Twenty Seventh

Annual Report

2020-2021

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED

DIRECTORS	:	MR. S. L. LAAD
	:	MR. AJAY GROVER
	:	MR. H. S. THAKUR
AUDITORS	:	KRISHAN K. GUPTA & CO. 1/3-10196, JHANDEWALAN NEW DELHI-110055
BANKERS	:	BANK OF BARODA (DENA BANK)
REGD. OFFICE	:	MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LTD. CIN : U24239HR1993PLC033630 N.H.-8, DELHI-JAIPUR HIGHWAY VILLAGE PACHGAON (FAZALWAS) DISTT. GURGAON, HARYANA (INDIA)

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the 27th Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Members of Martin And Harris Laboratories Limited ("the Company") will be held on Thursday, 30th day of December, 2021 at NH-8, Delhi Jaipur Highway, Village, Pachgaon (Fazalwas), Distt. Gurgaon, Haryana at 9:30 A.M. to transact the following business.

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive, consider and adopt:
   (a) The Audited Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2021, together with the Reports of Board of Directors and Auditors thereon. And

   (b) The Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the company for the financial year ended March 31, 2021, together with the Report of the Auditors thereon.
2. To declare dividend on equity shares.
3. To appoint Mr. Ajay Grover (DIN: 00009457) who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

4. To consider and approve the appointment of Mr. Zuhaib Tufail Khan, Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company:-

   To consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification, the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

   "**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Sections 149, 150, 152, 160, 161 read with Schedule IV and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) and the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force), the appointment of Mr. Zuhaib Tufail Khan (DIN No. : 05158313) who was appointed by the Board as an Additional Director in the category of Non – Executive Independent Director w.e.f. 19th August, 2021 and and whose appointment as an Independent Director is recommended by the Nomination and Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company, and in respect of whom the Company has received a notice in writing from a Member proposing his candidature for the office of Director pursuant to Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013, be and is hereby appointed as an Independent Director of the Company for a period of five years with effect from August 19th, 2021 to August 18th, 2026, not subject to retirement by rotation.

By Order of the Board
For Martin and Harris Laboratories Limited

Ajay Grover
(Director)
DIN : 00009457

Place: New Delhi
Date: 04/12/2021

Notes:

1. A Member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on a poll instead of him and the proxy need not be a Member of the company. The instrument of proxy in order to be effective should be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company not later than 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting (on or before 28th December, 2021, 9:30 A.M.). Blank Proxy Form is annexed.

   A person can act as a proxy on behalf of members not exceeding 50 (fifty) and holding in the aggregate not more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company. A member holding more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company may appoint a single person as proxy and such person shall not act as a proxy for any other person or shareholder. Appointing a proxy does not prevent a member from attending the meeting in person if he so desire.

2. Route map of the venue of the meeting (including prominent land mark) is annexed.

3. Keeping in view the convenience of the Members, documents relating to shares will - continue to be accepted at the Registered Office of the Company.

4. Corporate Members intending to send their authorised representative(s) to attend the meeting are requested to send a certified copy of Board Resolution authorizing their representative(s) to attend and vote on their behalf at the meeting.

5. The Register of Members and Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from Wednesday, 22nd day of December, 2021 to Wednesday, 29th day of December, 2021 (both days inclusive) for determining eligibility for payment of Dividend, if declared at the meeting.

6. Statutory registers are open for inspection by the Members at the Registered Office of the Company on all working days, between 14:00-16:00 hrs. upto the date of the meeting and shall also be available for inspection at the Annual General Meeting.

7. Members holding shares in physical form are requested to intimate all changes pertaining to their bank mandates, nominations, power of attorney, change in address and e-mail address etc., to the Company under the signatures of first/joint holder(s).

8. The dividend as recommended by the Board of Directors, if declared at the meeting, will be paid within a period of 30 days from the date of declaration, by the members in the AGM to those members whose name appear on the Register of Members as on 22nd day of December, 2021.

9. Reserve Bank of India has initiated National Electronic Clearing services (NECS) for credit of Dividend directly to the Bank Account of the Members. Members are requested to register their Bank Account details (Core Banking Solutions enabled account number, 9 digit MICR and 11 digit IFS Code).

10. Members are requested to note that dividends that are not claimed within seven years from the date of transfer to the Company's Unpaid Dividend Account, will as per Section 124 of the Act, be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection fund (IEPF).

11. **Members are requested:**
    a. To bring Attendance Slip duly completed and signed at the meeting and not to carry briefcase or bag inside the meeting venue for security reasons;
    b. To quote their Folio No./DP ID - Client ID and e-mail ID in all correspondence; and
    c. To please note that **no gift/gift coupon/refreshment coupon** will be distributed at the meeting.
12. **Disclosure relating to Directors pursuant to Secretarial Standards on General Meeting**

Re-appointment of Mr. Ajay Grover (DIN: 00009457) who retires by rotation

Name	**Mr. Ajay Grover**
Age	**20.07.1963**
Date of first appointment on the Board	**17/04/2013**
Qualifications	**Chartered Accountant from ICAI**
Experience	**32 Years**
Terms and conditions of appointment or re-appointment along with details of remuneration sought to be paid	**NIL**
Last drawn remuneration, if applicable	**N/A**
Shareholding in the company	**NIL**
Relationship with other Directors, Manager and other Key Managerial Personnel of the company	**No**
The Number of Meetings of the Board attended during the year	**6**
Other Directorship, Membership/Chairmanship of committees of other Boards	**Other Directorship - 17** **Membership - 1** **Chairmanship - 2**

By Order of the Board
For Martin and Harris Laboratories Limited

Ajay Grover
(Director)
DIN : 00009457

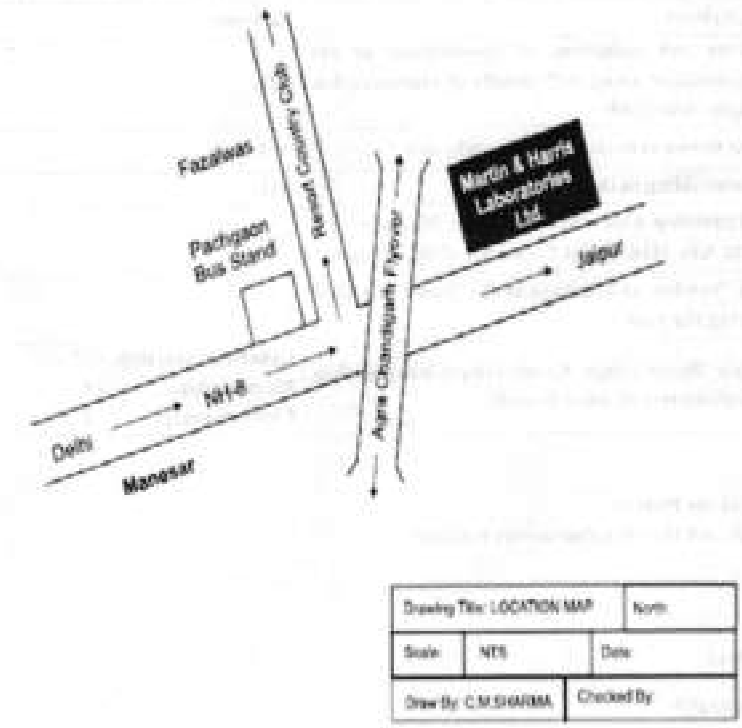
Place: New Delhi
Date: 04/12/2021

Martin and Harris Laboratories Limited

NH-8, DELHI JAIPUR HIGHWAY, VILLAGE, PACHGAON
(FAZALWAS), DISTT. GURGAON, HARYANA

CIN: U24239HR1997PLC033630

ROUTE MAP



ATTENDANCE SLIP

27th Annual General Meeting – Thursday 30th December, 2021 at 9.30 A.M.

DP- ID*		**Name and Address of the Registered Shareholder/proxy**
Client ID*/Folio No.		
No. of shares held		

I/We certify that I/We am/are *registered shareholder*/proxy of the Company.

I/We hereby record my/our presence at 27th **Annual General Meeting of the Company on Thursday, 30th December, 2021 at 9:30 A.M. at NH-8, Delhi Jaipur Highway, Village, Pachgaon (Fazalwas), Distt.Gurgaon, Haryana.**

....

Signature

NOTE: Please complete this and hand it over at the entrance of the hall.

*Applicable for shares held in electronic form.

No Gift/Gift Coupon/Refreshment Coupon will be distributed at the meeting.

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PROXY FORM

27th Annual General Meeting – Thursday, 30th December, 2021 at 9.30 A.M.

Name of the member(s): Registered address:		e-mail Id: Folio No./Client Id*: DP Id*:	

I/We being the member(s) holding .... shares hereby appoint:

1. Name.....................Address................e-mail id......................or failing him;
2. Name.....................Address................e-mail id......................or failing him;
3. Name.....................Address................e-mail id......................or failing him;

as my/our proxy to attend and vote (on a poll) for me/us and on my/our behalf at the **27th Annual General Meeting (AGM)** of the company, to be held on **Thursday, 30th December, 2021 at 9.30 A.M. at Delhi Jaipur Highway, Village, Pachgaon (Fazalwas), Distt. Gurgaon, Haryana** and at any adjournment thereof in respect of such resolutions as are indicated below.

Resl. No.	**Resolution**	**For#**	**Against#**
ORDINARY BUSINESS			
1. (a)	Adoption of Audited Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2021, together with the reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon.		
(b)	Adoption of Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2021, together with the report of the Auditors thereon.		
2.	To declare dividend on equity shares.		
3.	Re-appointment of Mr. Ajay Grover (DIN: 00009457) who retires by rotation.		
4.	To consider and approve the appointment of Mr. Zubaib Tufail Khan, Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company		

*Applicable for shares held in electronic form.

SIGNED this ....day of ...., 2021

Affix Re.1 revenue stamp

....

Signature

....

Signature of Proxy holder(s)

(To be printed at the back of the Proxy Form)

Notes:

(1) **This form of proxy in order to be effective should be duly completed and deposited at the Registered Office of the Company not later than 48 hours before the meeting.**

(2) **A Proxy need not be a member of the Company.**

(3) A person can act as a proxy on behalf of members not exceeding fifty and holding in the aggregate not more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights. A member holding more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights may appoint a single person as proxy and such person shall not act as a proxy for any other person or shareholder.

