Changes in Short Term Borrowing	898.95	525.79	525.85
Changes In Short-term loans and advances	(43.99)	(56.22)	(0.52)
Changes in Long Term Borrowing	553.27	21.40	540.12
Net Cash From Financing Activities (c)	1,090.95	309.63	928.73
Net Increase / (Decrease) In Cash (A)+(B)+(C)	209.64	515.03	(492.24)
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	536.05	21.02	513.26
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year	745.70	536.05	21.02

NOTE: The above cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - statement of cash flows.

As per report of even date
For, Keyur Shah & Co.
F.R. No: 141173W
Chartered Accountants

Keyur Shah
Proprietor
M.No. 153774



For and on the behalf of Board of Directors
For KRN Heat Exchanger and Refrigeration Limited

Santosh Kumar Yadav
Chairman And Managing Director
(DIN: 07789940)

Praveen Kumar
Company Secretary
(ACS-32631)

Date :- 21st August, 2023
Place :- Neemrana

Anju devi
Whole Time Director
(DIN: 06858442)

Sonu Gupta
Chief Financial Officer
(Pan: ANIPG2743D)

Date :- 21st August, 2023
Place :- Ahmedabad

KRN HEAT EXCHANGERS AND REFRIGERATION LIMITED
(Formerly Known as KRN HEAT EXCHANGERS AND REFRIGERATION PRIVATE LIMITED)

Standalone restated statement of changes in equity for the year ended on 31st March, 2023

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount	(Rs. In Lakhs)
As at 1 April 2022	440.00	
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	
Restated balance as at 1 April 2022	440.00	
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	3,960.00	
As at 31 March 2023	4,400.00	
As at 1 April 2021	440.00	
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	
Restated balance as at 1 April 2021	440.00	
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-	
As at 31 March 2022	440.00	
As at 1 April 2020	440.00	
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	
Restated balance as at 1 April 2020	440.00	
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-	
As at 31 March 2021	440.00	

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Total
	Retained earnings	Deferred Revenue Grant Income	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 1 April, 2022	1,647.98	447.52	(0.32)	2,095.18
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 1 April 2022	1,647.98	447.52	(0.32)	2,095.18
Net Profit/ (Loss) during the Year	3,209.59	-	-	3,209.59
Changes during the year	(3,960.00)	172.35	-	-
Remeasurement Gain/(Loss) on defined benefit plan (net of tax)	-	-	0.16	0.16
Total Comprehensive Income/ (Expense)	(750.41)	172.35	0.16	(577.90)
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	897.57	619.87	(0.16)	1,517.28
Balance as at 1 April, 2021	590.37	259.40	(0.29)	849.48
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 1 April 2021	590.37	259.40	(0.29)	849.48
Net Profit/ (Loss) during the Year	1,057.61	-	-	1,057.61
Changes during the year	-	188.12	-	188.12
MAT Credit	0.00	-	-	0.00
Remeasurement Gain/(Loss) on defined benefit plan (net of tax)	-	-	(0.03)	(0.04)
Total Comprehensive Income/ (Expense)	1,057.61	188.12	(0.03)	1,245.71
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	1,647.98	447.52	(0.32)	2,095.18
Balance as at 1 April, 2020	397.17	187.23	-	584.40
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	1.14	-	-	1.14
Restated balance as at 1 April 2020	398.31	187.23	-	585.54
Net Profit/ (Loss) during the Year	243.15	-	-	243.15
Subsidy Adjustment	(51.09)	-	-	(51.09)
Changes during the year	-	72.17	-	72.17
Remeasurement Gain/(Loss) on defined benefit plan (net of tax)	-	-	(0.29)	(0.29)
Total Comprehensive Income/ (Expense)	192.06	72.17	(0.29)	263.94
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	590.37	259.40	(0.29)	849.48

Nature and Purpose of Reserves

- (a) Securities Premium: The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium reserve
(b) Retained earnings: Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfer to general reserve, dividends or other distributions to shareholders.
The accompanying notes are integral part of these standalone financial statements

As per report of even date

For, Keyur Shah & Co.

F.R. No: 141173W

Chartered Accountants

Keyur Shah
Proprietor
M.No. 153774



For and on the behalf of Board of Directors

For KRN Heat Exchanger and Refrigeration Limited

Santosh Kumar Yadav
Chairman And Managing Director
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Date :- 21st August, 2023
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Sonu Gupta
Chief Financial Officer
(Pan: ANIPG2743U)

Date :- 21st August, 2023
Place :- Ahmedabad

KRN heat Exchanger And Refrigeration Limited

(Formerly Known as KRN heat Exchanger And Refrigeration Private Limited)

(Financial Statements as at 31 March 2023)

NOTE - 1 - Notes to the Restated Financial Statements for the year ended on March 31st, 2023

1.1 Company Overview:

KRN heat Exchanger And Refrigeration Limited ('the Company') is a limited Company (Formerly known as KRN heat Exchanger And Refrigeration Private Limited) domiciled and incorporated in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Plot No. F-46,47,48,49 EPIP, RIICO Industrial Area Neemranan RJ 301705, Rajasthan, India.

The company is engaged in the activity of manufacturing and sale of Heating Ventilation & Air conditioning (HVAC) parts & accessories.

1.2 General Information & Statement of Compliance with Ind AS:

These financial statements are the separate financial statements of the Company (also called as financial statements) prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

1.3 Basis of Preparation of Restated Financial Statements:

The Restated Financial Information of the company comprises the Restated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at March 31, 2023, March 31, 2022, March 31, 2021, the Restated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Restated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Restated Statement of Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023, ended March 31, 2022 and year ended March 31, 2021, the Summary Statement of Significant Accounting Policies, and Notes to the Restated Financial Information (collectively, the "Restated Financial Information/ Financial Statement").

These Statements have been prepared by the Management of the company in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended from time to time, issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ('SEBI') in pursuance of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ("ICDR Regulations") for the purpose of inclusion in the Draft Red Herring Prospectus ("DRHP)/ Red Herring Prospectus ('RHP') / Prospectus in connection with its proposed initial public offering of equity shares prepared by the Company in terms of the requirements of:

Section 26 of Part I of Chapter III of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"), as amended from time to time;

Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended to date (the "SEBI ICDR Regulations") issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (the "SEBI"); and

The Guidance Note on Reports in Company Prospectuses (Revised 2019) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"), as amended from time to time (the "Guidance Note").



KRN heat Exchanger And Refrigeration Limited

(Formerly Known as KRN heat Exchanger And Refrigeration Private Limited)

(Financial Statements as at 31 March 2023)

The Restated Financial Information have been prepared to contain information/disclosures and incorporating adjustments set out below in accordance with the ICDR Regulations:

Adjustments to the profits or losses of the earlier years for the changes in accounting policies if any to reflect what the profits or losses of those years would have been if a uniform accounting policy was followed in each of these years and of material errors, if any;

Adjustments for reclassification/regroupings of the corresponding items of income, expenses, assets and liabilities retrospectively in the year ended March 31, 2023, March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, in order to bring them in line with the groupings as per the Restated Financial Information of the company for the year ended March 31, 2023 and the requirements of the SEBI Regulations, if any; and

The resultant impact of tax due to the aforesaid adjustments, if any.

The company follows historical cost convention and accrual method of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements, except otherwise stated.

The Restated Financial Information are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) except otherwise stated.

These Restated financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

1.3.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value amount:

- (a) Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities (including derivative instruments if any), and
- (b) Defined Benefit Plans – Plan Assets
- (c) Certain Property Plant And Equipment Which are Revalued (if any).

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Upto the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirement of Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 and considered as "Previous GAAP".

These financial statements are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements.

The Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also its functional currency

1.3.2 Fair Value Measurement

Some of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.



KRN heat Exchanger And Refrigeration Limited

(Formerly Known as KRN heat Exchanger And Refrigeration Private Limited)

(Financial Statements as at 31 March 2023)

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a financial reporting team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values.

The financial reporting team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the financial reporting team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

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

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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

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

1.3.3 Current and Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current/ Non- Current classification.

An asset is treated as Current when it is –

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or



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- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

1.3.4 Property, Plant and Equipment

(a) Tangible Assets

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Property, Plant and Equipment which are significant to the total cost of that item of Property, Plant and Equipment and having different useful life are accounted separately.

Other Indirect Expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Capital Work-in-Progress.

Depreciation

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Based on technical evaluation carried out by management, depreciation on fixed assets has been provided on the Straight line method as per the useful life and residual value prescribed Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Residual value has been assessed at 5% of cost of the assets.

Depreciation and amortization on addition to fixed assets is provided on pro-rata basis from the date the assets are ready for intended use. Depreciation and amortization on sale/ discard from fixed assets is provided for up to the date of sale, deduction or discard of fixed assets as the case may be.

Individual assets costing Rs. 5,000 or below are depreciated/ amortized in full in the year of purchase. Depreciation/ Amortization method and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date. If the useful life of an asset is estimated to be significantly different from previous estimates, the depreciation/ amortization period is changed accordingly.



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Asset	Usefull Life
Factory Building	20 years
Plant & machinery (computers)	3 years
Plant & machinery (tools & dies)	3 years
Plant & machinery (solar plant)	15 years
Plant & machinery (electric installation)	8 years
Plant & machinery (others)	10 years
Furniture & fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Vehicles	8 years

(b) Capital Work-in-Progress and Capital Advances

Cost of Property, Plant and Equipment not ready for intended use, as on the balance sheet date, is shown as a "Capital Work-in-Progress". The Capital Work-in-Progress is stated at cost. Any expenditure in relation to survey and investigation of the properties is carried as Capital Work-in-Progress. Such expenditure is either capitalized as cost of the projects on completion of construction project or the same is expensed in the period in which it is decided to abandon such project. Any advance given towards acquisition of Property, Plants and Equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is disclosed as "Other Non-Current Assets".

(c) Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated amortisation/depletion and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the Intangible Assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Amortization

The amortization expenses on Intangible assets with the finite lives are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company's intangible assets comprises assets with finite useful life which are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected useful life.

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with finite useful life is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.



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1.3.5 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets – Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets or group of Assets, called Cash Generating Units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

There are no losses from impairment of assets to be recognized in the financial statements.

1.3.6 Investment Properties

Investment properties (if any), are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition. Items of investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation/ amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. Investment properties are depreciated on straight line method on pro-rata basis at the rates specified therein. Subsequent expenditure including cost of major overhaul and inspection is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Long-term investments are stated at cost. Provision for diminution in the value of Long-Term investment is being made only if such decline is of other than temporary in nature in the opinion of management. Current investments are stated at lower of cost or fair value.



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1.3.7 Inventories

Inventory includes raw material, work in progress, finished goods and stock in trade.

- a) Raw material and traded goods are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value. However, raw material is valued at cost if the finished products in which they will be used, are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost includes purchase price, taxes (excluding those subsequently recoverable by the enterprise from the concerned revenue authorities), freight inwards and other expenditure incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition. In determining the cost, weighted average method is used.
- b) Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.
- c) The comparison of cost or net realisable value is made on item by item basis.
- d) Stock of Finished Goods and Work in Progress are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value and cost is determined by taking material, labour and related overheads
- e) Scrap is valued at net realizable value.

1.3.8 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period for which they are incurred.

1.3.9 Employee Benefits

(A) Short-Term Employee Benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.



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(B) Post-Employment Benefits

(i) Defined Contribution Plans

The Company recognizes 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 service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plans

(a) Gratuity Scheme: The Company pays gratuity to the employees who have completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/superannuation. The gratuity is paid @ 15 days basic salary and dearness allowances for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The liability in respect of gratuity and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur in Other Comprehensive Income.

(iii) Other Long - Term Employee Benefits

Entitlement to annual leave is recognized when they accrue to employees.

1.3.10 Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Company has generally typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Generally, control is transferred upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods is made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised on when the services are rendered and related cost are incurred over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations at the reporting period.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for



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example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and a receivable is recognised when it becomes unconditional.

Export Incentives

Export incentive revenues are recognized when the right to receive the credit is established and there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection.

Interest Income

Interest Income from a Financial Assets is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividend Income

Dividend Income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount has been established.

Surplus / (Loss) on disposal of Property, Plants and Equipment / Investments

Surplus or loss on disposal of property, plants and equipment or investment is recorded on transfers of title from the Company, and is determined as the difference between the sales price and carrying value of the property, plants and equipment or investments and other incidental expenses.

Rental Income

Rental income arising from operating lease on investments properties is accounted for on a straight - line basis over the lease term except the case where the incremental lease reflects inflationary effect and rental income is accounted in such case by actual rent for the period.

Insurance Claim

Claim receivable on account of insurance is accounted for to the extent the Company is reasonably certain of their ultimate collections.

Other Income

Revenue from other income is recognized on accrual basis.

1.3.11 Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets which are capitalised as cost of assets.



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Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

1.3.12 Government Grants and Subsidies

Grants in the nature of subsidies which are non-refundable are recognized as income where there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with all the necessary conditions attached to them. Income from grants is recognized on a systematic basis over periods in which the related costs that are intended to be compensated by such grants are recognized.

Refundable government grants are accounted in accordance with the recognition and measurement principle of Ind AS 109, "Financial Instruments". It is recognized as income when there is a reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with all necessary conditions attached to the grants. Income from such benefit is recognized on a systematic basis over the period of the grants during which the Company recognizes interest expense corresponding to such grants.

1.3.13 Financial Instruments – Financial Assets

(A) Initial Recognition and Measurement

All Financial Assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of Financial Assets, which are not at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of Financial Assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

(B) Subsequent Measurement

a) Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost (AC)

A Financial Asset is measured at Amortised Cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise to cash flows on specified dates that represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A Financial Asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling Financial Assets and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represents solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.



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Further, the Company, through an irrevocable election at initial recognition, has measured certain investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI. The Company has made such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. These equity instruments are neither held for trading nor are contingent consideration recognized under a business combination. Pursuant to such irrevocable election, subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes dividend income from such instruments in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

A Financial Asset which is not classified in any of the above categories is measured at FVTPL. Financial assets are reclassified subsequent to their recognition, if the Company changes its business model for managing those financial assets. Changes in business model are made and applied prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of immediately next reporting period following the changes in business model in accordance with principles laid down under Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

(C) Investments

Investments are classified in to Current or Non-Current Investments. Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than a year from the date of acquisition are classified as Current Investments. All other Investments are classified as Non - Current Investments. However, that part of Non - Current Investments which are expected to be realized within twelve months from the Balance Sheet date is also presented under “Current Investments” under “Current portion of Non-Current Investments” in consonance with Current/Non-Current classification of Schedule - III of the Act.

All the equity investment which covered under the scope of Ind AS 109, “Financial Instruments” is measured at the fair value. Investment in Mutual Fund is measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). Trading Instruments are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

(D) Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures

The Company has accounted for its investments in Subsidiaries, associates and joint venture at cost less impairment loss (if any).

(E) Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses ‘Expected Credit Loss’ (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

1.3.14 Financial Instruments – Financial Liabilities

(A) Initial Recognition and Measurement

All Financial Liabilities are recognised at fair value and in case of borrowings, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.



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(B) Subsequent Measurement

Financial Liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

1.3.15 Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

The Company enters into derivative contracts in the nature of forward currency contracts with external parties to hedge its foreign currency risks relating to foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Company formally establishes a hedge relationship between such forward currency contracts ('hedging instrument') and recognised financial assets ('hedged item') through a formal documentation at the inception of the hedge relationship in line with the Company's Risk Management objective and strategy.

The hedge relationship so designated is accounted for in accordance with the accounting principles prescribed for a cash flow hedge under Ind AS 109, 'Financial Instruments'.

Recognition and measurement of cash flow hedge:

The Company strictly uses foreign currency forward contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to certain forecasted transactions. As per Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments, foreign currency forward contracts are initially measured at fair value and are re-measured at subsequent reporting dates. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised in hedge reserve (under reserves and surplus) through other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

The accumulated gains / losses on the derivatives accounted in hedge reserve are transferred to the statement of profit and loss in the same period in which gains / losses on the underlying item hedged are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition:

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. When hedge accounting is discontinued for a cash flow hedge, the net gain or loss will remain in hedge reserve and be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in the same period or periods during which the formerly hedged transaction is reported in the statement of profit and loss. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gains / losses recognised in hedge reserve is transferred to the statement of profit and loss.



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Fair Value Hedge:

The Company designates derivative contracts or non-derivative Financial Assets/Liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of change in fair value of hedged item due to movement in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices.

Changes in the fair value of hedging instruments and hedged items that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used is amortised to Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of maturity.

1.3.16 Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The Company derecognises a Financial Asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the Financial Asset expire or it transfers the Financial Asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A Financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

1.3.17 Financial Instruments – Offsetting

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amount and it intends, either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.3.18 Taxes on Income

The tax expenses for the period comprises of current tax and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

(a) Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Income Tax authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted at the Balance sheet date.

(b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or



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substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

Presentation

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In case of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the same are offset if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Company.

1.3.19 Segment Reporting

Segments are identified having regard to the dominant source and nature of risks and returns and the internal organization and management structure. The company primarily operates in only manufacturing and sale of Heating Ventilation & Air conditioning (HVAC) parts & accessories hence in view of which the disclosure requirement of segment reporting is not applicable to company.

1.3.20 Research and Development

Revenue expenditure pertaining to research is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

Development costs are capitalised as an intangible asset if it can be demonstrated that the project is expected to generate future economic benefits, it is probable that those future economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs of the asset can be measured reliably, else it is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.3.21 Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for bonus element in equity share. Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date.

1.3.22 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or



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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 embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of amount cannot be made.

1.3.23 Events after Reporting Date

Where events occurring after the Balance Sheet date provide evidence of condition that existed at the end of reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the Balance Sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

1.3.24 Non – Current Assets Held For Sales

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and sale is considered highly probable.

A sale is considered as highly probable when decision has been made to sell, assets are available for immediate sale in its present condition, assets are being actively marketed and sale has been agreed or is expected to be concluded within 12 months of the date of classification.

Non-current assets held for sale are neither depreciated nor amortised.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost of sale and are presented separately in the Balance Sheet.

1.3.25 Cash Flows Statement

Cash Flows Statements are reported using the method set out in the Ind AS – 7, “Cash Flow Statements”, whereby the Net Profit / (Loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of the transactions of a Non-Cash nature, any deferrals or accrual of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

1.3.26 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand, cash at banks, short-term deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

1.3.27 (A) Amendments to Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013

On 24 March, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from 1 April, 2021. Key amendments relating to



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Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

Balance Sheet:

- Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development
- If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.
- Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held, etc.

Statement of profit and loss:

- Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of financial statements.

(B) Recent Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from 1st April, 2022 as below:

Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognize such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment



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in its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

1.4 Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty:

The preparation of the Company's Financial Statements requires management to make judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in next financial years.

1.4.1 Income Tax

The Company's tax jurisdiction is in India. Significant judgments are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the income tax provisions, including the amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain.

1.4.2 Property Plant and Equipment/ Intangible Assets

Estimates are involved in determining the cost attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management. Property, Plant and Equipment/Intangible Assets are depreciated/amortised over their estimated useful life, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful life and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation/amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful life and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation/amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

1.4.3 Defined Benefits Obligations

The costs of providing Gratuity and other post-employment benefits are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in accordance with Ind AS – 19, "Employee Benefits" over the period during which benefit is derived from the employees' services. It is determined by using the Actuarial Valuation and assessed on the basis of assumptions selected by the management. An actuarial valuation involves making various



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assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These assumptions include salary escalation rate, discount rates, expected rate of return on assets and mortality rates. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long term in nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to change in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

1.4.4 Fair value measurements of Financial Instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow model, which involve various judgments and assumptions.

1.4.5 Recoverability of Trade Receivables

Judgments are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

1.4.6 Provisions

The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability (including litigations) requires the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

1.4.7 Impairment of Financial and Non – Financial Assets

The impairment provisions for Financial Assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

In case of non-financial assets company estimates asset's recoverable amount, which is higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using 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, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

1.4.8 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which there is probability of utilisation against the future taxable profit. The Company uses judgment to determine the amount of deferred tax that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.



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1.5.0 First Time Adoption of IND AS

The Company has adopted Ind AS with effect from 1st April 2022 with comparatives being restated. Accordingly, the impact of transition has been provided in the Opening Reserves as at 1st April 2020. The figures for the previous period have been restated, regrouped and reclassified wherever required to comply with the requirement of Ind AS and Schedule III.



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Notes to the Standalone Restated Financial Statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2023

Note - 2 : Property, Plant & Equipments and Intangible asset

A. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENTS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Land (Leasehold)	Factory Building	Solar Plant	Plant & Machinery	Tools and Dies	Electric Installation	Furniture & Fixture	Vehicles	Computers	Office Equipment	Total
Gross Block											
As at 1 April 2020	139.50	76.84	-	620.67	163.99	20.06	12.19	43.28	3.08	5.60	1,085.21
Additions	232.98	225.86	147.13	581.24	170.70	7.29	2.81	2.17	4.52	8.39	1,383.09
Disposals/ Adjustments											
As at 31 March 2021	372.48	302.70	147.13	1,201.91	334.69	27.35	15.00	45.45	7.60	13.99	2,468.30
Additions	0.84	8.47	-	70.60	33.32	20.21	3.86	91.66	9.85	18.30	257.11
Disposals/ Adjustments											
As at 31 March 2022	373.32	311.17	147.13	1,272.51	368.01	47.56	18.86	137.11	17.45	32.29	2,725.41
Additions	514.11	125.53	-	451.12	245.84	10.51	3.36	16.59	15.16	17.66	1,399.88
Disposals/ Adjustments											
As at 31 March 2023	887.43	436.70	147.13	1,723.63	613.85	58.07	22.22	153.70	32.61	49.95	4,125.29
Accumulated Depreciation											
As at 1 April 2020	-	6.43	-	74.67	73.26	4.09	0.90	5.22	1.17	1.17	166.91
Depreciation charge for the year	6.66	9.61	0.10	77.47	66.51	2.58	1.28	5.38	1.55	1.92	173.06
Reversal on Disposal/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	6.66	16.04	0.10	152.14	139.77	6.67	2.18	10.60	2.72	3.09	339.97
Depreciation charge for the year	3.51	14.38	9.32	118.82	84.13	4.06	1.79	10.55	2.45	4.52	253.53
Reversal on Disposal/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	10.17	30.42	9.42	270.96	223.90	10.73	3.97	21.15	5.17	7.61	593.50
Depreciation charge for the year	5.53	20.49	9.32	138.93	103.30	6.04	1.96	17.12	6.21	8.24	317.14
Reversal on Disposal/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	15.70	50.91	18.74	409.89	327.20	16.77	5.93	38.27	11.38	15.85	910.64
Net Block											
Balance as on 1 April 2020	139.50	70.41	-	546.00	90.73	15.97	11.29	38.06	1.91	4.43	918.30
Balance as on 31 March 2021	365.82	286.66	147.03	1,049.77	194.92	20.68	12.82	34.85	4.88	10.90	2,128.33
Balance as on 31 March 2022	363.15	280.75	137.71	1,001.55	144.11	36.83	14.89	115.96	12.28	24.68	2,131.91
Balance as on 31 March 2023	871.73	385.79	128.39	1,313.74	286.65	41.30	16.29	115.43	21.23	34.10	3,214.65



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Notes to the Standalone Restated Financial Statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2023

Note - 3 - Other Financial Assets- Non Current

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Unsecured - Considered Good			
Security Deposits Others	4.83	4.61	4.95
Doubtful Receivable	68.00	34.00	-
Total	72.83	38.61	4.95

Note - 4 - Other Non Current Assets

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Advance for Land	11.00	11.00	-
Total	11.00	11.00	-

Note - 5 - Inventories:

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Raw materials	4,314.42	1,798.13	372.49
Work-in-progress	403.23	35.26	21.67
Finished goods/ Stock in Trade	790.78	297.46	109.63
Good In Transit	-	-	43.69
Total	5,508.43	2,130.85	547.48

Note :- Raw Materials, Work in Progress and Stores and Spares are valued at Landed Cost. Finished Goods and Scrap are valued at cost or net realisable value which ever is less.

Note - 6 - Trade Receivables - Current

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Considered Goods	3,888.01	2,997.01	1,761.62
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss (Doubtful Debts)	(22.16)	(17.99)	(9.97)
Total	3,865.85	2,979.02	1,751.65

Note - 42- Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule

Note - 7 - Cash & Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Cash in Hand	1.23	3.39	0.26
Bank Balance			
In Current Accounts	744.47	532.66	20.76
Total	745.70	536.05	21.02

Note: Cash-in-Hand is certified by the management.