(4) This is only optional. Please put 'X' or '√' in the appropriate column against the resolutions indicated in the Box. If you leave 'For/or 'Against' column blank against any or all the resolutions, your Proxy will be entitled to vote in the manner as he/she deems appropriate.

(5) Appointing a proxy does not prevent a member from attending the meeting in person if he so desire.

(6) In the case of joint holders, the signature of any one holder will be sufficient, but names of all the joint holders should be mentioned.

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Members,
MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting their 27th Annual Report on the business and operations of the Company and the accounts for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2021.

1. **Financial summary or highlights/Performance of the Company**

Standalone Financial Results:	2020-21 (INR in Lakhs)	2019-20 (INR in Lakhs)
Profit/(Loss) before depreciation and interest	6,162.94	9,699.13
Less : Depreciation	191.79	156.22
Less : Interest	-	3.49
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	5971.15	9,539.43
Less : Provision for tax (including Deferred Tax)	1564.94	2,222.43
Profit/ (Loss) after tax	4,406.21	7,317.00
Balance brought forward	30,034.00	22,754.64
Profit/ (Loss) carried over to Balance Sheet	**34,440.21**	**30,071.64**

The performance of the Company on standalone basis for the year ended March 31, 2021 is as under:

Consolidated Financial Results:	**2020-21 (INR in Lakhs)**	**2019-20 (INR in Lakhs)**
Profit/(Loss) before depreciation and interest	22,453.78	2,595.31
Less : Depreciation	322.93	231.45
Less : Interest	18.64	22.33
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	22,112.21	2,341.53
Less : Provision for tax (including Deferred Tax)	4,425.67	1,068.86
Profit/ (Loss) after tax	17,686.54	1,273.67
Balance brought forward	26,475.03	25,239.00
Profit/ (Loss) carried over to Balance Sheet	**44,161.57**	**26,512.67**

2. FUTURE PROSPECTS

The Company is continuously taking steps for expansion of its business nationally as well as globally.

3. SHARE CAPITAL

The paid up Equity Share Capital as at March 31, 2021 stood at Rs 399.60 Lakh (Rupees Three Crore Ninety Nine Lakh Sixty Thousand Only). During the year under review the Company has not issued any fresh share capital.

(a) BUY BACK OF SECURITIES

The Company has not bought back any of its Securities during the year under review.

(b) SWEAT EQUITY

The company has not issued any sweat equity shares during the year under review.

(c) BONUS SHARES

No Bonus shares were issued during the year under review.

(d) EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION PLAN

The Company has not provided any stock scheme to the employee.

4. **DIVIDEND**

Your directors are happy to recommend dividend of Rs. 3.40 Per Equity Share, and pay, pursuant to shareholder's approval at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

5. **RESERVES:**

Out of the total profit after tax of Rs. 4406.21 Lakh (Rupees Forty Four Crores Six Lacs Twenty One Thousand Only) for the financial year under review and unlike previous financial year, nothing is proposed to be transferred this year to the General Reserve.

6. **TRANSFER OF UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND**

There was an unpaid/unclaimed dividend declared last year, however, there was no amount of dividend remaining unpaid or unclaimed for a period of seven years, hence, the provision of section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013 do not apply. Thus, the Company was not required to transfer any unpaid or unclaimed dividend to the Investor Education and Protection fund (IEPF) set up by the Government of India.

7. **CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS:**

There is no change in nature of business as compared to last financial year.

8. **CHANGE IN THE NAME AND REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:**

There is no change in the name of the Company and registered office address of the Company.

9. **MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENT AFFECTING FINANCIAL POSITION:**

There are no material changes and commitments, affecting the financial position of the company which has occurred between the end of the financial year i.e. March 31st 2021 and the date of the Directors' Report.

10. **SIGNIFICANT & MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS**

During the year under review, no significant and material order had been passed by the Regulators or Courts.

11. **SUBSIDIARY/JOINT VENTURES/ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:**

As at March 31, 2021, the Company has one (01) subsidiary company in terms of the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"). There are no associate companies or joint venture companies within the meaning of section 2(6) of the Act. There has been no material change in the nature of the business of the subsidiary.
The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary prepared in accordance

with the applicable accounting standards, specified under Section 133 of the Act as applicable, forms part of this Annual Report. The audited annual accounts of the Company will also be kept open for inspection at the registered office of the company and respective subsidiary of the companies.

A separate statement as required in terms of Rule 8(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is annexed to this report.

Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Statement containing salient features of the financial statements of the Company's Subsidiary in Form AOC-1 is attached to the consolidated financial statements.

12. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

The information required pursuant to section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 in respect of the employees of the Company is not required.

13. DEPOSITS

The Company has neither accepted nor renewed any deposits during the financial year under review.

14. EXPLANATION OR COMMENTS ON QUALIFICATIONS, RESERVATIONS OR ADVERSE REMARKS OF DISCLAIMERS MADE BY THE AUDITORS AND PRACTICING COMPANY SECRETARY IN THEIR REPORT:

The observations of the auditors in their report are self-explanatory and therefore, in the opinion of the Directors, do not call for any further explanation. The Auditors' Report does not contain any qualification, reservation, disclaimer or adverse remark.

The provisions relating to submission of Secretarial Audit Report are not applicable to the Company.

15. STATUTORY AUDITORS:

M/s. Krishan K. Gupta & Co., Chartered Accountants, (Firm Registration No. 000009N) were appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company at the 25th AGM of the Company for a period of 5 (five) years i.e. from the conclusion 25th AGM till date conclusion of Thirtieth (30th) AGM of the Company.

16. FRAUD REPORTING

There was no fraud reported by the Statutory Auditors under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 to the Board of Directors during the year under review.

17. **EXTRACT OF THE ANNUAL RETURN:**

The extract of the annual return in Form No MGT-9 pursuant to the provisions of the section 92(3) read with Rule 12 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, forms part of this report.

18. **CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO:**

Information pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 during the year under review.

Conservation of Energy

	Current Year	Previous Year
A. Power & fuel consumption:		
1. Electricity		
(a) Purchased unit	1,63,102	2,07,743
Total Amount	14,32,402	17,07,028
Rate / unit	8.78	8.22
(b) Own Generator		
(i) Through Diesel Generator		
Unit (K. litre)	72.71	64.83
Units per lit of Diesel Oil	5.38	6.82
Cost / Unit	13.51	9.51
(ii) Through Steam Turbine/Generator Unit		
Units per lit of Fuel Oil / Gas	NIL	NIL
Cost / Unit		
2. Coal (Specify quality and where used)		
Quantity (Tones)		
Total Cost	NIL	NIL
3. Furnace Oil		
Quantity (Kilos)	NIL	NIL
4. Other/Internal Generator (please give details)		
Quantity		
Total Cost	NIL	NIL
Rate / Units		

B. Consumption per unit productions:

Standard (If any)	**Current Year**	**Previous Year**
Particulars (With details Unit)		
Production (Tabs & Caps Strip in 000's pack)	16,904	15,923
Electricity (000's pack)	0.65	0.60
Diesel Oil (000's pack)	0.13	0.12
Furnace Oil	NIL	NIL
Coal	NIL	NIL

TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

Research and Development (R & D)

1. Specific areas in which R & D carried out by the company:
   - Development of process for Theophylline Derivatives
2. Benefits derived as a result of the above R & D
   - Improvement of Bulk Drug
3. Future plan of action:
   - Continue Development work on the above products.
4. Expenditure on R & D (Rs. In lakh):

		31.03.2021	31.03.2020
a.	Quantity (Tones)	Nil	Nil
b.	Recurring	Nil	Nil
c.	Total	Nil	Nil
d.	Total R & D Expenditure as a Percentage of total turnover	Nil	Nil

Technology absorption, adaptation and innovation:

a) Efforts, in brief, made towards technology absorption, adaptation and innovation
Efforts have been made for development of formulation of indigenous material

b) Benefits derived as a result of the above efforts e.g. product improvement cost reduction, product development, import substitution etc.
Production improvement

c) Imported technology (imported during the last six years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year):
Does not apply.

Foreign Exchange Earnings and outgo	:	**Current year**	**Previous year**
Foreign Exchange Earned	:	Nil	Nil
Foreign Exchange Outgo	:	Rs 1,095.50 Lakh	Rs. 1097.89 Lakh

19. DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:

The Board of the Company is duly constituted with Mr. Ajay Grover, Mr. Zuhaib Tufail Khan, Mr. Shanker Lakshman Laad and Mr. Harnam Singh Thakur.

During the year under review, Mr. Gopal Krishna Nigam deceased to be Director due to death w.e.f. 13th March, 2021 of the Company.

After the Closure of the financial year of the company Mr. Zuhaib Tufail Khan (DIN: 05158313) was appointed as an Additional Director, Non-executive (Independent) of the Company with effect from 19th August, 2021 and his appointment will be placed in the upcoming 27th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be approve by the shareholders. In terms of Section 149 and other applicable provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder, the approval of shareholders is sought for the appointment of Mr. Zuahib Tufail Khan, as an Independent Director for a term of 5 (five) consecutive years with effect from 19th August, 2021 till 18th August, 2026, not liable to retire by rotation. The Company has received consent from Mr. Zuhaib Tufail Khan to act as a Director and declaration to the effect that he meets the criteria of independence as provided in Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and also a declaration under Section 164 of the Act that he is not disqualified from being appointed as a Director. In the opinion of the Board and on the basis of the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board believes that he is a person of integrity and possesses the relevant expertise and experience and fulfils the conditions specified in the Act and the Rules made thereunder and he is independent of the management and his appointment as an Independent Director would be beneficial to the Company and this will enable the Board to discharge its functions and duties effectively.

During the year under review, Mr. Ajay Grover (DIN No. : 00009457) Director retires by rotation at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offers himself for reappointment.

20. COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

During the year, in terms of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rules made thereunder, the Board constituted and formed various Committees, as follows:

(i) **Audit Committee:-**
The Committee comprises the following Members

S. No.	Name of the Committee(s)	Members
1	Audit Committee	Mr. Ajay Grover Mr. Zuhaib Tufail Khan Mr. Harnam Singh Thakur

(ii) **Stakeholders Relationship Committee:-**
The Committee comprises the following Members

S. No.	Name of the Committee(s)	Members
1	Stakeholders Relationship Committee	Mr. Zuhaib Tufail Khan Mr. Ajay Grover Mr. Harnam Singh Thakur

(iii) **Corporate Social Responsibility Committee:-**

The Committee comprises the following Members

S. No.	Name of the Committee(s)	Members
1	Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	Mr. Ajay Grover Mr. Zuhaib Tufail Khan Mr. Shanker Lakshman Laad

21. NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD, ITS COMMITTEES & DETAILS OF ATTENDANCE

During the current financial year, the Board of Directors of the Company duly met 11 (Eleven) times on the dates as mentioned below. In respect of such meetings proper notices were given and the proceedings were properly recorded and got signed as required by the Articles of Association of the Company and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The requisite quorum was present in all the meetings.