Note -8- Other Bank Balances

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Balances with bank in Fixed deposit accounts (maturity More than 3 months but less than 12th Months from reporting date)	805.00	882.64	620.64
Total	805.00	882.64	620.64



Note - 9 - Loans

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Loans & Advances			
Loans to Staff	8.02	16.74	0.52
Loans to Related Parties	86.57	40.00	-
Loans to Others	6.14	-	-
Total	100.73	56.74	0.52

Note - 10 - Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Interest Receivable from FD	17.66	6.87	3.65
Total	17.66	6.87	3.65

Note - 11 - Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Loans & Advances			
Advance to Suppliers	71.21	165.16	8.72
Others			
Prepaid Expenses	6.00	5.44	4.00
Prepaid IPO Expenses	23.72	-	-
Advance Custom Duty	34.67	36.10	-
Export Duty Receivable	3.47	3.47	-
GST Receivable	-	158.17	22.78
Subsidy Receivable	107.44	138.93	83.87
Total	246.51	507.27	119.37

Note - 12 - Other Tax Assets

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Prepaid Income Tax/ TDS (Net of Prov, if any)	267.80	-	43.23
Total	267.80	-	43.23

Note - 13 - Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Authorised			
66,00,000 (Previous Year 49,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	6,600.00	490.00	490.00
	6,600.00	490.00	490.00
Issued, Subscribed & Paid up			
44,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	4,400.00	440.00	440.00
Total	4,400.00	440.00	440.00

Notes :**a) Details of Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% of share capital**

PARTICULARS	As at 31.03.2023	
	No of Shares	% held
Equity Shares		
Santosh Kumar Yadav	2,02,99,950.00	46.14%
Anju Devi	2,37,00,000.00	53.86%



PARTICULARS	As at 31.03.2022	
	No of Shares	% held
Equity Shares		
Santosh Kumar Yadav	20,30,000.00	46.14%
Anju Devi	23,70,000.00	53.86%

PARTICULARS	As at 31.03.2021	
	No of Shares	% held
Equity Shares		
Santosh Kumar Yadav	20,30,000.00	46.14%
Anju Devi	23,70,000.00	53.86%

b) Details of Shares held by Promoter of the company and change in stake of the company during the year

PARTICULARS	As at 31.03.2023		
	No of Shares	% held	% Change
Equity Shares			
Santosh Kumar Yadav	2,02,99,950.00	46.14%	0.00%
Anju Devi	2,37,00,000.00	53.86%	0.00%

PARTICULARS	As at 31.03.2022		
	No of Shares	% held	% Change
Equity Shares			
Santosh Kumar Yadav	20,30,000.00	46.14%	0.00%
Anju Devi	23,70,000.00	53.86%	0.00%

PARTICULARS	As at 31.03.2021		
	No of Shares	% held	% Change
Equity Shares			
Santosh Kumar Yadav	20,30,000.00	46.14%	15.46%
Anju Devi	23,70,000.00	53.86%	7.84%

Note - 14 - Other Equity

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Retained Earning			
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,647.98	590.37	397.17
Add/Less : Other Adjustment (IND-AS Transition)			(2.65)
Add/Less: Prior Period Income/(Expense)			3.79
Add: Net Profit/(Net Loss) For the year	3,209.59	1,057.61	243.15
Add: Bonus Issue	(3,960.00)		
Add: MAT Credit		0.00	-
Add/Less : Subsidy Adjustment			(51.09)
Balance at the end of the year	897.57	1,647.98	590.37
TOTAL	897.57	1,647.98	590.37
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
Balance at the beginning of the year	(0.32)	(0.29)	-
Changes during the year	0.16	(0.03)	(0.29)
Balance at the end of the year	(0.16)	(0.32)	(0.29)
Deffered Revenue Grant Income(DGI)			
Balance at the beginning of the year	447.52	259.40	187.23
Changes during the year	172.35	188.12	72.17
Balance at the end of the year	619.87	447.52	259.40
Total Other Equity	1,517.28	2,095.18	849.48



Note - 15 - Long Term Borrowings

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Secured Borrowings			
From Banks and NBFC	1,769.79	1,235.21	1,001.44
Less: Current Maturity	(208.75)	(200.48)	(146.63)
Less: IND AS Transaction Cost Adjustment	(4.28)	(5.38)	(5.55)
Total	1,556.76	1,029.35	849.26
Unsecured Borrowings			
From Banks and NBFC	68.18	150.00	183.33
Less: Current Maturity	(42.52)	(150.00)	(108.33)
Total	25.66	-	75.00
Loans from Directors & Related Parties			
Santosh Kumar Yadav	15.31	3.31	58.99
Anju Devi	56.13	67.93	95.94
Total	71.44	71.24	154.93
Total	1,653.86	1,100.59	1,079.19

Note :-Refer Note Number 15(A) and 15(B) for term & Condition related to Borrowing Taken By Company

Note - 16 - Long Term Provisions

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Gratuity (Unfunded)	20.48	13.10	7.28
Leave Encashment	14.98	12.44	7.71
Total	35.46	25.54	14.99

Note - 17 - Deferred Tax Assets / Liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Allowance for doubtful debts		-	3.30
Items allowed on payment/utilisation basis	11.00	28.41	21.31
Disallowances for items to be allowed in subsequent years	26.38	6.79	6.77
Allowance for doubtful debts	4.19	8.02	9.97
Total Assets	41.57	43.22	41.35
Tax Rate as per Income Tax	29.12%	29.12%	27.82%
Total Deferred Tax Assets	12.105	12.586	11.504
Depreciation As Per Companies Act 2013	317.14	253.53	173.06
Depreciation as Per Income Tax Act	334.29	310.53	272.90
Difference in WDV	17.15	57.00	99.86
Total Liability	17.15	57.00	99.86
Tax Rate as per Income Tax	29.12%	29.12%	27.82%
Total Deferred Tax Liability	4.994	16.598	27.781
Closing (DTA) / DTL at the year end	28.59	35.70	31.69
Opening (DTA) / DTL	35.70	31.69	15.41
(DTA) / DTL Created during Current Years	(7.11)	4.01	16.28



Note - 18 - Short Term Borrowings

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Secured (Repayable on Demand) (From Bank)			
HDFC BANK LTD- C.C A/C	1,759.30	761.14	325.34
SBI CC A/C	-	-	5.53
Total	1,759.30	761.14	330.87
Current Maturities of Non-Current Borrowings			
Current maturities of Long - Term Debt (Secured)	203.75	200.48	146.63
Current maturities of Long - Term Debt (Unsecured)	42.52	150.00	108.33
Total	251.27	350.48	254.96
Total	2,010.57	1,111.62	585.83

Note :-Refer Note Number 18(A) for term & Condition related to Borrowing Taken By Company

Note - 19 - Trade Payables

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Trade Payables MSME			
Trade Payables for Supplies	461.22	315.61	215.17
Trade Payables for Capital Goods	-	-	-
Trade Payables for Expenses	-	-	-
Total	461.22	315.61	215.17
Trade Payables OTHERS			
Trade Payables for Supplies	4,479.73	3,705.94	1,925.67
Trade Payables for Capital Goods	-	-	-
Trade Payables for Expenses	-	-	-
Total	4,479.73	3,705.94	1,925.67
Total	4,940.95	4,021.55	2,140.84

Refer Note No. 43 for ageing of Trade Payables

The Company has initiated the process of identification of Vendors which falls under category of MSME, the disclosure relating to amount due to MSME are made to the extent information received.

Note - 20 - Short Term Provisions

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Provision for Expense	115.12	86.93	66.24
Gratuity (Unfunded)	0.60	0.02	0.01
Leave Encashment	1.45	1.16	0.70
Total	117.17	88.11	66.95

Note - 21 - Other Current Liabilities (Non Financial)

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Advance from customers	81.34	259.54	14.34
Statutory Dues - GST and others	70.94	41.05	17.53
Total	152.28	300.59	31.87

Note - 22 - Current Tax Liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Provision for Income Tax [net of prepaid taxes]	-	62.08	-
Total	-	62.08	-



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KRN-NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SNo.	Lender	Credit Facility	Amt in Lakh	Outstanding as on 31st March, 2023	Rate of Interest/Margin	Repayment Terms	Security / Principal terms and conditions	Collateral Security / Other Condition
15 (A) Long Term Borrowings (Secured)								
All the plant and machinery related to roof top solar project of 350KWp installed in the factory of the company including but not limited to wires,, Inverters, Cables, transformers, the name of Smt Anju Devi								
1	SBI	Term Loan	99.50	66.52	7.05%	85 M		Residential Flat No. G 1105, 11th Floor, Tower G, Terra Heritage, Sector 51, Village Banbeerpur, Tehsil Tijara, Alwar in the name of Smt Anju Devi
2	SBI	Vehicle	19.33	7.57	9.25%	Till the loan completed.	Vehicle	Vehicle
3	SBI	ECLGS Loan	25.00	25.00	7.40%	60 M	Entire current asset and movable fixed asset of the unit including inventory, book debts, receivables, all the roof top solar project of 350KWp installed in the factory of the company including but not limited to wires,, Inverters, Cables, transformers, walkways and Hypothecation of plant and machinery.	
4	HDFC	Vehicle	11.00	-	9.71%	42 M	VEHICLE TATA LP-909	Vehicle
5	HDFC	Vehicle	83.60	69.81	7.00%	84 M	Vehicle	Vehicle
6	HDFC	Bbg-wc Term Loans	600.00	409.99	10.40%	72 M		
7	HDFC	Bbg-wc Term Loans	500.00	471.03	9.27%	60 M		
8	HDFC	Bbg-wc Term Loans	160.00	94.27	9.85%	71 M		
9	HDFC	Bbg-wc Term Loans	140.00	44.40	9.85%	47 M		
10	HDFC	Bbg-wc-gecl	61.00	27.47	9.25%	48 M		
11	HDFC	Bbg-wc-gecl Extn	288.00	288.00	9.25%	62 M		
12	HDFC	Pre Shipment Credit		50.00	9.00%	12 M		(1) L-548, 5th Floor Bhiwadi, Village -thada, Tehsil - Tijara, Alwar Ashiana Tower-beta Bhiwadi Alwar Rajasthan 301019 (Residential Flat / Apartment)
	HDFC	Pre Shipment Credit		73.73	9.00%			(2) Villa No. A-60 Villange Iswarsinghpura And Foadpur Green Acres Neemrana Neemrana Rajasthan 301705 (Residential RowHouse)
	HDFC	Letter Of Credit		142.00	9.00%			(3) Plot No F-48, 49, Alwar Rico Industrial Area, Epip, Neemrana Neemrana Rajasthan 301705 (Commercial-office)
	HDFC	Letter Of Credit		4,600.00	0.50%	90D		(4) P No F-46 And 47 Epip Neemrana Alwar-301705 Rico Ind Area Neemrana Rajasthan 301705 (Industrial Activity)
	HDFC	Letter Of Credit		400.00	0.50%	90D		(5) Plot No. F-44, Rico Industrial Area 0 Epip Neemrana, Dist. Alwar-301705 (raj) Rico Industrial Area Neemrana Rajasthan 301705 (Industrial Estates With Industrial Activity)
	HDFC	Corporate Card		5.00	0.50%	12D		(6) Plot No. Sp5-7, Rico Industrial Area, 0 Kollia Jaga, Neemrana, Dist. Alwar-301705 (raj) Rico Neemrana Rajasthan 301705 (Industrial Estates With Industrial Activity)
	HDFC	Sbic For Bc-wc		2,100.00	0.50%	90M		(7) L-545, 5th Floor Thada And Udaipur Bhiwadi Ashiana Tower Beta Bhiwadi Alwar Rajasthan 301019 (Residential Flat/Apartment)
	HDFC	TI For Gift City-wc		2,100.00	0.50%	90M		(8) Flat No B-1004, Plot No Gh-2, Vasundhara Nagar, Bhiwadi, Dist - Alwar Block -b, 10th Floor, Sky View Apartments Bhiwadi Alwar Rajasthan 301019 (Residential Flat / Apartment)
	HDFC	Foreign Bill Discounting Backed By Lc		500.00	9.00%	12M		
18	HDFC	Purchase Card	15.00			12M		
19	HDFC	Retail Bank Guarantee	9.93		1.80%	551D		
20	HDFC	Retail Bank Guarantee	13.00		1.80%	730D		
21	HDFC	Lc Fd Backed	300.00		0.50%	90D		
22	HDFC	Psr	200.00		1.00%	180D		
23	HDFC	Letter Of Credit	700.00		0.50%	90D		
24	HDFC	Capex Lc	500.00		0.50%	90D		
25	HDFC	Drul	200.00			12M		
26	HDFC	Post Shipment	500.00		9.00%	12M		
27	HDFC	Bbg -wc term loans	5,480.00		9.00%	81M		
28	HDFC	Capex Lc	5,480.00		1.25%	90D		
29	HDFC	Letter Of Credit	3,000.00		0.50%	90D		
30	HDFC	Total		1,769.79				



15 (B) Business Loan (UnSecured)

FULLERTON INDIA CREDIT	50.00	8.52	15.00%	13 M	Business Unsecured	Business Unsecured
OXYZO FIN	250.00	-	16.00%	12 M	Business Unsecured	Business Unsecured
Tata Capital	50.00	8.46	15.00%	12 M	Business Unsecured	Business Unsecured
ICICI BANK	74.00	6.58	14.75%	12 M	Business Unsecured	Business Unsecured
Kotak Mahindra	75.00	6.62	15.00%	12 M	Personal Finance	Personal Finance
Bajaj Finance	35.41	31.39	16.00%	60M	Personal Finance	Personal Finance
HDFC BANK	75.00	6.61	12.52%	12 M	Business Unsecured	Business Unsecured
Total		68.18				

18 (A) Short Term Borrowing

1	HDFC	1,800.00	1,759.30	9.00%	12M	Other Bank, P&M, Pg Of Directors & Collateral Owners, Residential Property, Stock
	Cash Credit					

50300477307325, 50300722562196, Debtors, Fd, Lc Issued By



KRN HEAT EXCHANGERS AND REFRIGERATION LIMITED

(Formerly Known as KRN HEAT EXCHANGERS AND REFRIGERATION PRIVATE LIMITED)

Notes to the Standalone Restated Financial Statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2023

Note - 23 - Revenue From Operations

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Sale of Products			
Export Sales	2,820.26	1,493.63	405.95
Domestic Sales	21,683.16	14,097.28	7,169.32
Other Operating Revenue	244.66	20.55	7.15
Total	24,748.08	15,611.46	7,582.42

Note - 24 - Other Income

Particulars	Year ended 31st		
	March, 2023	March, 2022	March, 2021
Balance Written Off	1.87	0.00	-
Exchange Difference- Forex	21.90	87.65	50.30
Export Duty Receivable	-	3.47	-
Freight on Sales	84.47	0.38	-
Duty Drawback	15.80	12.69	3.86
Interest on L.C.F.D.	35.41	30.08	15.34
Other Income	0.67	5.63	2.56
Subsidy Receivable	80.86	52.11	26.47
Income from Investment Activities	-	16.45	-
Interest Subsidy	11.91	26.96	8.75
Rent Income	1.32	1.20	-
Interest Income - MSME	-	1.41	-
Total	254.21	238.03	107.28

Note - 25 - Cost Of Materials Consumed

Particulars	Year ended 31st		
	March, 2023	March, 2022	March, 2021
Opening Stock at the beginning of the year	1,798.13	372.49	178.48
Add : Purchases and Incidental Expenses (Net of returns, claims/ discount, if any)	21,006.45	13,892.59	6,304.17
Less : Closing Stock at the end of the year	4,314.42	1,798.13	372.49
Total	18,490.16	12,466.95	6,110.16

Note - 26 - Changes In Inventories Of Finished Goods, Work-In-Progress and Stock-In-Trade

Particulars	Year ended 31st		
	March, 2023	March, 2022	March, 2021
Opening Stock			
Work-in-Progress	35.26	21.67	42.57
Finished Goods / Stores, Spares & Fuels	297.46	109.63	43.80
	332.72	131.30	86.37
Closing Stock			
Work-in-Progress	(403.23)	(35.26)	(21.67)
Finished Goods / Stores, Spares & Fuels	(790.78)	(297.46)	(109.63)
	(1,194.01)	(332.72)	(131.30)
Total	(861.29)	(201.42)	(44.93)

Note - 27 - Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31st		
	March, 2023	March, 2022	March, 2021
Contributions to Provident and Other Fund	29.59	21.93	18.98
Director Remuneration	47.52	37.80	41.00
Gratuity and Leave Encashment (net of reversals, if any)	11.00	12.23	7.33
Salaries, Wages & Other Benefits	824.09	531.52	395.68
Staff Welfare Expenses	15.60	3.73	15.97
Total	927.80	607.21	478.96



Note - 28 - Finance Costs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Financial Expenses to Bank			
Interest to Bank	201.31	112.67	75.90
Bank Charges	41.71	24.57	15.45
Loan Processing Fees	26.66	11.88	8.25
Financial Expenses to Others			
Interest from/to Suppliers & Others	-	-	4.72
LC Advising Exp.	0.98	1.29	0.41
Interest on unsecured loan	46.62	30.93	31.99
Total	317.28	181.34	136.72

Note - 29 - Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipments (Refer Note-2)	317.14	253.53	173.06
Total	317.14	253.53	173.06

Note - 30 - Other Expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Manufacturing & Service Cost			
Electricity Exp	76.52	55.70	51.43
Diesel Exp	17.19	10.01	6.79
Freight & Carriage (Inward)	385.77	459.35	120.69
Import Clearance Expenses	176.38	108.13	62.43
Other Direct Expenses	83.51	81.16	40.09
Total Manufacturing & Service Cost	739.37	714.35	281.43
Administration, Selling & Other Expenses			
Auditors Remuneration (See Note 1)	2.50	1.50	1.50
Advertisement & Publicity	18.98	5.13	0.56
Business Promotion Exp	40.23	1.48	8.81
Bad Debt	2.33	-	0.00
Conveyance & Travelling Expenses	10.15	3.34	3.76
Fees, Duties, Rates & Taxes	66.54	4.89	5.63
Freight Outward Expenses	139.46	102.37	99.35
Festival Expenses	12.63	6.74	6.96
Insurance Expenses	12.57	11.81	9.02
Office Expenses	0.59	0.41	0.86
License & Membership Fees	-	-	0.59
Printing & Stationery	1.58	0.33	0.32
Rent Expense	2.35	2.09	1.17
Repairs & Maintenance Exp	15.80	15.21	11.36
Expected Credit Loss (Doubtful Debt)	4.19	8.02	9.97
Telephone Expenses	3.38	1.66	1.43
Donation & Charity	3.11	0.11	1.65
Vehicle Running & Maintenance Expenses	0.89	9.19	5.32
Other Expense	3.96	1.76	2.48
Postage & Courier Expense	9.84	9.17	3.32
Discount	99.49	57.41	15.39
Security Charges	19.99	16.32	14.04
Inspection Charges	-	-	0.60
Legal & Professional Charges	39.58	66.21	13.63
Tax Expenses	32.14	7.69	1.22
CSR Expenditures	1.00	-	-
TOTAL Administration, Selling & Other Expenses	543.28	332.84	218.94
TOTAL	1,282.65	1,047.19	500.37



Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Payment to Statutory Auditors			
Audit Fees	2.50	1.50	1.50
Total	2.50	1.50	1.50

Note - 31 - Tax Expense

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Tax Expenses	1,326.14	433.06	75.82
Deffered Tax Expenses/(Reversal)	(7.18)	4.02	16.39
Total	1,318.96	437.08	92.21



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(Formerly Known as KRN HEAT EXCHANGERS AND REFRIGERATION PRIVATE LIMITED)

Notes to the Standalone Restated Financial Statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2023

Note-32 - Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Net Profit / (Loss) for calculation of basic / diluted EPS	3,209.59	1,057.61	243
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares in calculating Basic and Diluted EPS	4,40,00,000	44,00,000	44,00,000
Basic and Diluted Earnings/(Loss) Per Share	7.29	24.04	5.53
Adjusted EPS	7.29	2.40	0.55
Nominal Value of Equity Shares	10.00	10.00	10.00

Note-33- Details of Employee Benefits:

The Company has the following post-employment benefit plans:

A. Defined Contribution Plan

Contribution to defined contribution plan recognised as expense for the year is as under:

The Company offers its employees benefits under defined contribution plans in the form of provident fund. Provident fund cover substantially all regular employees which are on payroll of the company. Both the employees and the Company pay predetermined contributions into the provident fund and approved superannuation fund. The contributions are normally based on a certain proportion of the employee's salary and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Contribution to provident fund and other Fund	29.59	21.93	18.98

B. Defined Benefit Plan - Gratuity:

(i) The Company administers its employees' gratuity scheme funded liability. The present value of the liability for the defined benefit plan of gratuity obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation by an independent actuary at the period end, which is calculated using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each year of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

(ii) Gratuity benefits in India are governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The key features are as under

Benefits Offered	15/26* salary* Duration of service
Salary Definition	Last Drawn Basic Salary including Dearness Allowance (if any)
Benefit Ceiling	Benefit Ceiling of Rs 20 Lakhs
Vesting Conditions	5 Years of Continuous Service (Not Applicable In Case of Death/ Disability)
Benefit Eligibility	Upon Death or resignation or withdrawal or retirement
Retirement Age	58 Years

(iii) Characteristics of defined benefit plans and risks associated with them:

Valuation of defined benefit plan are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary over time. Thus, the Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above benefit plans which are as follows:



A. Actuarial Risk:

It is the risk that benefits will cost more than expected. This can arise due to one of the following reasons:

Adverse Salary Growth Experience:

Salary hikes that are higher than the assumed salary escalation will result into an increase in Obligation at a rate that is higher than expected.

Variability in mortality rates: If actual mortality rates are higher than assumed mortality rate assumption than the Gratuity Benefits will be paid earlier than expected. Since there is no condition of vesting on the death benefit, the acceleration of cashflow will lead to an actuarial loss or gain depending on the relative values of the assumed salary growth and discount rate.

Variability in withdrawal rates: If actual withdrawal rates are higher than assumed withdrawal rate assumption than the Gratuity Benefits will be paid earlier than expected. The impact of this will depend on whether the benefits are vested as at the resignation date.

B. Investment Risk:

For funded plans that rely on insurers for managing the assets, the value of assets certified by the insurer may not be the fair value of instruments backing the liability. In such cases, the present value of the assets is independent of the future discount rate. This can result in wide fluctuations in the net liability or the funded status if there are significant changes in the discount rate during the inter-valuation period.

C. Liquidity Risk:

Employees with high salaries and long durations or those higher in hierarchy, accumulate significant level of benefits. If some of such employees resign/retire from the company there can be strain on the cashflows.

D. Market Risk:

Market risk is a collective term for risks that are related to the changes and fluctuations of the financial markets. One actuarial assumption that has a material effect is the discount rate. The discount rate reflects the time value of money. An increase in discount rate leads to decrease in Defined Benefit Obligation of the plan benefits & vice versa. This assumption depends on the yields on the corporate/government bonds and hence the valuation of liability is exposed to fluctuations in the yields as at the valuation date.

E. Legislative Risk:

Legislative risk is the risk of increase in the plan liabilities or reduction in the plan assets due to change in the legislation/regulation. The government may amend the Payment of Gratuity Act thus requiring the companies to pay higher benefits to the employees. This will directly affect the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation and the same will have to be recognized immediately in the year when any such amendment is effective.