DATE OF BOARD MEETINGS

S. No.	Date of Meeting
1	22nd June, 2020
2	24th August, 2020
3	21st November, 2020
4	24th December, 2020
5	24th February, 2021
6	13th March, 2021

Name of Director	Category	Attendance Particulars		
		Board Meetings		Last AGM held on 26.12.2020
		Held	Attended	
Mr. AJAY GROVER (DIN: 00009457) (DIN: 00040386)	N.E.D	6	6	Yes
Mr. SHANKER LAKSHMAN LAAD (DIN: 00105650)	N.E.D	6	1	Yes
Mr. HARNAM SINGH THAKUR (DIN: 07665807)	N.E.D	6	6	No

Attendance of Directors of the Company at the Committee Meetings held during the Financial Year 2020-21 are given below:-

Name of Director	Category	Attendance Particulars							
		Audit Committee Meetings		Nomination & Remuneration Committee Meetings		Stakeholders Relationship Committee Meetings		CSR Committee Meetings	
		Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
Mr. AJAY GROVER (DIN: 00009457)	N.E.D	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mr. SHANKER LAKSHMAN LAAD (DIN: 00105650)	N.E.D	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mr. HARNAM SINGH THAKUR (DIN: 07665807)	N.E.D (Independent)	4	4	1	–	1	–	–	–

DATE OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS

S. No.	Date of Audit Committee Meeting	Date of Nomination & Remuneration Committee Meeting	Date of Stakeholders Relationship Committee Meeting	Date of CSR Committee Meeting
1	22/06/2020	-	-	-
2	24/08/2020	-	-	-
3	21/11/2020	-	-	-
4	24/02/2021	24/02/2021	24/02/2021	13/03/2021

22. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS:

Loans, guarantees and investments covered under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 form part of the notes to the financial statements provided in this Annual Report.

23. PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES:

The Company has not entered into any contracts/arrangements with the Related Parties other than its Subsidiary Company for the year under review which is disclosed in the financial statements of the Company.

24. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY, INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND ITS ADEQUACY:

The Board of Directors of the Company has a framework to address the risk faced by the organization which provides a formal mechanism for all Directors and employees of the Company to promote a pro-active approach in reporting, evaluating and resolving risks associated with the business. In order to achieve the key objective, the policy establishes a structured and disciplined approach to Risk Management, in order to guide decisions on risk related issues.

In the opinion of the Board there are no elements of risk which may threaten the existence of the Company.

25. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS AND SYSTEMS

The Company has a proper and robust system of internal controls geared towards achieving efficiency of business operations, safeguarding the Company's assets and ensuring optimum utilization of resources. Such controls also ensure accuracy and promptness of financial reporting and compliance with statutory regulations. The Company has stringent internal audit procedures, with the audit being conducted internally by its own team.

26. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

Pursuant to Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Directors confirm that:

a. in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
b. the directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at March 31st, 2020 and of the profit and loss of the company for that period;
c. the directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
d. the directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and
e. the directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

27. **DISCLOSURE ABOUT COST RECORDS & AUDIT**

According to the provisions of Section-148, of the Companies Act 2013, regarding cost records and audit are not applicable to the Company as per notification bearing no. G.S.R.425(E) dt. 30-06-2014, issued by Central Government of India, Home Ministry of Corporate Affairs, New Delhi.

28. **CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)**

The activities are in accordance with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. In accordance with the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, the annual report on Corporate Social Responsibility activities forming part of this report.

During the year 2020-21, the Company has made the contribution of Rs. 130.31 Lakhs.

29. **OBLIGATION OF COMPANY UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013**

In order to prevent sexual harassment of women at work place a new act The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 has been notified on 9th December, 2013. Under the said Act, every company is required to set up an Internal Complaints Committee to look into complaints relating to sexual harassment at work place of any women employee.

Company has adopted a policy for prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace and has set up Internal Complaints Committee for implementation of said policy. No complaint pertaining to sexual harassment at work place has been reported to the Company during the year ended March 31, 2021.

30. **INTERNAL AUDITOR**

The Board of Directors have appointed Mr. Prashant Kumar, Chartered Accountants, employee of the company as the Internal Auditor of the Company to conduct an Internal Audit of the functions and activities of the company for the financial year 2021-22.

31. **AUDITOR'S REPORT**

The detailed report has been annexed with the Director's Report.

32. **COMPLIANCE OF SECRETARIAL STANDARDS**

The Company has complied with Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India on meetings of the Board of Directors and General Meetings.

33. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Your Directors wish to place on record their sincere thanks to all for their continued support extended towards your company's activities during the year under review. Your Directors also acknowledge gratefully, the shareholders for their support and confidence reposed on your Company.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS
MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED

AJAY GROVER **Director** **DIN : 00009457**	**S. L. LAAD** **Director** **DIN : 00105650**

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE:15-11-2021

ANNEXURE INDEX

Annexure	Content
I.	AOC-1
II.	Annual Return Extracts in MGT 9
III.	Annual Report On Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities
IV.	Separate Statement on the Performance of Subsidiary
V.	Auditor's Report

Annexure I

Form AOC-1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures

Part "A": Subsidiaries

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amounts in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Name of the subsidiary	Delite Infrastructure Private Limited
2.	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	-
3.	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	INR in Lakhs
4.	Share capital	1.00
5.	Reserves & surplus	9,721.36
6.	Total assets	40,348.94
7.	Total Liabilities	40,348.94
8.	Investments	6,562.12
9.	Turnover	19,715.75
10.	Profit / (Loss) before taxation	16,141.07
11.	Provision for taxation	2,860.74
12.	Profit / (Loss) after taxation	13,280.33
13.	Proposed Dividend	-----
14.	% of shareholding	100

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

The Company does not have any Associate Company or Joint Venture.

For KRISHAN K. GUPTA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000009N

(K.K. GUPTA)
Prop. *F.C.A.*
(M. No. 8311)

AJAY GROVER
Director
DIN : 00009457

S. L. LAAD
Director
DIN: 00105650

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 15-11-2021

Annexure II

FORM NO. MGT 9
EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN
As on financial year ended on 31.03.2021
Pursuant to Section 92 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management & Administration) Rules, 2014.

I. REGISTRATION & OTHER DETAILS:

1.	CIN	U24239HR1993PLC033630
2.	Registration Date	22/07/1993
3.	Name of the Company	**MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED**
4.	Category/Sub-category of the Company	Company limited by Shares/Non-govt. company
5.	Address of the Registered office	NH-8, Delhi Jaipur Highway, Village, Pachgaon (Fazalwas), Distt. Gurgaon, Haryana
6.	Whether listed company	NO
7.	Name, Address & contact details of the Registrar & Transfer Agent, if any.	NA

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

All the business activities contributing 10% or more of the total turnover of the Company shall be stated.

S.No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/service	% to total turnover of the company
1.	Manufacture of Pharmaceutical, Medicinal Chemical & Botanical Products	210	99.00%
2.	Service Charges R&D		1.00%

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

S. No.	Name and Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associates	% of shares held	Applicable section
1.	Delite Infrastructure Private Limited	U45400DL2007PTC165234	Subsidiary	100%	2(87)

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian									
a)Individual/ HUF	-	140	140	0.004	-	140	140	0.004	-
b) Central Govt or state Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Bodies Corp.	-				-				-
d) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (A)(1)	-	**140**	**140**	**0.004**	-	**140**	**140**	**0.004**	-
(2) Foreign	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a)NRIs/ Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b)Other-Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Bank/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Any Other....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (A)(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total shareholding of Promoter A= (A)(1)+(A)(2)	-	**140**	**140**	**0.004**	-	**140**	**140**	**0.004**	-
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) FIIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (B)(1):-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.									

i) Indian	14145	26333300	2647445	66.251	27190	2633300	2660490	66.578	0.327
ii) Overseas	-	802200	802200	20.075	-	802200	802200	20.075	-
b) Individuals									
i) Individual/HUF shareholders holding nominal share capital up to Rs. 1 lakh	71335	344000	415355	10.394	91410	314900	406310	10.166	-0.228
ii) Individual/HUF shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs 1 lakh	79350	51550	130900	3.276	75350	51550	126900	3.117	-0.159
c) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non Resident Indians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overseas Corporate Bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Nationals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clearing Members	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Bodies - D R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (B)(2):-	**164850**	**3831050**	**3995900**	**99.996**	**193950**	**3801950**	**3995900**	**99.996**	-
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+ (B)(2)	**164850**	**3831050**	**3995900**	**99.996**	**193950**	**3801950**	**3995900**	**99.996**	-
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**164850**	**3831190**	**3996040**	**100.00**	**193950**	**3802090**	**3996040**	**100.00**	

B) Shareholding of Promoter

S. No	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in shareholding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1	Shanker Laxman Laad	20	0.0005	-	20	0.0005	-	0
2	Praful Kalidas Gohil	20	0.0005	-	20	0.0005	-	0
3	Rajendra Bramhadeo Melge	20	0.0005	-	20	0.0005	-	0
4	S. Veeraraghavan	20	0.0005	-	20	0.0005	-	0
5	T. C. Prabhakaran	20	0.0005	-	20	0.0005	-	0
6	Mustufe Y.	20	0.0005	-	20	0.0005	-	0

	Master							
7	Pandit Dagadu Jadhav	20	0.0005	-	20	0.0005	-	0
	Total	140	0.0035	-	140	0.0035	-	0

C) Change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)

There was no change in promoters' shareholding during the year.

D) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders:
(Other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):

SN	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Change during the year		Shareholding at the end of the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1	Chang Investchem Pvt. Ltd.	1499800	37.53	-	-	1499800	37.53
2	Aessen Pvt. Ltd.	819400	20.51	-	-	819400	20.51
3	ACME Network S.A.	802200	20.07	-	-	802200	20.07
4	Apeejay Stya Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.	174000	4.35	-	-	174000	4.35
5	Sushma Paul Berlia	49400	1.24	-	-	49400	1.24
6	Martel Hammer Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	43400	1.09	-	-	43400	1.09
7	P.P.Zibi Jose	48950	1.23	-	-	48950	1.23
8	Pandav Infrastructure Private Limited	22300	0.56	-	-	22300	0.56
9	Martin and Harris Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	22000	0.55	-	-	22000	0.55
10	Mittal Portfolios Pvt. Ltd.	19200	0.48	-	-	19200	0.48

E) Shareholding of Directors:

S.No.	Name of Directors	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Change during the year		Shareholding at the end of the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1	S. L. Laad	20	0.0005	0	0	20	0.0005

V. INDEBTEDNESS –

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment.

	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	394.60	NIL	NIL	394.60
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Total (i+ii+iii)	**394.60**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**394.60**
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
Additions	60.25	NIL	NIL	60.25
Reduction	-	NIL	NIL	-
Net Change	**60.25**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**60.25**
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	454.85	NIL	NIL	454.85
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Total (i+ii+iii)	**454.85**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**454.85**

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL-

- No remuneration is paid during 2020-21

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty / Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD / NCLT/ COURT]	Appeal made, if any (give Details)
A. COMPANY					
Penalty	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Punishment					
Compounding					
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Punishment					
Compounding					
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Punishment					
Compounding					

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS
MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED

AJAY GROVER
Director
DIN : 00009457

S. L. LAAD
Director
DIN : 00105650

PLACE: NEW DELHI

DATE : 15/11/2021

Annexure III

ANNUAL REPORT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) ACTIVITIES
For the financial year ended 31st March 2021

1. **A brief outline of the company's CSR policy, including overview of projects or programs undertaken and a reference to the web-link to the CSR policy and projects or programs.**

   The Company at its Board meeting held on 4th August, 2014 approved the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy (CSR) Policy. The Company's CSR policy is in terms of the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 and Schedule VII of the Act. The Company recognises and is committed towards creating common good for all and shall implement its CSR activities to integrate economic, environmental and social objectives with its overall objectives for common good.

2. **The composition of the CSR committee.**

   The CSR Committee of the company comprise of the following three members:
   a) Shri Ajay Grover, Chaiman/Director
   b) Shri Shanker Lakshman Laad, Director
   c) Shri Zuhaib Tufail Khan, Director

3. **Average net profit of the company for last three financial years.**

   The average net profit of the Company for the preceding three financial years i.e. 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 is Rs. 6520.22 Lakhs.

4. **Prescribed CSR expenditure (2% of the amount as in item no. 3 above).**

   The budget for the CSR activities during the year 2020-21 is Rs. 130.41 Lakhs, being 2% of the company's average net profit of the three immediately preceding financial years.

5. **Details of CSR spent/paid during the financial year.**

   (a) Total amount to be spent/paid for the financial year 2020-21: Rs. 130.41 Lakhs
   (b) Amount unspent, if any : NIL
   (c) Manner in which the amount spent during financial year is detailed below: The Company spent/paid Rs. 130.41 Lakhs during the year 2020-21 as follows:-

(1) S. No.	(2) CSR project or activity identified	(3) Sector in which the project is covered	(4) Project of Program (a)local area or other (b)specify the state and district where projects or program was undertaken	(5) Amount outlay (budget) project or program wise (In Rs. Lakh)	(6) Amount spent on the projects of program Sub heads: (1)Direct expenditure on projects or program (2)Overheads (In Rs. Lakh)	(7) Cumulative Expenditure up to the reporting Period (In Rs. Lakh)	(8) Amount spent Direct or through implementing agency (In Rs. Lakh)
1	Contribution for promoting education	Education Promotion	New Delhi	78.00	78.00	78.00	Direct

2	Contribution for promoting education	Education Promotion	Haryana	30.00	30.00	30.00	Direct
3	Contribution for Health / Polio/COVID/PM Care	Health Promotion	Maharashtra & Delhi	22.41	22.41	22.41	Direct

6. **In case the company has failed to spend the two percent of the average net profit of the last three financial years of any part thereof, the company shall provide the reasons for not spending the amount on its Board Report.**

   The Company has utilised full budget allocated for the CSR activities during the year 2020-21.

7. **A responsibility statement of the CSR Committee that the implementation and monitoring of CSR policy, is in compliance with the CSR objectives and policy of the company.**

   We, members of the CSR Committee of the Company, do hereby jointly state that being a manufacturing company we are depending on the farmers and others for our manufacturing activities and thereof, the Company is required to discharge its Corporate social Responsibilities towards the public at large residing around the manufacturing plants of the company. We hereby state further that the CSR Policy of the Company is implemented and monitored in Compliance with the objectives and policy of the company with regards to its social Responsibilities.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS
MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED

AJAY GROVER **Director** **DIN : 00009457**	**S. L. LAAD** **Director** **DIN : 00105650**

PLACE: NEW DELHI

DATE: 15/11/2021

Annexure IV

Statement containing highlights of performance of Subsidiary as on 31.03.2021 (Pursuant to Rule 8(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

S. No.	Name of Company	Reporting Currency	Subsidiary / Associate	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Turnover	Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	Profit/ (Loss) After Tax
1.	Delta Infrastructure Private Limited	INR	Subsidiary	1.00	9,721.36	19,715.75	18,141.07	13,280.33

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS
MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED

AJAY GROVER
Director
DIN : 00009457

S. L. LAAD
Director
DIN : 00105650

PLACE : NEW DELHI

DATE : 15/11/2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
MARTIN & HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED,
Gurgaon, Haryana

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **MARTIN & HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED,** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2021, and the statement of Profit and Loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021 and profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

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Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is no material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged With Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

• Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

• Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A" statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

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d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has made provision as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, in respect of long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

ii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

(K.K. GUPTA)
Prop.
M. No. 8311
For and on behalf of
KRISHAN K. GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000009N
UDIN: 21008311AAAACI3673

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 15-11-2021

Annexure A referred to in Paragraph (I) under the heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date in the matter of MARTIN & HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED for the Year Ended 31-03-2021

(i) (a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year as per the phased program designed to cover all the fixed assets over a period, which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its assets. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of records of the company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

(ii) Physical verification of inventory has been conducted by the management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. No material discrepancies with respect to book records were noticed on such verification.

(iii) As explained to us, the company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 and as such clauses (iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the order are not applicable to the company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect to grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of sections 73,74,75 and 76 of the Act and the rules framed thereunder and hence reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of products dealt with by the company.

(vii) According to the records of the company, examined by us and information and explanations given to us:

(a) The company is generally regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, goods & service tax, cess and others as applicable. There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of aforesaid dues outstanding as at 31st March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

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(b) There are no disputed dues of income tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or value added tax or goods and service tax outstanding as at 31st March 2021.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to financial institution, banks and Government and dues to debenture holders

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Further, the Term loans have been applied by the Company for the purposes for which they were raised.

(x) Based on the audit procedures performed and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has paid/ provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

(xii) The company is not a nidhi company and hence provisions of clause (xii) of the order are not applicable to the company

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company's transactions with its related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc as required by the accounting standards in notes to the Financial Statements

(xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly paid convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, during the year, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him

(xvi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

(K.K. GUPTA)
Prop.
M. No. 8311
For and on behalf of
KRISHAN K. GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000009N
UDIN: 21008311AAAAOI3673
Place : New Delhi
Dated : 15-11-2021

Annexure B referred to in Paragraph (II) (f) under the heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date for the Year Ended 31-13 20⅝ -

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Standalone **MARTIN & HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31st, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

A. Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

B. Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

C. Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

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

c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

D. Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

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Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021, based on "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI".

(K.K. GUPTA)
Prop.
M. No. 8311
For and on behalf of
KRISHAN K. GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000009N
UDIN: 21008311AAAAOI3673

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 15-11-2021

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Balance sheet as on 31 March 2021
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

	Note	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
I. ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	1,341.13	918.02	1,020.44
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	-	279.94	-
(c) Financial assets				
(i) Investment	4	407.42	129.67	4,195.86
(ii) Loans	5	30,580.18	26,912.72	985.00
Total non-current assets		**32,572.09**	**28,240.35**	**6,161.84**
Current assets				
(a) Inventories	6	1,883.75	2,086.80	1,021.08
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	7	13.28	1,844.55	583.48
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	78.59	87.58	48.77
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	9	5.72	4.14	14,593.23
(iv) Loans	10	17.22	17.98	17.49
(v) Other financial assets	11	395.37	720.08	789.89
(c) Current tax assets (net)	30	162.90	171.25	183.53
(d) Other current assets	12	1,204.33	339.25	1,487.50
Total current assets		**3,787.83**	**5,197.84**	**18,322.94**
TOTAL ASSETS		**36,359.92**	**33,438.19**	**24,484.78**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity share capital	13	399.60	399.60	399.60
(b) Other equity	14	34,440.21	30,071.64	22,861.63
Total equity		**34,839.81**	**30,471.24**	**23,261.23**
Non-current liabilities				
(a) Provisions	15	55.70	43.18	31.90
(b) Other non-current liabilities	16	15.00	22.31	24.42
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	30	70.12	29.68	51.64
Total non-current liabilities		**140.82**	**95.17**	**107.96**
Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	17	454.55	394.61	398.62
(ii) Trade payables	18			
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		323.41	1,084.05	499.33
(iii) Other financial liabilities	19	384.38	149.67	193.08
(b) Other current liabilities	20	81.23	751.80	24.28
(c) Provisions	21	15.44	14.11	8.48
(d) Income tax liabilities (net)	30	-	477.77	-
Total current liabilities		**1,379.30**	**2,871.78**	**1,115.59**
Total liabilities		**1,520.11**	**2,966.95**	**1,223.55**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**36,359.92**	**33,438.19**	**24,484.78**

Significant accounting policies 1
Notes to the financial statements 1-48

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For KRISHAN K. GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000009N

K.K. GUPTA
Proprietor
M.No. 8111

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Martin And Harris Laboratories Limited