B. Changes in the Present value of Obligation

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended	Year Ended	Year Ended
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Present Value of Obligation as at the beginning	13.12	7.29	3.01
Current Service Cost	7.23	5.29	3.68
Interest Expense or Cost	0.95	0.50	0.21
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:			
- change in financial assumptions	(0.61)	(0.66)	-
- change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
- experience variance	0.39	0.70	0.40
Past Service Cost	-	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-	-
Present Value of Obligation as at the end of the year	21.08	13.12	7.29



Bifurcation of Actuarial losses/ (gains)

Actuarial losses/ (gains) arising from change in financial assumptions	(0.61)	(0.66)	
Actuarial losses/ (gains) arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	
Actuarial losses/ (gains) arising from experience adjustments	0.39	0.70	0.40
Actuarial losses/ (gains)	(0.22)	0.04	0.40

Bifurcation of Present Value of Benefit Obligation

Current - Amount due within one year	0.60	0.02	0.01
Non-Current - Amount due after one year	20.48	13.10	7.28
Total	21.08	13.12	7.29

Expected Benefit Payments in Future Years

(Projections are for current members and their currently accumulated benefits)

Year 1	0.61	0.02	0.01
Year 2	1.08	0.40	0.01
Year 3	1.31	0.72	0.27
Year 4	1.55	0.90	0.46
Year 5	1.87	1.04	0.57
Year 6 and above	8.61	5.57	3.06

Sensitivity Analysis of Defined Benefit Obligation with references to Key Assumptions

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Discount Rate Sensitivity			
Increase by 1%	19.94	12.37	6.83
Decrease by 1%	22.34	13.95	7.81
Salary growth rate Sensitivity			
Increase by 1%	22.20	13.91	7.78
Decrease by 1%	20.00	12.40	6.84
Withdrawal rate (W.R.) Sensitivity			
Increase by 1%	20.99	12.97	7.14
Decrease by 1%	21.17	13.27	7.45

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Amounts recognized in Balance Sheet			
Net Liability / (Asset) recognised in Balance Sheet	21.09	13.12	7.29
Amounts recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss			
Current Service Cost	7.23	5.29	3.68
Net interest on net Defined Liability / (Asset)	0.95	0.50	0.21
Expected return on plan assets	-	-	-
Net actuarial losses (gains) recognised in the year	(0.22)	0.04	0.40
Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	7.95	5.85	4.28



Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Discount Rate	7.50%	7.25%	6.80%
Expected rate of salary increase	7.00%	7.00%	6.00%
Expected Return on Plan Assets	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mortality Rates	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult.	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult.	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult.
Retirement Age	58	58	58

C. Defined Benefit Plan - Leave Benefit Note:

(i) The objective of the valuation is to ascertain the liability on utilization of accumulated leave. The accumulated leave may also diminish on account of utilization if permissible in the course of employment. The effect of utilization will be reflected in year to year balance and the liability will be adjusted accordingly at every annual actuarial valuation. There is no separate accounting standard which lays down the actuarial valuation. There is no separate accounting standard which lays down the actuarial method to be adopted for valuation of liability to be adopted for valuation for liability in respect of balance of accumulated leave. However general principles to defined benefit retirement benefit have been applied.

(ii) The benefits are governed by the Entity's Leave Policy. The key features are as under

Employee's Contribution	0%
Employer's Contribution	100%
Salary Definition for Encashment	Last drawn As per the company rules
Salary Definition for Availment	Last drawn CTC Salary
Vesting Condition	Not Applicable
Leave Credited Annually	15 days
Leave Denominator	30 days
Maximum Accumulation	60 days
Encashment during the Service	Allowed
Benefit On Retirement	Leave Days x Encashment Salary / Leave Denominator
Benefit on Resignation/Withdrawals	Same as Retirement Benefit
Benefit on death	Same as Retirement Benefit
Benefit on Availment	Leave Days x Availment Salary / Leave Denominator
Retirement Age	58 Years

(iii) Characteristics of defined benefit plans and risks associated with them:

Valuation of defined benefit plan are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary over time. Thus, the Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above benefit plans which are as follows:

A. Actuarial Risk:

It is the risk that benefits will cost more than expected. This can arise due to one of the following reasons:

Adverse Salary Growth Experience:

Salary hikes that are higher than the assumed salary escalation will result into an increase in Obligation at a rate that is higher than expected.

Variability in mortality rates: If actual mortality rates are higher than assumed mortality rate assumption than the Gratuity Benefits will be paid earlier than expected. Since there is no condition of vesting on the death benefit, the acceleration of cashflow will lead to an actuarial loss or gain depending on the relative values of the assumed salary growth and discount rate.

Variability in withdrawal rates: If actual withdrawal rates are higher than assumed withdrawal rate assumption than the Gratuity Benefits will be paid earlier than expected. The impact of this will depend on whether the benefits are vested as at the resignation date.



B. Investment Risk:

For funded plans that rely on insurers for managing the assets, the value of assets certified by the insurer may not be the fair value of instruments backing the liability. In such cases, the present value of the assets is independent of the future discount rate. This can result in wide fluctuations in the net liability or the funded status if there are significant changes in the discount rate during the inter-valuation period.

C. Liquidity Risk:

Employees with high salaries and long durations or those higher in hierarchy, accumulate significant level of benefits. If some of such employees resign/retire from the company there can be strain on the cashflows.

D. Market Risk:

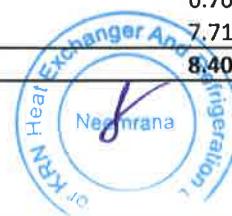
Market risk is a collective term for risks that are related to the changes and fluctuations of the financial markets. One actuarial assumption that has a material effect is the discount rate. The discount rate reflects the time value of money. An increase in discount rate leads to decrease in Defined Benefit Obligation of the plan benefits & vice versa. This assumption depends on the yields on the corporate/government bonds and hence the valuation of liability is exposed to fluctuations in the yields as at the valuation date.

E. Legislative Risk:

Legislative risk is the risk of increase in the plan liabilities or reduction in the plan assets due to change in the legislation/regulation. The government may amend the Payment of Gratuity Act thus requiring the companies to pay higher benefits to the employees. This will directly affect the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation and the same will have to be recognized immediately in the year when any such amendment is effective.

B. Changes in the Present value of Obligation**(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Present Value of Obligation as at the beginning	13.60	8.40	4.95
Transfer in/(out) obligation	-	-	-
Current Service Cost	5.38	3.61	3.73
Interest Expense or Cost	0.94	0.55	0.32
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:	0.40		
- change in financial assumptions			
- change in demographic assumptions	(0.41)	(0.56)	-
- experience variance	-	-	-
Past Service Cost	(3.50)	2.34	(0.60)
Losses (gains) on curtailments	-	-	-
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	-	-	-
Liabilities assumed in an amalgamation in the nature of purchase	-	-	-
Exchange differences on foreign plans	-	-	-
Benefits Paid from fund	-	-	-
Benefits Paid by an entity	-	(0.75)	-
Present Value of Obligation as at the end of the year	16.43	13.60	8.40
Bifurcation of Actuarial losses/ (gains)			
Actuarial losses/ (gains) arising from change in financial assumptions	(0.41)	(0.56)	-
Actuarial losses/ (gains) arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial losses/ (gains) arising from experience adjustments	(3.50)	2.34	(0.60)
Actuarial losses/ (gains)	(3.90)	1.78	(0.60)
Bifurcation of Present Value of Benefit Obligation			
Current - Amount due within one year	1.45	1.16	0.70
Non-Current - Amount due after one year	14.98	12.44	7.71
Total	16.43	13.60	8.40



Expected Benefit Payments in Future Years

(Projections are for current members and their currently accumulated benefits)

Year 1	1.45	1.16	0.70
Year 2	1.41	1.10	0.67
Year 3	1.37	1.07	0.64
Year 4	1.33	1.04	0.62
Year 5	1.45	1.01	0.60
Year 6 and above	6.30	5.03	3.06

Sensitivity Analysis of Defined Benefit Obligation with references to Key Assumptions

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Discount Rate Sensitivity			
Increase by 0.5%	16.05	12.96	7.99
Decrease by 0.5%	17.68	14.31	8.85
Salary growth rate Sensitivity			
Increase by 0.5%	17.68	14.30	8.85
Decrease by 0.5%	16.04	12.96	7.99
Withdrawal rate (W.R.) Sensitivity			
Increase by 1%	16.86	13.61	8.39
Decrease by 1%	16.80	13.60	8.42

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Amounts recognized in Balance Sheet			
Net Liability / (Asset) recognised in Balance Sheet	16.43	13.60	8.40
Amounts recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss			
Current Service Cost	5.38	3.61	3.73
Past Service Cost	0.40		
Net interest on net Defined Liability / (Asset)	0.94	0.55	0.32
Expected return on plan assets	-	-	-
Net actuarial losses (gains) recognised in the year	(3.90)	1.78	(0.60)
Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	2.82	5.95	3.45

Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Discount Rate	7.50%	7.25%	6.85%
Expected rate of salary increase	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Expected Return on Plan Assets	N/A	N/A	N/A
Availment Rate	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
In Service Encashment Rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Mortality Rates	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult.	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult.	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult.
Retirement Age	58	58	58



Note- 34- Contingent Liabilities and Capital Commitments

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
(I) Contingent Liabilities			
a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:	-	-	-
b) Corporate Guarantees given By Company	700.00	-	-
c) Bank Guarrantees	-	-	10.00
d) Bills Discounting	-	-	-
e) Under Income Tax			
f) Under Goods and Services Tax			
(II) Capital Commitments:			
(a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of capital advances)	42.75	272.12	-

Note- 35- Segment Reporting

Disclosure of segment reporting is given in Annexure "A"

Note -36- Related Party Disclosures

Disclosure of transactions with Related Parties, as required by Ind AS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" has been set out below. Related parties as defined under clause 9 of the Ind AS 24 have been identified on the basis of representations made by the management and information available with the Company and the same has been relied upon by the auditors.

Note - 37 – Financial Instruments**Financial Risk Management – Objectives and Policies**

The Company's financial liabilities mainly comprise the loans and borrowings in domestic currency, money related to capital expenditures, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's financial assets comprise mainly of investments, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks, trade and other receivables that derive directly from its business operations.

The Company is exposed to the Market Risk, Credit Risk and Liquidity Risk from its financial instruments.

The Management of the Company has implemented a risk management system which is monitored by the Board of Directors of the Company. The general conditions for compliance with the requirements for proper and future-oriented risk management within the Company are set out in the risk management principles. These principles aim at encouraging all members of staff to responsibly deal with risks as well as supporting a sustained process to improve risk awareness. The guidelines on risk management specify risk management processes, compulsory limitations, and the application of financial instruments. The risk management system aims to identify, assess, mitigate the risks in order to minimize the potential adverse effect on the Company's financial performance.

The following disclosures summarize the Company's exposure to the financial risks and the information regarding use of derivatives employed to manage the exposures to such risks. Quantitative Sensitivity Analysis has been provided to reflect the impact of reasonably possible changes in market rate on financial results, cash flows and financial positions of the Company.



A. Financial Assets and Liabilities

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023		
	Amortised Cost **	FVTPL ***	FVTOCI
Assets Measured at			
Investments*	-	-	-
Trade receivables	3,865.85	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalent	745.70	-	-
Other Bank Balances	805.00	-	-
Loans	100.73	-	-
Other Financial Assets	90.49	-	-
Total	5,607.77	-	-
Liabilities Measured at			
Borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings)	3,664.43	-	-
Trade payables	4,940.95	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
Total	8,605.37	-	-

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		
	Amortised Cost **	FVTPL ***	FVTOCI
Assets Measured at			
Investments*	-	-	-
Trade receivables	2,979.02	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalent	536.05	-	-
Other Bank Balances	882.64	-	-
Loans	56.74	-	-
Other Financial Assets	45.48	-	-
Total	4,499.93	-	-
Liabilities Measured at			
Borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings)	2,212.21	-	-
Trade payables	4,021.56	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
Total	6,233.76	-	-

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021		
	Amortised Cost **	FVTPL ***	FVTOCI
Assets Measured at			
Investments*	-	-	-
Trade receivables	1,751.65	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalent	21.02	-	-
Other Bank Balances	620.64	-	-
Loans	0.52	-	-
Other Financial Assets	8.60	-	-
Total	2,402.43	-	-
Liabilities Measured at			
Borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings)	1,665.02	-	-
Trade payables	2,140.84	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
Total	3,805.86	-	-



(*) Investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost as per Ind AS 27, "Separate financial statements", and hence not presented here.

(**) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost approximates their respective carrying values as the management has assessed that there is no significant movement in factor such as discount rates, interest rates, credit risk from the date of the transition. The fair values are assessed by the management using Level 3 inputs.

(***) The financial instruments measured at FVTPL represents current investments and derivative assets having been valued using level 2 valuation hierarchy.

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments as referred to in note below has been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities [Level 1 measurements] and lowest priority to unobservable inputs [Level 3 measurements].

The categories used are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices for identical instruments in an active market

Level 2: Directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and

Level 3: Inputs which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a net asset value or valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

B. Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market Risk comprises three types of Risk: "Interest Rate Risk, Currency Risk and Other Price Risk". Financial instrument affected by the Market Risk includes loans and borrowings in foreign as well as domestic currency, retention money related to capital expenditures, trade and other payables.

(a) Interest Rate Risk

Interest Rate Risk is the risk that fair value or future cash outflows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. An upward movement in the interest rate would adversely affect the borrowing cost of the Company. The Company is exposed to long term and short - term borrowings. The Company manages interest rate risk by monitoring its mix of fixed and floating rate instruments and taking actions as necessary to maintain an appropriate balance. The Company has not used any interest rate derivatives.