AJAY GROVER
Director
DIN: 00009457

S.L. LAAD
Director
DIN: 08105650

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 15th November 2021

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

	Note	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	22	13,833.58	26,640.02
Other income (net)	23	12.45	2,470.26
Total revenue		**13,846.02**	**29,110.28**
Expenses			
Cost of material, operation and incidental cost	24	3,369.96	2,250.96
Purchases of stock-in-trade	25	-	11,832.00
Employee benefits expenses	26	1,290.32	1,323.29
Finance costs	27	5.70	6.21
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	28	191.79	156.22
Other expenses	29	3,017.11	2,002.19
Total expenses		**7,874.88**	**19,570.86**
Profit before tax		**5,971.14**	**9,539.42**
Tax expense:	30		
Current tax		1,531.41	2,240.51
Tax in respect of earlier years		-	0.16
Deferred tax		33.53	(18.24)
Profit for the year		**4,406.21**	**7,317.00**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)		1.85	(7.95)
Income tax on remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)		(0.47)	2.00
Equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income		55.53	(15.98)
Income tax related to equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income		(6.64)	1.52
		50.28	**(20.41)**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		**50.28**	**(20.41)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**4,456.48**	**7,296.59**
Earnings per equity share (face value of Rs. 10 each)			
Basic earnings per share	31	110.28	183.11
Diluted earnings per share		110.28	183.11
Significant accounting policies	1		
Notes to the financial statements	1-44		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For KRISHAN K. GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000009N

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Martin And Harris Laboratories Limited

K.K. GUPTA
Proprietor
M.No. 8311

AJAY GROVER
Director
DIN: 00008457

S.L. LAAD
Director
DIN: 00035653

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 15th November 2021

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2021
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

(a) Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020		As at 1 April 2019	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income	Total other equity
	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium	General reserve		
Balance at 1 April 2019	[illegible]	4.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2020					
Add/(Less):					
Profit for the year	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)					
- Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]
- Equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dividend Paid	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]
Tax on dividend paid	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]
Total comprehensive income	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance at 31 March 2020	[illegible]	4.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2021					
Add/(Less):					
Profit for the year	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-			-
- Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	[illegible]	-			[illegible]
- Equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income	-	-		[illegible]	[illegible]
Transfer from / (to) other reserves	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	-
Dividend Paid	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]
Tax on dividend paid	-	-	-		-
Total comprehensive income	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance at 31 March 2021	[illegible]	4.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Nature and purpose of reserves

i) Securities premium
Securities premium account is used to record the premium on issue of shares.

ii) Retained earnings
Retained earnings comprises of undistributed earnings after taxes.

iii) General reserve
It is created by setting aside amount from the retained earnings of the company for general purposes which is freely available for distribution.

iv) FVOCI equity investments
The company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the FVOCI equity investments reserve within equity. The company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

For KHOSHAL K. GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: [illegible]

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Martin And Harris Laboratories Limited

K.K. GUPTA
Proprietor
M.No. [illegible]

AJAY GROVER
Director
DIN: [illegible]

S.L. LAMB
Director
DIN: [illegible]

Place: New Delhi
Dated: [illegible] November 2021

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2021

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021		For the year ended 31 March 2020	
A. Cash flow from operating activities				
Net Profit before extraordinary items and tax		5,951.13		8,519.42
Adjustments for:				
Interest received	(0.22)		(0.41)	
Dividend received	(0.29)		(94.00)	
Gratuity written Back	(2.83)		(2.32)	
Gain on sale of investments	(7.58)		(2,572.10)	
Interest paid	0.28		3.49	
Depreciation and amortisation	191.79		156.22	
		181.65		(2,389.82)
Operating profit before working capital changes		6,132.80		7,229.60
Changes in working capital:				
(Increase) in other non-current financial loans	(3,671.47)		(25,256.81)	
Decrease in other non-current assets				
Decrease / (Increase) in inventories	281.51		(3,022.72)	
(Increase) in trade receivables	1,032.45		(1,281.75)	
(Increase) in current financial loans	(0.14)		8.41	
Decrease / (Increase) in other current financial assets	416.75		(8.19)	
Decrease in other current assets	(1,098.12)		3,068.31	
Increase in non-current provisions	7.52		11.28	
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	(361.20)		355.61	
Increase in other current financial liabilities	155.49		162.55	
(Decrease)/ Increase in other current liabilities	(678.58)		727.85	
Increase in current provisions	2.72		(0.51)	
		(3,343.01)		(25,086.49)
Cash generated from operations		2,809.78		(18,656.89)
Net income tax (paid)		(1,979.75)		(1,782.61)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities		830.03		(20,397.38)
B. Cash flow from investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and capital work-in-progress	(317.17)		(983.66)	
Sale proceeds of property, plant and equipment	-		34.93	
Bank deposits placed / matured during the year	(1.58)		14,357.87	
Purchase of non-current investments	(460.96)		4,883.88	
Proceeds from sale of investments	10.12		2,572.10	
Dividend received	0.29		94.00	
Interest received	0.22		5.03	
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities		(785.08)		20,598.16
C. Cash flow from financing activities				
Long-term borrowings (repaid) during the year				
(Repayment)/ Proceeds of short-term borrowings (net)	60.23		3.09	
Interest paid	(0.28)		(3.49)	
Final dividend paid	(87.91)		(71.93)	
Tax on dividend paid during the year	-		(14.65)	
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities		(27.95)		(86.98)
Net (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		13.00		16.81
Effect of exchange differences on restatement of foreign currency Cash and cash equivalents		-		-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		65.59		48.77
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		78.59		65.58

Notes to cash flow statement

(i) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect method set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 on Statement of Cash Flows.

(ii) Prior year comparatives have been reclassified to conform with current year's presentation, where applicable.

(iii) For the purpose of cash flow, Cash and cash equivalents comprise :

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Cash on hand	3.37	0.75
Balances with bank		
- Current accounts	75.22	64.83
	78.59	65.58

See accompanying notes forming integral part of these standalone financial statements 1-44

As per our report attached of even date
For KRISHAN K. GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: [illegible]

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Martin And Harris Laboratories Limited

K.K. GUPTA
Proprietor
M.No. [illegible]

AJAY GROVER
Director
DIN: [illegible]

S.L. LAAD
Director
DIN: [illegible]

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 15th November 2021

Summary of significant accounting policies and notes forming part of the financial statements.

1. Significant accounting policies

1.1. Basis of preparation of financial statements:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards), Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

The Company's financial statements up to and for the year ended 31 March 2020 were prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 notified under the section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act.

As these are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS, Ind AS 101, First-time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the previously reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company is provided in note 42.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 15th November, 2021

- **Functional and presentation currency**

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest in Lakhs, as per the requirements of Schedule III of the Act, unless otherwise stated.

1.2. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

• certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value; and

• net defined benefit (asset) / liability that are measured at fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

1.3. Use of judgements estimates and assumptions.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, current assets, non-current assets, current liabilities, non-current liabilities, and disclosure of the contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Such estimates are on a reasonable and prudent basis considering all available information, however, due to uncertainties about these judgments, estimates and assumptions, actual results could differ from estimates. Information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 38 – classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

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

- Note 2– Useful life of depreciable assets – Property, Plant and Equipment.
- Note 32 – Recognition of contingencies, key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of outflow of resources.
- Note 30 – Recognition of tax expense including deferred tax.

1.4. Current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities

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

An asset is classified 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 classified as current when it is:

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

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products/services and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for the purpose of current / non - current classification of assets and liability.

1.5. Property, plant and equipment:

• Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost. The company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. These components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

• Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

• Disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within other income/ expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

• Depreciation

Depreciation for assets purchased / sold during a year is proportionately charged. Depreciation is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on written down value over the estimated useful lives as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, of each significant part of an item of property, plant and equipment.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at regular intervals and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

1.6. Intangible assets:

• Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets are recognised when the asset is identifiable, is within the control of the Company, it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Intangible assets acquired by the Company that have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level.

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. Development expenditure is capitalised only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to complete development and to use or sell the asset.

• Subsequent measurement

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

· Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost. Amortisation is recognised in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use.

· Disposal

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

1.7. Borrowing costs:

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

1.8. Inventories:

Inventories comprising of traded items are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

1.9. Revenue recognition:

Sales are recognised when substantial control of the products has been transferred to the customer, being when the products are delivered to the customer or its authorised representative and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the sales order, net of the estimated discounts, rebates, returns and goods and service tax. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due. Sales revenues of products are disclosed at net of tax.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over the period of time.

Revenue from trading in futures is recognised at point in time on net basis after deducting the purchase prices.

Revenue from trading in options is recognised at point in time on gross basis and the relevant costs are recognised as expenditure in cost of materials consumed.

Recognition of dividend income, interest income:

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

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or

- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

Dividends are recognised in the statement of profit and loss only when the right to receive payment is established, and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and that the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

1.10. Foreign currency transactions:

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at exchange rates prevailing at the date of transactions. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognised in the statement of profit and loss of the year.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies which are outstanding, as at the reporting period are translated at the closing exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

1.11. Employee benefits:

• Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognized during the year.

• Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to the provident fund which is defined contribution scheme, are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the contribution is due. Contributions are made in accordance with the rules of the statute and are recognised as expenses when employees render service entitling them to the contributions.

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

Defined benefit plans

The employees' gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on government securities as at the reporting date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

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

In case of funded plans, the fair value of the planned assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognise the obligation on net basis.

When the benefits of the plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefits that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises gains/ losses on settlement of a defined plan when the settlement occurs.

- **Other long-term employee benefits**

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method as determined by actuarial valuation. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and change in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

1.12. Income taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (OCI).

- **Current tax**

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set it off the recognised amounts and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

- **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses (including unabsorbed depreciation) can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

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

1.13. Earnings per share (EPS):

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.
Diluted EPS adjust the figures used in the determination of basic EPS to consider

- The after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and

- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.14. Provision and contingent liabilities / assets:

A provision is 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. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of:

- a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.
- present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- a possible obligation arising from past events where the probability of outflow of resources is not remote.

Contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

1.15. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of not more than three months, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

1.16. Cash flow statement:

Cash Flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net Profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, such as deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, bank overdrafts are considered to be part of cash and cash equivalents.

1.17. Leases

At inception of a contract, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified.
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset

is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
- the Company has the right to operate the asset; or
- the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

Company as a lessee

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

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:
- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments.
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

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

1.18. Fair value measurement

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset considers a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.19. Financial instruments

1.19.1. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and currency options; and embedded derivatives in the host contract. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in one of the three categories:
a) At amortised cost
b) At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVTOCI')
c) At fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')

(a) Financial assets classified as measured at amortised cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method, less impairment charge. Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance expense/ (income) in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade receivables, security and other deposits receivable by the Company.

(b) Financial assets classified as measured at FVTOCI

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to retained earnings. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

(c) Financial assets classified as measured at FVTPL

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

De-recognition of financial asset

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits and bank balances.

- Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss.

1.19.2. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

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

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

(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

This is the most relevant category to the Company. The Company generally classifies interest bearing borrowings as financial liabilities carried at amortised cost. After initial recognition, these instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

De-recognition of financial liability

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the balance sheet when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

1.20. Operating Segment

Identification of segments

The company's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

Inter-segment transfers

The company generally accounts for intersegment sales and transfers at cost plus appropriate margins.

Allocation of common costs

Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment according to the relative contribution of each segment to the total common costs.

Unallocated items

Unallocated items include general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment accounting policies

The company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the company as a whole.

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Description	Land	Vehicles	Plant and equipment	Building	Furniture and fixtures	Computer	Office equipment	Leasehold improvement	Total Gross asset
Gross block									
Balance as at 1 April 2019	188.37	141.46	968.73	494.38	19.22	75.86	-	-	1,888.23
Additions	-	61.76	31.48	-	7.50	2.37	-	-	103.11
Disposals	-	(65.15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(65.15)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	188.37	263.07	1,000.21	494.38	26.72	78.36	-	-	2,051.00
Balance as at 1 April 2020	188.37	263.07	1,000.21	494.38	26.47	78.36	-	-	2,051.00
Additions	-	-	449.22	-	84.32	8.47	12.38	42.21	617.[illegible]
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	188.37	263.07	1,449.44	494.38	110.[illegible]	86.83	12.38	42.21	2,667.[illegible]
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance as at 1 April 2019	-	151.42	473.66	155.04	4.36	65.17	-	-	1,0[illegible]
Depreciation for the year	-	47.80	42.68	11.21	3.59	6.11	-	-	156.22
Depreciation on disposals	-	(55.75)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(55.75)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	-	188.71	516.34	170.05	9.95	71.28	-	-	1,0[illegible]
Balance as at 1 April 2020	-	188.73	516.34	170.05	9.95	71.33	-	-	1,0[illegible]
Depreciation for the year	-	38.38	114.98	11.90	14.15	5.69	1.07	6.35	193.[illegible]
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-	227.[illegible]	631.[illegible]	189.[illegible]	24.[illegible]	77.[illegible]	1.07	6.35	1,[illegible]
Net block									
As at 31 March 2021	188.37	35.[illegible]	817.[illegible]	305.[illegible]	86.[illegible]	11.[illegible]	11.31	35.86	1,[illegible]
As at 31 March 2020	188.37	74.36	483.87	324.33	16.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	-	-	99[illegible]
As at 1 April 2019	188.37	164.[illegible]	514.[illegible]	338.[illegible]	14.[illegible]	12.[illegible]	-	-	1,0[illegible]

3 Capital work-in-progress

Description	Plant & Machinery	Leasehold improvement	Lab Equipment	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2019				
Additions	9.16	7.06	263.71	279.94
Capitalised during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	9.16	7.06	263.71	279.94
Balance as at 1 April 2020	9.16	7.06	263.71	279.94
Additions	23.68	35.15	89.11	184.07
Capitalised during the year	(32.[illegible])	(42.[illegible])	([illegible])	([illegible])
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-	-	-	-

MARTY AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
4 Non-current investments			
Investments in equity component of compound financial instruments			
1,23,00,000 (31 March 2020 : Nil ; 1 April 2019 : Nil) Non-Cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Shares of ARD Biochem Private Limited	321.50	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries at cost			
10,000 (31 March 2020 : 10,000 ; 1 April 2019 : 10,000) Fully Paid Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each of Dalas Infrastructure Private Limited	1.00	1.00	1.00
	1.00	**1.00**	**1.00**
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)			
Investment in equity shares - Quoted			
5,01,000 (31 March 2020 : 5,01,000 ; 1 April 2019 : 5,01,000) Fully Paid Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each of Brevin Investment & Leasing Limited	63.10	63.91	59.10
27,630 (31 March 2020 : 28,530 ; 1 April 2019 : 28,530) Fully Paid Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each of Vidhya Chemicals Limited	73.44	18.88	39.68
	136.54	**82.79**	**98.78**
Investment in equity shares - Unquoted			
1,810 (31 March 2020 : 1,810 ; 1 April 2019 : 1,810) Fully Paid Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each of Apeejay Stya Education Foundation Private Limited	0.18	0.18	0.18
1 (31 March 2020 : 1 ; 1 April 2019 : 1) Fully Paid Equity Share of Rs. 10/- each of Stayabode Ventures Private Limited	0.02	0.02	0.02
2,50,000 (31 March 2020 : 2,50,000 ; 1 April 2019 : 2,50,000) Fully Paid Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each of Wavin India Limited	25.70	25.70	25.70
Investment in preference shares - Unquoted			
1,200 (31 March 2020 : 1,200 ; 1 April 2019 : 1,200) Preference Shares 1% Compulsory Convertible Non-Cumulative of Rs. 10/- each of Stayabode Ventures Private Limited	19.98	19.98	19.98
	45.88	**45.88**	**45.88**
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)			
Investment in equity shares - Quoted			
Nil (31 March 2020 : Nil ; 1 April 2019 : 4,44,173) Fully Paid Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each of Hindalco Industries Limited	-	-	1,289.48
Nil (31 March 2020 : Nil ; 1 April 2019 : 42,100) Fully Paid Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each of Escorts Limited	-	-	337.14
Nil (31 March 2020 : Nil ; 1 April 2019 : 16,000) Fully Paid Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each of M&M Limited	-	-	107.82
Investment in Mutual funds - Quoted			
Nil (31 March 2020 : Nil ; 1 April 2019 : 70,000) units of LIC Mutual Fund	-	-	2,269.36
	-	-	**4,003.80**
Investments carried at amortised cost			
Investment in preference shares - Unquoted			
1,23,00,000 (31 March 2020 : Nil ; 1 April 2019 : Nil) Non-Cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Shares of ARD Biochem Private Limited (Face value Rs. 10/- and Premium of Rs. 6/- per share partly paid Rs. 4/-)	138.49	-	-
	138.49	-	-
	643.41	**129.67**	**4,149.46**
(a) Aggregate amount of quoted investments	136.54	82.79	4,102.58
(b) Aggregate market value of quoted investments	136.54	82.79	4,102.58
(c) Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	506.87	46.88	46.88
(d) Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-	-

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
5 Non - current financial assets - Loans			
(Unsecured, considered good)			
Loan given to related parties	30,586.14	26,912.72	985.90
Refer Note No. 35 for related Party Disclosures	**30,586.14**	**26,912.72**	**985.90**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

6 Inventories	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**	**1 April 2019**
Finished goods			
Stock-in-hand	1,843.25	2,046.80	914.80
Stock-in-transit	-	-	106.28
	1,843.25	**2,046.80**	**1,021.08**

7 Trade receivables (Unsecured, considered good)	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**	**1 April 2019**
Trade receivables	12.39	1,844.65	565.40
	12.39	**1,844.65**	**565.40**

8 Cash and cash equivalents	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**	**1 April 2019**
Cash in hand	0.77	0.75	0.46
Balances with banks			
In current account	78.22	64.83	45.31
	78.99	**65.58**	**45.77**

9 Other bank balances	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**	**1 April 2019**
Fixed deposits with banks	4.14	4.14	4.14
Margin money with financial institutions	1.58	-	14,157.07
	5.72	**4.14**	**14,161.21**

10 Current financial assets - Loans	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**	**1 April 2019**
Security deposits	17.22	17.08	17.49
	17.22	**17.08**	**17.49**

11 Other current financial assets	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**	**1 April 2019**
Budgetary support receivable	291.81	709.73	709.73
Interest accrued	0.31	0.35	0.16
	291.27	**710.08**	**709.89**

12 Other current assets	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**	**1 April 2019**
Balance with government authorities	51.22	46.74	130.96
Advance to suppliers	1,331.15	278.42	1,357.12
Advances to staff	8.00	13.10	9.49
	1,394.38	**338.25**	**1,497.56**

13 Provisions - Non-current	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**	**1 April 2019**
Provision for gratuity	42.32	36.34	27.43
Provision for leave encashment	8.47	6.84	4.47
	50.79	**43.18**	**31.90**

(Currency : Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

13 Share capital

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Authorised :			
50,00,000 (31 March 2020 : 50,00,000 ; 1 April 2019 : 50,00,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each	500.00	500.00	500.00
TOTAL	**500.00**	**500.00**	**500.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up:			
19,96,040 (31 March 2020 : 19,96,040 ; 1 April 2019 : 19,96,040) equity shares of Rs.10 each, fully paid-up	199.60	199.60	199.60
	199.60	**199.60**	**199.60**

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- each. each holder of equity share is entitled to vote. There are no rights, preferences and restrictions attached to any share.

Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :

Equity shares :	31 March 2021 Number of Shares	31 March 2020 Number of Shares	1 April 2019 Number of Shares
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	19,96,040	19,96,040	19,96,040
Equity shares issued during the year	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**19,96,040**	**19,96,040**	**19,96,040**

Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company is set out below:

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	31 March 2021		31 March 2020		1 April 2019	
	Number of Shares	Number of Shares %	Number of Shares	Number of Shares %	Number of Shares	Number of Shares %
Chang Investments Private Limited	14,99,800	17.51%	14,99,800	17.51%	14,99,800	17.51%
Ayaan Private Limited	4,19,400	20.51%	4,19,400	20.51%	4,19,400	20.51%
Acme Network S.A.	4,02,200	20.07%	4,02,200	20.07%	4,02,200	20.07%

14 Other equity

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
A. Retained earnings	13,896.22	29,673.31	22,411.89
B. Securities premium	4.73	4.73	4.73
C. General reserve	410.05	410.05	410.05
D. Equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income	25.39	(18.74)	(5.20)
	14,440.21	**30,075.44**	**22,881.42**

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	29,675.58	22,451.09
Add/(Less):		
Profit for the year	4,406.21	7,317.00
Dividend Paid	(87.91)	(71.93)
Tax on dividend paid	-	(14.65)
Transfer from / (to) other reserves	0.96	-
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)	1.29	(5.94)
Closing balance	**33,996.12**	**29,675.58**

Securities premium		
Opening balance	4.75	4.75
Changes during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**4.75**	**4.75**

General Reserve		
Opening balance	410.05	410.05
Changes during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**410.05**	**410.05**

Equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income		
Opening balance	(18.74)	(4.26)
Add/(Less):		
Fair value changes during the year (net of tax)	48.89	(14.48)
Transfer from / (to) other reserves	(0.96)	-
Closing Balance	**29.19**	**(18.74)**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

16 Other non-current liabilities

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Government grants	19.88	22.11	24.43
	19.88	**22.11**	**24.43**

17 Borrowings - Current

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Secured			
Cash credit from bank*	454.03	394.81	398.62
	454.03	**394.81**	**398.62**

*Secured against hypothecation of finished goods, raw material, packing material, work-in-progress, book debts and collaterally secured by equitable mortgage of property, plant and equipment.