Exposure to Interest Rate Risk

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Borrowing bearing fixed rate of interest	71.44	71.24	154.93
Borrowing bearing variable rate of interest	3,567.33	2,140.97	1,435.09

Sensitivity Analysis

Profit / (Loss) estimates to higher / lower interest rate expense from borrowings bearing variable rate of interest as a result of changes in interest rate.

Particulars(*)	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Interest Rate – Increase by 50 Basis Points	(17.84)	(10.70)	(7.18)
Interest Rate – Decrease by 50 Basis Points	17.84	10.70	7.18

(*) holding all other variable constant. Tax impact not considered.

(b) Foreign Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the US Dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from recognized assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the Company. Considering the volume of foreign currency transactions, the Company has taken certain forward contracts to manage its exposure.



Exposure to Foreign Currency Risk

The Carrying amount of Company's unhedged Foreign Currency denominated monetary items are as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023		
	Amount in USD	Amount in EURO	Amount in Rs.
Net Unhedged Assets (Trade Receivables, Other Receivables, & Loans Given)	5.13	1.26	534.65
Net Unhedged Liabilities	47.26	-	3,885.66
Net Exposure Assets / (Liabilities)	(42.13)	1.26	(3,351.01)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		
	Amount in USD	Amount in EURO	Amount in Rs.
Net Unhedged Assets (Trade Receivables, Other Receivables, & Loans Given)	6.86	0.83	589.87
Net Unhedged Liabilities	36.38	-	2,757.89
Net Exposure Assets / (Liabilities)	(29.52)	0.83	(2,168.02)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021		
	Amount in USD	Amount in EURO	Amount in Rs.
Net Unhedged Assets (Trade Receivables, Other Receivables, & Loans Given)	2.39	-	175.44
Net Unhedged Liabilities	18.10	-	1,330.42
Net Exposure Assets / (Liabilities)	(15.71)	-	(1,154.98)

Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity of profit or (loss) to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023		
	Amount in USD	Amount in EURO	Amount in Rs.
INR / USD/EURO – Increase by 5%	(2.11)	0.06	(167.55)
INR / USD/EURO – Decrease by 5%	2.11	(0.06)	167.55

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		
	Amount in USD	Amount in EURO	Amount in Rs.
INR / USD/EURO – Increase by 5%	(1.48)	0.04	(108.40)
INR / USD/EURO – Decrease by 5%	1.48	(0.04)	108.40

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021		
	Amount in USD	Amount in EURO	Amount in Rs.
INR / USD/EURO – Increase by 5%	(0.79)	-	(57.75)
INR / USD/EURO – Decrease by 5%	0.79	-	57.75

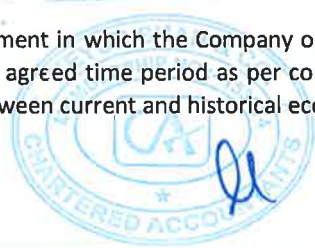
(*) holding all other variable constant. Tax impact not considered.

C. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge its obligation to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other Financial assets measured at amortized cost. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

The Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics. The Company assigns the following credit ratings to each class of financial assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets. (i) Low credit risk, (ii) Moderate credit risk, (iii) High credit risk.

Based on business environment in which the Company operates, a default on a financial asset is considered when the counter party fails to make payments within the agreed time period as per contract. Loss rates reflecting defaults are based on actual credit loss experience and considering differences between current and historical economic conditions.



Financial assets (other than trade receivables) that expose the entity to credit risk are managed and categorized as follows:

Basis of categorisation	Asset class exposed to credit	Provision for expected credit loss
Low credit risk	Cash and Cash Equivalents,	12 month expected credit loss.
	Other Bank Balances, Loans and Other Financial Assets	
Moderate credit risk	Other Financial Assets	12 month expected credit loss, unless credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, in which case allowance is measured at life time expected credit loss
		Life time expected credit loss (when there is significant deterioration) or specific provision whichever is higher
High credit risk	Other Financial Assets	

Financial assets (other than trade receivables) that expose the entity to credit risk (Gross exposure): –

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Low Credit Risk			
Cash and cash equivalents	745.70	536.05	21.02
Bank Balances other than above	805.00	882.64	620.64
Loans	100.73	56.74	0.52
Other Financial Assets	90.49	45.48	8.60
Moderate/ High Credit Risk	-	-	-
Total	1741.92	1520.91	650.78

(i) **Cash and cash equivalent and bank balance:**

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank balance is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks.

(ii) **Loans and Other financial assets measured at amortized cost:**

Other financial assets measured at amortized cost includes Security Deposit to various authorities , Loans to staff and other receivables. Credit risk related to these other financial assets is managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously, while at the same time internal control system in place ensure the amounts are within defined limits.

(iii) **Trade receivables:**

Life time expected credit loss is provided for trade receivables. Based on business environment in which the Company operates, a default on a

(A) Expected credit losses:

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach:

The Company recognizes lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivables & other financial assets using a simplified approach, wherein Company has defined percentage of provision by analyzing historical trend of default based on the criteria defined below and such provision percentage determined have been considered to recognize life time expected credit losses on trade receivables (other than those where default criteria are met in which case the full expected loss against the amount recoverable is provided for). Further, the Company has evaluated recovery of receivables on a case to case basis. No provision on account of expected credit loss model has been considered for related party balances. The Company computes credit loss allowance based on provision matrix. The provision matrix is prepared on historically observed default rate over the expected life of trade receivable and is adjusted for forward - looking estimate. The provision matrix at the end of reporting period is as follows:



Particulars	Expected Loss Rate
< 90 Days -	0.00%
120 to 180 days	0.50%
180 to 365 days	1.00%
1 Year to 2 Year	10.00%
2 Year to 3 Year	25.00%
3 Year >	50.00%

	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Movement in Expected Credit Loss Allowance on Trade Receivables	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	17.99	9.97	-
Loss Allowance measured at lifetime expected credit losses	4.19	8.02	9.97
Balance at the end of reporting period	22.18	17.99	9.97

D. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising the funds to meet the commitments associated with financial instruments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates.

Financing arrangements:

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Expiring within One Year			
- CC/EPC Facility	-	-	594.47
- Invoice Discounting Facility	-	-	-
Expiring beyond One Year			
- CC/EPC Facility	40.7	38.86	174.66

The cash credit and other facilities may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice.

Maturities of Financial Liabilities:

The tables below analyze the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant. AS per Annexure "B"

E. Capital Management

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure the company's ability to continue as a going concern, to provide an adequate return to share holders

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of balance sheet. Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. This takes into account the subordination levels of the Company's various classes of debt. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company manages its capital on the basis of Net Debt to Equity Ratio which is Net Debt (Total Borrowings net of Cash and Cash Equivalents) divided by total equity.

	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Total Borrowings	3664.43	2212.21	1665.02
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	745.70	536.05	21.02
Net Debt (A)	2918.73	1676.16	1644.00
Total Equity (B)	5917.28	2535.18	1289.48
Capital Gearing Ratio (B/A)	2.03	1.51	0.78

The Company has complied with the covenants as per the terms and conditions of the major borrowing facilities throughout the Reporting Period.



Note - 38 – Balance confirmation of Receivables

Confirmation letters have not been obtained from all the parties in respect of Trade Receivable, Other Non- Current Assets and Other Current Assets. Accordingly, the balances of the accounts are subject to confirmation, reconciliation and consequent adjustments, if any.

Note - 39 – Balance Confirmation of Payables

Confirmation letters have not been obtained from all the parties in respect of Trade Payable and other current liabilities. Accordingly, the balances of the accounts are subject to confirmation, reconciliation and consequent adjustments, if any.

Note - 40 – Events occurring after the Balance sheet Date

The Group evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to approval of the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. There are no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.



Annexure "A"
Segment reporting

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particular	Year ended Mar 31, 2023	Year ended Mar 31, 2022	Year ended Mar 31, 2021
Segment revenue			
External revenue	24,748.08	15,611.46	7,582.42
Intersegment revenue	-	-	-
Total	24,748.08	15,611.46	7,582.42

Segments assets include:

Sundry Debtors:	Year ended Mar 31, 2023	Year ended Mar 31, 2022	Year ended Mar 31, 2021
India	3,353.36	2,407.14	1,586.18
Outside India	534.65	589.87	175.44
Total	3,888.01	2,997.01	1,761.62

Segments liabilities include:

Sundry Creditors:	Year ended Mar 31, 2023	Year ended Mar 31, 2022	Year ended Mar 31, 2021
India	1,053.07	1,263.67	712.45
Outside India	3,887.88	2,757.89	1,428.39
Total	4,940.95	4,021.56	2,140.84

(i) Details of revenue by Nature of business is as below:

Particular	Year ended Mar 31, 2023	Year ended Mar 31, 2022	Year ended Mar 31, 2021
a) Revenue from operations	24,748.08	15,611.46	7,582.42
b) Other income	254.21	238.03	107.28
Total	25,002.29	15,849.49	7,689.70

(ii) Details of revenue based on geographical location of customers is as below:

Particular	Year ended Mar 31, 2023	Year ended Mar 31, 2022	Year ended Mar 31, 2021
India	21,932.43	14,118.25	7,176.54
Outside India	2,815.65	1,493.21	405.88
Total	24,748.08	15,611.46	7,582.42

(iii) Details of non-currents assets (Property, plant and equipments based on geographical are as below:

Particular	Year ended Mar 31, 2023	Year ended Mar 31, 2022	Year ended Mar 31, 2021
India	3,214.65	2,131.91	2,128.33
Outside India	-	-	-
Total	3,214.65	2,131.91	2,128.33



Annexure "B"

Maturity Table of Financial Liabilities

As at 31st March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowing and excluding lease liabilities)	2,437.15	353.57	368.86	509.13	3,668.71
Less: IND AS Effect	-	-	-	-	(4.28)
Total	2,437.15	353.57	368.86	509.13	3,672.99
Trade payables	4,924.23	0.07	15.68	0.97	4,940.95
Total	7,361.38	353.64	384.54	510.10	8,613.94

As at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowing and excluding lease liabilities)	1,178.91	219.21	256.95	562.52	2,217.59
Less: IND AS Effect	-	-	-	-	(5.38)
Total	1,178.91	219.21	256.95	562.52	2,222.97
Trade payables	3,965.82	29.26	25.34	1.13	4,021.56
Total	5,144.73	248.47	282.29	563.65	6,244.53

As at 31st March 2021

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowing and excluding lease liabilities)	815.60	214.34	200.33	440.28	1,670.55
Less: IND AS Effect	-	-	-	-	(5.55)
Total	815.60	214.34	200.33	440.28	1,676.10
Trade payables	2,137.49	2.51	0.84	-	2,140.84
Total	2,953.09	216.85	201.17	440.28	3,816.94



KRN HEAT EXCHANGERS AND REFRIGERATION LIMITED
(Formerly Known as KRN HEAT EXCHANGERS AND REFRIGERATION PRIVATE LIMITED)
Notes to the Restated Financial Statements for the year ended

Note - 41 - Restated Standalone Statement of Related Party Transaction

Sr No.	Name of Party	Nature of Relation	Nature of Transaction	Amount outstanding as on 31.03.2023 Payable/(Receivable)	Amount of Transaction debited in 2022-23	Amount of Transaction credited in 2022-23	Amount outstanding as on 31.03.2022 Payable/(Receivable)	Amount of Transaction debited in 2021-22	Amount of Transaction credited in 2021-22	Amount outstanding as on 31.03.2021 Payable/(Receivable)
1	Santosh Kumar Yadav	Director	Remuneration Loan Given Interest on loan Share Capital	0.65 15.31 1.15 135.00	23.11 95.00 - -	23.76 107.00 1.15 -	- 3.31 - 135.00	- 19.78 175.18 6.43	18.90 119.50 6.32 -	0.88 58.99 0.11 135.00
2	Anju Devi	Director	Remuneration Loan Given Interest on loan Share Capital	5.70 56.13 9.47 202.50	18.06 15.00 7.52 -	23.76 3.20 6.65 -	- 67.93 10.34 202.50	19.78 68.01 2.11 -	18.90 40.00 10.76 -	0.88 95.94 1.69 202.50
3	KRN Coils Private Limited	Associated Concern	Expenses Receipt-Payments Purchase Trade Receivable	(86.57) - - (376.92)	46.57 2.61 33.51 1,633.21	- 2.61 33.51 1,792.75	(40.00) - - (536.46)	40.00 2.41 19.81 39.75	40.00 2.41 20.01 39.75	- - - (37.32)
4	Manohar Lal	Director	Salary Loan Taken	0.62 -	7.85 4.00	7.94 4.00	0.53 -	6.87 -	6.81 -	0.59 -
5	Kamla Devi	Relative of Director	Loan Taken	-	7.00	7.00	-	-	-	-