18 Trade payables

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	522.81	1,084.09	499.81
	522.81	**1,084.09**	**499.81**

19 Other current financial liabilities

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Security deposits	19.88	6.73	1.08
Unpaid dividend	70.59	52.93	38.51
Expenses payable	214.49	89.81	153.41
	304.96	**149.47**	**193.00**

20 Other current liabilities

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Statutory dues payable	78.90	71.71	21.95
Advance from customers	-	677.40	-
Government grants	2.33	2.33	2.33
	81.23	**751.44**	**24.28**

21 Provisions - Current

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Provision for gratuity	11.15	12.57	8.07
Provision for leave encashment	4.29	1.54	0.62
	15.44	**14.11**	**8.69**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

22 Revenue from operations

	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Sale of goods	13,833.58	13,862.03
Futures and Options (Derivative)	-	12,777.98
	13,833.58	**26,640.01**

23 Other income

	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Interest on fixed deposits	0.07	0.21
Interest received - others	0.15	0.21
Dividend received	0.29	94.68
Capital gain - others	2.50	1.94
Short term capital gain - FVTPL	-	2,125.06
Gain on sale of Mutual fund	5.08	245.11
Transaction charges - reversal	0.06	0.68
Grant written back	2.32	2.32
Miscellaneous income	1.98	0.06
	12.45	**2,470.26**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

24 Cost of materials consumed

	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Opening inventory	2,046.80	914.88
Add: Purchases during the year	3,166.41	4,491.87
Closing inventory	(1,843.25)	(2,046.80)
	3,369.96	**3,359.96**

25 Purchases of stock-in-trade

	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Futures and Options (Derivative)	-	11,832.00
	-	**11,832.00**

26 Employee benefits expense

	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Salaries	1,082.55	959.23
Bonus	6.08	5.85
Other allowances	69.41	122.66
Ex-gratia	12.56	66.49
Medical expenses	18.02	16.42
Books & periodicals	58.20	57.32
Staff welfare	25.09	76.73
Provident fund	18.22	18.22
Training and recruitment cost	0.13	0.37
	1,290.32	**1,323.29**

27 Finance costs

	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Interest on loans	-	3.49
Bank charges	5.70	2.72
	5.70	**6.21**

28 Depreciation and amortisation

	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 2)	191.79	156.22
	191.79	**156.22**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

29 Other expenses

	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Manufacturing Expenses		
Loading and unloading	1.12	0.25
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	12.95	17.21
Computer	81.48	26.27
Building	14.18	61.46
Freight and cartage	18.50	40.77
Power and fuel	23.99	25.19
Research and development	56.59	20.99
Selling and Distribution Expenses		
Selling expenses	446.56	909.12
Establishment Expenses		
Rent	25.65	23.84
Printing and stationery	39.47	67.71
Travelling and conveyance	45.37	248.59
Vehicle running expenses	16.11	23.39
Postage, telegram and telephone	9.35	7.01
Rates and taxes	10.57	10.83
Royalty and trademark expenses	606.08	385.45
Interest paid on late payment of tax	0.28	-
Other expenses	12.46	23.93
Contribution towards CSR expenses	130.41	130.20
Charity and donation	1.00	7.00
Legal and professional fee	244.53	249.06
Consultancy charges	1,189.14	564.36
Membership and subscription	17.96	18.83
Payment to auditors		
Audit fee	2.00	2.00
Tax audit	1.25	1.25
Other capacity	-	3.14
	3,017.11	**2,893.19**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

30 Taxes

a) Statement of profit or loss

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Current tax:		
Current income tax charge	1,531.41	2,240.51
Tax in respect of earlier years	-	0.16
Deferred tax (including MAT credit entitlement)	33.53	(18.24)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**1,564.94**	**2,222.43**

b) Other comprehensive income (OCI)
Taxes related to items recognised in OCI during in the year

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Current tax:		
Taxes on equity instruments through other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax (including MAT credit entitlement)		
Remeasurements gains and losses on post employment benefits	(0.47)	2.00
Taxes on equity instruments through other comprehensive income	(6.44)	1.52
Income tax recognised in OCI	**(6.91)**	**3.51**

c) Balance sheet
Tax assets

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Non- current tax assets	-	-	-
Current tax assets	142.30	171.25	193.51
Total tax assets	**142.30**	**171.25**	**193.51**

Current tax liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Income tax (net of provision)	-	477.77	-
Total current tax liabilities	-	477.77	-

d) Deferred tax

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Deferred tax liability (DTL)			
Excess of depreciation/amortisation on property, plant and equipment under income tax act	66.30	61.38886	66.73034
Fair valuation of equity shares	4.02	-	-
Mutual funds designated at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	1.80
	70.32	**61.39**	**68.53**
Deferred tax asset (DTA)			
MAT credit entitlement	-	(14.67)	-
Fair valuation of equity shares	-	(2.42)	(2.72)
Gratuity	-	(12.31)	(12.40)
Leave encashment	-	(2.11)	(1.78)
	-	**(31.51)**	**(16.90)**
Net deferred tax liability/(asset)	**70.32**	**29.88**	**51.64**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

c) **Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020:**

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Accounting profit before tax	5,971.15	9,539.42
Tax as per IT Act as above @ 25.168% (Prev. year - 25.168%) (A)	1,502.82	2,400.88
Tax expenses		
(i) Current tax	1,551.41	2,240.51
(ii) Deferred tax	13.13	(18.24)
(iii) Taxation in respect of earlier years	-	0.16
(B)	**1,564.54**	**2,222.43**
Difference	**(62.11)**	**178.46**
Tax reconciliation adjustments:		
Taxation in respect of earlier years	-	8.35
Permanent disallowances	42.88	34.51
Exempt income	(3.13)	(82.38)
Impact as a result of tax rate change	(0.10)	(167.57)
Others	19.69	38.88
	-	-

d) **Movement in temporary differences:**

	1 April 2019	Recognised in profit or loss during the year	Recognised in OCI during the year	31 March 2020	Recognised in profit or loss during the year	Recognised in OCI during the year	31 March 2021
Excess of depreciation/amortisation on property, plant and equipment under income-tax act	66.73	(5.34)	-	61.39	4.91	-	66.30
Mutual funds designated at fair value through profit and loss	1.30	(1.30)	-	-	-	-	-
MAT credit entitlement	-	(14.67)	-	(14.67)	14.67	-	-
Fair valuation of equity shares	(3.72)	1.81	(1.32)	(2.42)	-	6.44	4.02
Gratuity	(12.46)	2.09	(2.08)	(12.31)	11.84	0.47	-
Leave encashment	(1.78)	(0.33)	-	(2.11)	2.11	-	-
	51.44	**(18.24)**	**(3.40)**	**29.88**	**33.53**	**6.91**	**70.32**
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to Income Taxes Levied by the same tax authority.

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

31 **Earnings Per Share**

Particulars	For year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity shareholders	4,406.21	7,317.80
Basic Earnings Per Share		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	39,96,040	39,96,040
Basic EPS (Rs.)	110.26	183.11
Diluted Earnings Per Share		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for diluted EPS	39,96,040	39,96,040
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	110.26	183.11

32 **Contingent liabilities**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	1,300.00	Nil	Nil
	1,300.00	-	-

33 **Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
The amount remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of each accounting year			
- Principal	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Interest	Nil	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006	Nil	Nil	Nil
The amount of payment made to micro and small supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	Nil	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest due and payable for period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act 2006	Nil	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	Nil	Nil	Nil
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	Nil	Nil	Nil

34 Note 34 : Corporate social responsibility

Particulars	For year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year	130.40	130.20
Amount spent during the year on		
a. Construction/ acquisition of any asset		
b. On purposes other than (a) above	130.41	130.20
	130.41	**130.20**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

37 Related Party Disclosures

(a) List of Related Parties and description of relationship

Subsidiary company
[illegible] Private Limited

Key Management Personnel (KMP)
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

(b) Related party transactions:

Sr. no.	Nature of Transaction	For year ended 31 March 2021				For the year ended 31 March 2020			
		Key Management Personnel (KMP)/Relative of Key Management Personnel	Entities where Key Management Personnel/Relative of Key Management Personnel has significant influence	Subsidiary Company	Total	Key Management Personnel (KMP)/Relative of Key Management Personnel	Entities where Key Management Personnel/Relative of Key Management Personnel has significant influence	Subsidiary Company	Total
1	Loans given	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Loan Received	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]
		-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]

(c) Balances outstanding at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
a. Loans given to related parties			
[illegible] Private Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

36 Financial risk management

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The board regularly meets to decide on risk management activities.
The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.
The Company's management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Board is also assisted by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and adhoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board of directors.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- credit risk - see note (a) below
- liquidity risk - see note (b) below
- market risk - see note (c) below

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate.

Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess impairment loss or gain.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.
The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity and funding. In addition policies and procedures relating to such risks are overseen by the management.
The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Total current assets (A)	3,707.83	5,197.84	18,332.94
Total current liabilities (B)	1,279.58	2,871.78	1,113.59
Working capital (A-B)	**2,407.74**	**2,326.07**	**17,207.35**

Following is the Company's exposure to financial liabilities based on the contractual maturity as at reporting date.

	As at 31 March 2021			
	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	434.83	434.83	-	434.83
Trade payables	522.81	522.81	-	522.81
Other liabilities	304.96	304.96	-	304.96

	As at 31 March 2020			
	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	394.61	394.61	-	394.61
Trade payables	1,084.83	1,084.83	-	1,084.83
Other liabilities	148.47	148.47	-	148.47

	As at 1 April 2019			
	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	398.62	398.62	-	398.62
Trade payables	499.83	499.83	-	499.83
Other liabilities	191.00	191.00	-	191.00

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

(c) **Interest rate risk**

The company does not face any interest rate risk as all the borrowings of the company have a fixed interest rate.