KRN HEAT EXCHANGERS AND REFRIGERATION LIMITED

(Formerly Known as KRN HEAT EXCHANGERS AND REFRIGERATION PRIVATE LIMITED)

Notes to the Standalone Restated Financial Statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2023

Note – 42– Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule

As at 31st March, 2023 (Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Considered Good	-	3,967.19	1.53	-	0.63	0.51	3,969.87
Which have significant increase IN credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	4.71	4.71
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22.16)
Trade Receivables	-	3,967.19	1.53	-	0.63	5.22	3,952.42

Note :- Trade Receivable Ageing schedule including related parties

As at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Considered Good	-	3,020.70	9.01	0.01	2.58	4.71	3,037.01
Which have significant increase IN credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17.99)
Trade Receivables	-	3,020.70	9.01	0.01	2.58	4.71	3,019.02

Note :- Trade Receivable Ageing schedule including related parties

As at 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Considered Good	-	1,755.56	1.36	-	4.71	-	1,761.62
Which have significant increase IN credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9.97)
Trade Receivables	-	1,755.56	1.36	-	4.71	-	1,751.65

Note :- Trade Receivable Ageing schedule including related parties

Note – 43– Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

As at 31st March, 2023 (Rs. In Lakhs)

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	
MSME	-	461.22	-	-	-	461.22
Others	-	4,463.01	0.07	15.68	0.97	4,479.73
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	4,924.23	0.07	15.68	0.97	4,940.95

As at 31st March, 2022

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	
MSME	-	315.61	-	-	-	315.61
Others	-	3,650.21	29.26	25.34	1.13	3,705.94
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	3,965.82	29.26	25.34	1.13	4,021.56

As at 31st March, 2021

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	
MSME	-	215.17	-	-	-	215.17
Others	-	1,922.32	2.51	0.84	-	1,925.67
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	2,137.49	2.51	0.84	-	2,140.84



KRN HEAT EXCHANGERS AND REFRIGERATION LIMITED

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Notes to the Standalone Restated Financial Statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2023

Note – 44– Additional regulatory information

A)The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease reements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.

B)The Company does not have any investment property.

C)The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets) and Intangible assets.

D)There are loans or advances in the nature of loans are granted to Promoters, Directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person, that are outstanding as on 31st March, 2023 are as follows which is repayables on demand:

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Types of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
KRN Colis Private Limited	86.57	85.94%

E)No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder

F)The company is not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

G)The company has not undertaken any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

H) No Scheme of Arrangements has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

I) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the undrstanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever (Ultimate Beneficiaries) by or on behalf of the company or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

J) 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 (Ultimate Beneficiaries) by or on behalf of the Funding Party or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

K) No transactions has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961. There are no such previously unrecorded income or related assets.

L) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

M) Corporate Social Responsibility

The Company has formed a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee as required under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. The funds have been spent on the activities specified in Schedule VII of the Act. Details of the CSR spending are as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Sr No.	Year Ended	Prescribed CSR Expenditure (Amount in Lakhs) (Refer Note No 2)
1	31-Mar-23	17.06
2	31-Mar-22	Not Applicable
3	31-Mar-21	Not Applicable

Notes:

1. The amount disclosed is for the year ended March 31, 2023

2. For and upto the year ended March 31, 2021, the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of Corporate Social Responsibility were not applicable to the company.



2. Amount spent for the period/years ended:**(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Sr No.	Year Ended	Other Than Construction/Acquisition of Assets (Amount in Lakhs) (Refer Note No 2)
1	31-Mar-23	1.00
2	31-Mar-22	Not Applicable
3	31-Mar-21	Not Applicable

3. Amount outstanding to be Spent:**(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Sr No.	Year Ended	Other Than Construction/Acquisition of Assets (Amount in Lakhs) (Refer Note No 2)
1	31-Mar-23	16.06
2	31-Mar-22	Not Applicable
3	31-Mar-21	Not Applicable

Note – 45– Previous year's figures have been regrouped, reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year classification / disclosure.

Note – 46– First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS')

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

For all period up to and including the year March 31, 2022, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of The Companies Act, 2013, read together with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ("Previous GAAP"). For the year ended on March 31, 2023 prepared and presented in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 in accordance with the accounting policies as set out by the Company in Note No. 1.

The Accounting Policies as set out in Note No. 1 have been applied in preparing its financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 including the Comparative information for the year ended on March 31, 2022 and the Opening Ind AS Balance Sheet on the date of transition i.e., April 01, 2021.

In preparing its Ind AS Balance Sheet as at April 01, 2021 and in preparing the Comparative information for the period ended March 31, 2022, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with Previous GAAP. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its financial statements prepared under Previous GAAP for the followings:

- Balance Sheet as at April 01, 2021 (Transition Date);
- Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022;
- Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on March 31, 2021; and
- Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2021

Ind AS 101 - First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard, allow the first-time adopters, exemptions from the retrospective application and exemption of certain requirements of the Other Ind AS. The Company has availed the following exemptions as per Ind AS 101.

A. Ind AS Optional Exemptions:**1) Deemed cost of property, Plant and equipment and Intangible Assets**

The Company has elected to consider the Carrying Value of all its Property, Plants and Equipment's (PPE) and Intangible Assets recognized in the financial statements prepared under Previous GAAP and use the same as Deemed Cost in the Opening Ind AS Financial Statements.

A. Ind AS Mandatory Exceptions:**1) Estimates:**

An entity estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimate made for the same date in accordance with Previous GAAP (after adjustment to affect any difference in accounting policies) unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at 01st April, 2021 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with Previous GAAP. The Company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as there were not required under previous GAAP.

2) Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities:

The classification and measurement of financial assets will be made considering whether the conditions as per Ind AS 109 are met based on facts and circumstances existing as on date of transition. Financial Assets can be measured using effective interest method by assessing its contractual cash flow characteristics only on the basis of facts and circumstance existing at the date of transition and if it is impracticable to assess elements of modified time value of money i.e., use of effective interest method, fair value of financial assets at the date of transition shall be the new carrying amount of that asset. The measurement exemption applies for financial liabilities as well.



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Notes to the Standalone Restated Financial Statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2023

Notes :-47 Restated Standalone Statement of Capitalisation

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Pre Issue	Post Issue
Borrowings		
Short- term	2,010.57	2,010.57
Long- term (A)	1,653.86	1,653.86
Total Borrowings (B)	3,664.43	3,664.43
Shareholders' funds		
Share capital	4,400.00	[-]
Other Equity	1,517.28	[-]
Total Shareholders' funds (C)	5,917.28	[-]
Long- term borrowings/ equity* {(A)/(C)}	0.28	[-]
Total borrowings / equity* {(B)/(C)}	0.62	[-]

* equity= total shareholders' funds

Notes:

- Short-term borrowings implies borrowings repayable within 12 months from the Balance Sheet date. Long-term borrowings are debts other than short-term borrowings and also includes the current maturities of long-term borrowings (included in other current liabilities).
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
- The above ratios have been computed on the basis of the Restated Standalone Summary Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Company.
- The above statement should be read with the Statement of Notes to the Restated Standalone Financial Information of the Company



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Notes to the Standalone Restated Financial Statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2023

Notes :-48 Statement of Tax Shelter

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March		
	2023	2022	2021
Profit before tax, as restated (A)	4,528.55	1,494.69	335.36
Addition under section 28 to 44DA	37.38	41.29	32.22
Total permanent differences (B)	37.38	41.29	32.22
Timing differences			
Depreciation difference as per books and as per tax Pertaining to IND AS Adjustment other Additions	(17.15) 5.29	(57.00) 8.19	(99.84) 4.78
Total timing differences (C)	(11.86)	(48.81)	(95.06)
Deduction under Chapter VI-A (D)			
Gross adjustments (E)=(A+B+C-D)	4,554.07	1,487.17	272.52
Brought Forward Business Loss (F)			
Net adjustments(G)=(E+F)	4,554.07	1,487.17	272.52
Tax Rate (H)	29.12%	29.12%	27.82%
Tax impact of adjustments (I)=(G)*(H)	1,326.14	433.06	75.82
Tax expenses (Normal Tax Liability) (J= C+I) (derived)			
Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)			
Income as per MAT **	4,528.55	1,494.69	335.36
Less :- Business Loss or Unabsorbed Depre w.e. Lower			
Net Income as per MAT	4,528.55	1,494.69	335.36
Tax as per MAT	864.95	285.49	59.76
Tax Expenses= MAT or Normal Provision of Income Tax w.e. is higher	1,326.14	433.06	75.82
Tax paid as per "MAT" or "Normal" provision	NORMAL	NORMAL	NORMAL

Notes:

- The above statement is in accordance with Accounting Standard - 22, "Accounting for Taxes on Income" prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended).
- The permanent/timing differences for the years 31 March 2021 and 2022 have been computed based on the Income-tax returns filed for the respective years after giving adjustments to restatements, if any.
- Figures for the Year ended 31st March 2023 have been derived from the provisional computation of total income prepared by the Company in line with the final return of income will be filed for the assessment year 2023-2024 and are subject to any change that may be considered at the time of filing return of income for the assessment year 2023-2024
- Statutory tax rate includes applicable surcharge, education cess and higher education cess of the year concerned.
- The above statement should be read with the Statement of Notes to the Standalone Financial Information of the Company.



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Notes to the Standalone Restated Financial Statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2023**Note No:-49 Restated Standalone Statement of Accounting & Other Ratios**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. no. Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March		
	2023	2022	2021
A Net worth, as restated	5,917.28	2,535.18	1,289.48
B Profit after tax, as restated	3,209.59	1,057.61	243.15
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year			
C For Basic/Diluted earnings per share	4,40,00,000	44,00,000	44,00,000
D For Basic/Diluted earnings per share (after Bouns Issue)	4,40,00,000	4,40,00,000	4,40,00,000
Earnings per share			
E Basic/Diluted earnings per share (₹) (B/C)	7.29	24.04	5.53
F Adjusted Diluted earnings per share after bouns issue (B/D)	7.29	2.40	0.55
G Return on Net Worth (%) (B/A*100)	54.24%	41.72%	18.86%
H Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	4,40,00,000	44,00,000	44,00,000
I Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year (after Bouns Issue)	4,40,00,000	4,40,00,000	4,40,00,000
J Net asset value per equity share of ₹ 10 each(A/H)	13.45	57.62	29.31
K Net asset value per equity share of ₹ 10 each after Bouns Issue (A/I)	13.45	5.76	2.93
L Face value of equity shares	10.00	10.00	10.00
M Earning Before Interest , Taxes, Depreciation & Amortization (EBITDA)	4,908.76	1,691.53	537.86

Notes :-

1) The ratios have been computed in the following manner :

a) Basic and Diluted earnings per share

$$\frac{\text{Restated Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders}}{\text{Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding}}$$

b) Return on net worth (%) =

$$\frac{\text{Restated Profit after tax}}{\text{Restated Net worth as at period/ year end}}$$

c) Net asset value per share

$$\frac{\text{Restated Net Worth as at period/ year end}}{\text{Total number of equity shares as at period/ year end}}$$

2) The figures disclosed above are based on the Restated Financial Information of the Company.

3) Weighted average number of equity shares is the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the period/year adjusted for the number of equity shares issued during the period/year multiplied by the time weightage factor. The time weightage factor is the number of days for which the specific shares are outstanding as a proportion of total number of days during the period/year.

4) Net worth for the ratios represents sum of share capital and reserves and surplus (share premium and surplus in the Restated Summary Statement of Profit and Loss).

5) The above statement should be read with the Statement of Notes to the Restated Financial Information of the Company in Annexure 4.

6) Earning Before Interest , Taxes, Depreciation & Amortization (EBITDA) = Profit Before Tax + Finance Cost + Depreciation & Amortisation- Other Income



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Notes to the Standalone Restated Financial Statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2023

Note:- 50

H. Restatement adjustments, Material regroupings and Non-adjusting items**(a) Impact of restatement adjustments**

Below mentioned is the summary of results of restatement adjustments made to the audited financial statements of the respective period/years and its impact on profits.

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)		
	For the year ended 31 March		
	2023	2022	2021
Profit after tax as per audited financial statements	3,354.74	1,179.32	340.75
Adjustments to net profit as per audited financial statements :-			
Allowance for Expected Credit Loss & reversal thereof		8.02	9.97
Effect of Deferment of Transaction Cost		0.17	(5.19)
Reclassification of net actuarial (gain)/ loss on employee defined benefit obligations		(12.75)	2.00
Increase / Decrease in Expenses/Income	203.84	142.82	129.95
Excess / Short Provision for Tax/MAT	(58.70)	(31.52)	(31.80)
Differed Tax Liability / Assets Adjustments	0.00	14.96	(7.33)
Total adjustments	145.15	121.71	97.60
Restated profit after tax for the period/ years	3,209.59	1,057.61	243.15

Note:

A positive figures represents addition and figures in brackets represents deletion in the corresponding head in the audited financial statements for respective reporting periods to arrive at the restated numbers.

(b) Explanatory notes for the restatement adjustments

- The Amount relating to the Income / Expenses have been adjusted in the year to which the same related to & under which head the same relates to.
- The Company has provided Excess or Short Provision/MAT in the year in which the Income Tax Return has been filled for the respective financial year But in the Restated Financial Information the company has provided Excess or Short Provision/MAT in the year to which it relates to.
- There is change in deferred tax assets / liabilities as per audited books of accounts and as per restated books for respective financial covered under the restated financial information and the same has been given effect in the year to which the same relates to.

To give Explanatory Notes Regarding Adjustment :-

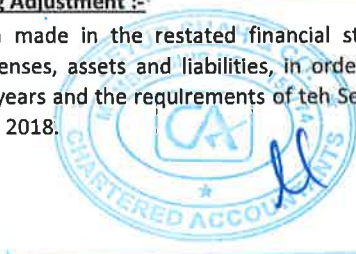
Appropriate adjustment have been made in the restated financial statement, wherever required, by reclassification of the corresponding item of income, expenses, assets and liabilities, in order to bring them in line with the groupings as per audited financial of the company for all the years and the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation 2018.

(c) Reconciliation of restated Equity / Networth:

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)		
	For the year ended 31 March		
	2023	2022	2021
Equity / Networth as per Audited Financials	5,788.63	2,374.05	1,177.91
Adjustment for:			
Difference Pertaining to changes in Profit / Loss due to Restated Effect for the period covered in Restated Financial	(354.59)	(219.30)	(97.60)
OCI Effect	0.74	(0.32)	(0.29)
Prior Period Expenses Effect	482.51	383.40	212.10
Prior Period Ind AS Transition Effect	-	(2.65)	(2.65)
Equity / Networth as Restated	5,917.28	2,535.18	1,289.48

To give Explanatory Notes Regarding Adjustment :-

Appropriate adjustment have been made in the restated financial statement, wherever required, by reclassification of the corresponding item of income, expenses, assets and liabilities, in order to bring them in line with the groupings as per audited financial of the company for all the years and the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation 2018.



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Notes to the Standalone Restated Financial Statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2023

Note-51

A. Changes in Accounting Policies in the Periods/Years Covered In The Restated Financials

There is no change in significant accounting policies adopted by the Company except as mentioned below

B. Notes On Restatement Made In The Restated Financials

1) The financial statements including financial information have been prepared after making such regroupings and adjustments, considered appropriate to comply with the same. As result of these regroupings and adjustments, the amount reported in the financial statements/information may not necessarily be same as those appearing in the respective audited financial statements for the relevant years.

2) Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for) - A disclosure for a contingent liability is also made when there is a possible obligation that may, require an outflow of the Company's resources.

3) Figures have been rearranged and regrouped wherever practicable and considered necessary.

4) The management has confirmed that adequate provisions have been made for all the known and determined liabilities and the same is not in excess of the amounts reasonably required to be provided for.

5) The balances of trade payables, trade receivables, loans and advances are unsecured and considered as good are subject to confirmations of respective parties concerned.

6) Realizations: In the opinion of the Board and to the best of its knowledge and belief, the value on realization of current assets and loans and advances are approximately of the same value as stated.

7) Contractual liabilities: All other contractual liabilities connected with business operations of the Company have been appropriately provided for.

8) Amounts in the financial statements: Amounts in the financial statements are rounded off to nearest lakhs. Figures in brackets indicate negative values.

9) For all period up to and including the year March 31, 2022, the Company had prepared its Audited financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of The Companies Act, 2013, read together with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ("Previous GAAP"). For the year ended on March 31, 2023 prepared and presented in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 in accordance with the accounting policies as set out by the Company in Note No. 1. and for their purpose of Restated Financial Statement all the period are presented as per Indian Accounting Standard notified under the Companies Act, 2013



KRN HEAT EXCHANGERS AND REFRIGERATION I

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Notes to the Standalone Restated Financial Statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2023

Note:52:- Accounting Ratios:

Ratio	As at 31 March,2023 1	As at 31 March,2022 2	As at 31 March,2021 3	% change (i) (1-2)/(2)	% change (ii) (2-3)/(3)
A Current ratio (In times)					
Current Assets	11,557.68	7,099.44	3,107.56		
Current Liabilities	7,220.97	5,583.95	2,825.49		
Current ratio (In times)	1.60	1.27	1.10	25.89%	15.60%
B Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)					
Total Debts	3,664.43	2,212.21	1,665.02		
Share Holder's Equity + RS	5,917.28	2,535.18	1,289.48		
Debt-Equity Ratio	0.62	0.87	1.29	-29.03%	-32.42%
C Debt Service Coverage Ratio(In times)					
Earning available for debt service	5,026.31	1,838.49	558.92		
Interest + installment	1,434.91	270.53	266.99		
Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	3.50	6.80	2.09	-48.46%	224.63%
D Return on Equity Ratio (in %)					
Net After Tax	3,209.59	1,057.61	243.15		
Average Share Holder's Equity	4,226.23	1,912.33	1,063.32		
Return on Equity Ratio,	75.94%	55.30%	22.87%	37.32%	141.85%
E Inventory Turnover Ratio (In times)					
Cost of Goods Sold	18,507.70	13,082.25	6,446.01		
Average Inventory	3,819.64	1,339.17	452.03		
Inventory Turnover Ratio	4.85	9.77	14.26	-50.40%	-31.50%
F Trade Receivables turnover ratio (In times)					
Net Credit Sales	24,748.08	15,611.46	7,582.42		
Average Receivable	3,422.44	2,365.34	1,514.36		
Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	7.23	6.60	5.01	9.56%	31.82%
G Trade payables turnover ratio (In times)					
Credit Purchase	21,006.45	13,892.59	6,304.17		
Average Payable	4,481.25	3,081.20	1,925.88		
Trade payables turnover ratio	4.69	4.51	3.27	3.97%	37.74%
H Net capital turnover ratio (In times)					
Revenue from Operations	24,748.08	15,611.46	7,582.42		
Net Working Capital	4,336.72	1,515.50	282.07		
Net capital turnover ratio	5.71	10.30	26.88	-44.60%	-61.68%
I Net profit ratio (In %)					
Net Profit	3,209.59	1,057.61	243.15		
Revenue form Operation	24,748.08	15,611.46	7,582.42		
Net profit ratio	12.97%	6.77%	3.21%	91.44%	111.26%
J Return on Capital employed (in %)					
Earning Before Interest and Taxes	4,845.83	1,676.03	472.08		
Capital Employed	9,581.71	4,747.39	2,954.50		
Return on Capital employed	50.57%	35.30%	15.98%	43.25%	120.95%



K Return on investment (in %)

Income Generated from Investment

Funds	35.41	30.08	15.34		
Invested funds	805.00	882.64	620.64		
Return on investment	4.40%	3.41%	2.47%	29.07%	37.91%

* Reason for varlance More than 25 %

A Current ratio (In times)

i Since Revenue increased significantly and due to orders in hand, inventory holding at the end is high. Current ratio is improved.

B Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)

i During the year, a term Loan of Rs. 572 Lakhs has taken and enhancement of working capital limit of Rs. 500 Lakhs. Due to the debt increased, ratio is decreased.

ii During the year, due to enhancement of working capital limit to 1800 lakhs , ratio is decreased.

C Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)

i Due to incremental in earnings available for debt service by 273% in absolute terms during the year and incremental in interest and installment by 530% in absolute terms during the year, so ratio is decreased.

ii Due to incremental in earnings available for debt service by 328% in absolute terms during the year, so ratio is increased.

D Return on Equity Ratio (in %)

i Company added new product models in its sales orders and contribution of new and increased sales margins of products, profitability is increased.

ii Since Revenue increased significantly, reduction in other direct & indirect cost, contribution is increased.

E Inventory Turnover Ratio (In times)

i Since Revenue increased significantly and due to orders in hand, inventory holding at the end is high.

ii Since Revenue increased significantly and due to orders in hand, inventory holding at the end is high.

F Trade Receivables turnover ratio (In times)

ii Since Revenue increased significantly in last quarter of FY and outstanding with customers remains as per terms of payments, so ratio is high in terms of PY.

G Trade payables turnover ratio (In times)

ii Since Purchases increased significantly in last quarter of FY and outstanding of creditors remains as per terms of payments, so ratio is high in terms of PY.

H Net capital turnover ratio (In times)

i Since Revenue increased significantly and due to orders in hand, inventory holding at the end is high.

ii Since Revenue increased significantly and due to orders in hand, inventory holding at the end is high.

I Net profit ratio (in %)

i Ratio shows improvement during the year mainly due to increase in Sales & its prices. During the year, new model of products are also added in business and generate additional contribution.

ii Ratio shows improvement during the year mainly due to increase in Sales Revenue & its prices.

J Return on Capital employed (in %)

i Ratio shows improvement during the year mainly due to increase in Profitability.

ii Ratio shows improvement during the year mainly due to increase in Profitability.

K Return on investment (in %)

i Company opened FD backed LCs, and earnings of interest depends on maturity/terms of LC realisation during the year. Due the period of FD & its realisation, interest earning fluctuating and ratio is changed.

ii Company opened FD backed LCs, and earnings of interest depends on maturity/terms of LC realisation during the year. Due the period of FD & its realisation, interest earning fluctuating and ratio is changed.



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Notes to the Standalone Restated Financial Statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2023

2e-53- Foreign Exchange In flow/out flow

Particulars	AS at 31st March, 2023			Receivable AS at 31st March, 2023			Payable AS at 31st March, 2023		
	Amount (USD)	EURO	Amount (INR)	Amount (USD)	Euro	Amount (INR)	Amount (USD)	Euro	Amount (INR)
Income In Foreign Currency									
Sale (Exclude Freight and Insurance)	27.73	7.46	2,815.67	5.13	1.26	534.65	-	-	-
Sale return (Exclude Freight and Insurance)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value of Imports on CIF basis									
Purchase of Raw material (Including Freight)	205.61	0.26	16,611.12	-	-	-	46.08	-	3,789.02
Packing Material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine, Tools and Die	8.26	0.24	692.43	-	-	-	1.18	-	96.64
Remittance of Dividend In Foreign Currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	AS at 31st March 2022			Receivable AS at 31st March, 2022			Payable AS at 31st March, 2022		
	Amount (USD)	EURO	Amount (INR)	Amount (USD)	Euro	Amount (INR)	Amount (USD)	Euro	Amount (INR)
Income In Foreign Currency									
Sale (Exclude Freight and Insurance)	18.97	1.15	1,493.21	6.86	0.83	589.87	-	-	-
Sale return (Exclude Freight and Insurance)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value of Imports on CIF basis									
Purchase of Raw material (Including Freight)	132.40	-	10,024.40	-	-	-	35.71	-	2,707.28
Packing Material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine, Tools and Die	0.58	0.16	56.69	-	-	-	0.67	-	50.61
Remittance of Dividend In Foreign Currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	AS at 31st March 2021			Receivable AS at 31st March, 2021			Payable AS at 31st March, 2021		
	Amount (USD)	EURO	Amount (INR)	Amount (USD)	Euro	Amount (INR)	Amount (USD)	Euro	Amount (INR)
Income In Foreign Currency									
Sale (Exclude Freight and Insurance)	5.52	-	405.88	2.39	-	175.44	-	-	-
Sale return (Exclude Freight and Insurance)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value of Imports on CIF basis									
Purchase of Raw material (Including Freight)	50.37	-	3,717.44	-	-	-	18.10	-	1,330.42
Packing Material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine, Tools and Die	7.51	0.25	58.41	-	-	-	0.77	-	56.52
Remittance of Dividend In Foreign Currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