(d) **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes with market prices – such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) Foreign currency unhedged exposure :

Financial assets	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020		As at 1 April 2019	
	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees
Trade receivables						
USD	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Financial liabilities	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020		As at 1 April 2019	
	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees
Trade payables						
USD	1.26	94.23	-	-	-	-
	1.26	94.23	-	-	-	-

Currency wise net exposure (assets - liabilities)	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020		As at 1 April 2019	
Particulars	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees
USD	(1.26)	(94.23)	-	-	-	-
Total	(1.26)	(94.23)	-	-	-	-

Sensitivity analysis

Currency	Amount in INR		Sensitivity %
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	
USD	(94.23)	-	1.00%
	(94.23)	-	

	Impact on profit/equity (1% strengthening)		Impact on profit/equity (1% weakening)	
	Amount in ₹		Amount in ₹	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
USD	(0.94)	-	0.94	-
Total	(0.94)	-	0.94	-

The exchange rate used by the Company is that notified by the Reserve Bank of India.

37 **Capital management**

The Company's capital comprises equity share capital, surplus in the statement of profit and loss and other equity attributable to equity holders.
The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:
- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. These ratios are illustrated below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Total liabilities	1,520.11	2,966.99	[illegible]
Less cash and cash equivalents and bank balances	84.21	69.75	14,409.96
Net debt	1,435.90	2,897.24	(13,206.63)
Total equity	34,839.81	30,471.24	25,261.13
Debt-equity ratio	4.12%	9.51%	-

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

38 Fair value measurements

(a) Categories of financial instruments -

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021				As at 31 March 2020				As at 1 April 2019			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
Category	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2
Financial assets												
Investment	-	45.88	136.34	460.08	-	45.88	82.79	-	4,003.80	41.88	98.79	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	12.30	-	-	-	1,844.65	-	-	-	561.40
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	78.59	-	-	-	65.88	-	-	-	40.77
Other bank balances	-	-	-	2.72	-	-	-	6.11	-	-	-	14,361.21
Loans	-	-	-	50,603.36	-	-	-	36,929.80	-	-	-	1,083.59
Other financial assets	-	-	-	303.57	-	-	-	718.08	-	-	-	709.80
Total financial assets	-	**45.88**	**136.34**	**51,483.34**	-	**48.88**	**82.79**	**39,554.31**	**4,003.80**	**41.88**	**98.79**	**16,680.67**
Financial liabilities												
Borrowings	-	-	-	454.89	-	-		394.61	-	-	-	390.62
Trade payables	-	-	-	522.81	-	-		1,094.01	-	-	-	499.01
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	304.93	-	-		140.47	-	-	-	193.00
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	**1,282.63**	-	-	-	**1,629.09**	-	-	-	**1,082.63**

(b) Fair value hierarchy:

As per Ind AS 107 "Financial Instrument: Disclosures", fair value disclosures are not required when the carrying amounts reasonably approximate the fair value. As illustrated above, all financial instruments of the company which are carried at amortised cost approximates the fair value. Accordingly fair value disclosures have not been made for these financial instruments. Investments in equity shares and mutual funds which are designated at FVTPL & investment in equity shares which are classified as FVTOCI are at fair value.

(c) Investment in subsidiaries is accounted at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 - "Separate financial statements". Accordingly such investments are not recorded at fair value.

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

38 **Post-employment benefit plans**
As per Indian Accounting Standard 19" Employee Benefits", the disclosures as defined are given below:

A. Defined Contribution Plans
Contribution to defined contribution plans, recognised as expense for the year is as under:

Particulars	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Employer's contribution to provident fund	18.22	18.21

Company's contribution paid/payable during the year to provident fund are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

B. Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity
The Company has defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. These benefits are funded with an insurance company.

Liability Risks
1. **Asset-Liability mismatch risk-** Risk which arises if there is a mismatch in the duration of the assets relative to the liabilities. By matching duration with the defined benefit liabilities, the company is successfully able to neutralize valuation swings caused by interest rate movements. Hence companies are encouraged to adopt asset-liability management.

2. **Discount rate risk-** Variations in the discount rate used to compute the present value of the liabilities may seem small, but in practice can have a significant impact on the defined benefit liabilities.

3. **Future salary escalation and inflation risk** - Since price inflation and salary growth are linked economically, they are combined for disclosure purposes. Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at management's discretion may lead to uncertainties in estimating this increasing risk.

4. **Unfunded Plan Risk** - This represents unmanaged risk and a growing liability. There is an inherent risk here that the company may default on paying the benefits in adverse circumstances. Funding the plan removes volatility in company's financials and also benefit risk through return on the funds made available for the plan.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss, the funded status and amounts recognised in balance sheet for the plan.

Net employee benefit expense on account of gratuity recognised in employee benefit expenses

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Current service cost	8.37	7.33
Net interest (Income)/ Expense	3.33	2.72
Net benefit expense	**11.70**	**10.05**

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 INR	As at 31 March 2020 INR
Projected benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	40.91	35.49
Interest cost	3.33	2.72
Current service cost	8.37	7.33
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations	(1.85)	7.66
Benefits paid	(1.37)	(4.77)
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	**49.37**	**40.91**

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 INR	As at 31 March 2020 INR
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Contributions	-	-
Mortality charges and taxes	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in Interest Income - Gain / (Loss)	-	-
Fair value of Plan assets at end of the year	-	-
Actual return on plan assets		

Re-measurements for the year (Actuarial (gain) / loss)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Experience gain / (loss) on plan liabilities	(2.27)	5.12
Demographic gain / (loss) on plan liabilities	-	-
Financial gain / (loss) on plan liabilities	8.42	2.82
Experience (gain) / loss on plan assets	-	-
Financial (gain) / loss on plan assets	-	-

Amount recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Re-measurement for the year - obligation (gain) / loss	(1.85)	7.94
Re-measurement for the year - plan assets (gain) / loss	-	-
Total re-measurements cost / (credit) for the year recognised in other comprehensive income	(1.85)	7.94

Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset) for the year

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 INR	As at 31 March 2020 INR
Defined benefit obligation	55.37	48.91
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Closing net defined benefit liability/(asset)	55.37	48.91
Current	13.15	12.57
Non-Current	42.22	36.34

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Nature of plan assets	As at 31 March 2021 INR	As at 31 March 2020 INR
Funds managed by insurer	0%	0%

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plan are shown below:

Assumptions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 INR	As at 31 March 2020 INR
		%
Mortality table	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)
Discount rate	6.69%	6.80%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	5.00%	5.00%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	0.00%	0.00%
Withdrawal rate #		
Age upto 30 years	0.10%	0.10%
Age 31 - 44 years	0.30%	0.30%
Age above 44 years	0.60%	0.60%
Expected average remaining working lives of employees (in years)	14.87	14.79

* It is actuarially calculated term of the liability using probabilities of death, withdrawal and retirement.
\# Assumption has been revised by the Company based on their past experience and future expectations

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2021 is as shown below:

Assumptions	Defined benefit obligation			
	As at 31 March 2021 INR		As at 31 March 2020 INR	
	Increase by 50 basis points	Decrease by 50 basis points	Increase by 50 basis points	Decrease by 50 basis points
Discount Rate				
Discount Rate	7.19%	6.19%	7.30%	6.30%
Amount	(1.88)	2.03	(1.72)	1.88
Salary increment rate				
Salary increment rate	5.50%	4.50%	5.50%	4.50%
Amount	2.02	(1.92)	1.88	(1.76)

Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change due to these not calculated.
Sensitivities as rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement & life expectancy are not applicable.

Sensitivity analysis indicates the influence of a reasonable change in certain significant assumptions on the outcome of the Present value of obligation and aids in understanding the uncertainty of reported amounts. Sensitivity analysis is done by varying one parameter at a time and studying its impact.

Expected contribution for the next Annual reporting period

Particulars	31 March 2021
Service Cost	8.82
Net Interest Cost	3.76
Expected Expense for the next annual reporting period	12.58

Expected future benefit payments

The following benefit payments, for each of the next five years and the aggregate five years thereafter, are expected to be paid.

Year ending 31 March 2021	Expected benefit payment rounded of to nearest (in lakhs)
0 to 1 Year	13.19
1 to 2 Year	4.74
2 to 3 Year	5.72
3 to 4 Year	1.78
4 to 5 Year	8.14
5 to 6 Year	1.23
6 Year onwards	28.65

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

40 **Revenue from contracts with customers**

A. Revenue streams

Particulars	For year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Revenue from operations		
Sale of goods	13,833.58	13,862.03
Futures and Options (Derivative)	-	12,777.98
	13,833.58	**26,640.02**

Particulars	For year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Timing of revenue recognition		
At point in time	13,833.58	26,640.02
Over the period in time	-	-
Total revenue	**13,833.58**	**26,640.02**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

40 Leases

A. As a lessee

As a lessee, the Company previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Company. Under Ind AS 116, the Company recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases - i.e. these leases are on-balance sheet.
The Company decided to apply recognition exemptions to short-term leases. For leases of other assets, which were classified as operating under AS 19, the Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

B. As a lessor

The Company is not required to make any adjustments on transition to Ind AS 116 for leases in which it acts as a lessor, except for a sub-lease. The Company accounted for its leases in accordance with Ind AS 116 from the date of initial application.

C. Impacts on financial statements

On transition to Ind AS 116 - Leases, the Company has not recognised any right-of-use asset and lease liabilities, as all the leases are in the nature of short-term leases.

Expenses on short-term leases / low value assets

	For year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Short-term leases	25.65	21.84
Low value assets	-	-

Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flow

	For year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Total cash outflow for leases	25.65	21.84

Note 42 : Explanation of transition to Ind AS

These are Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. In preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020 and balance sheet as at 1st April, 2019 (date of transition), the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian GAAP. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1st April, 2019 and the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

A. Optional Exemptions
Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has elected to apply the following exemptions:

1. Past Business Combinations:
The Company has elected not to apply Ind AS 103 Business Combinations retrospectively to past business combinations that occurred before the transition date of 1st April, 2019. Consequently,

i) the Company has kept the same classification for the past business combinations as in its Previous GAAP financial statements;
ii) the Company has not recorded assets and liabilities that were not recognised in the previous GAAP; and
iii) the Company has not excluded from its opening Balance Sheet those items recognised in accordance with Previous GAAP that do not qualify for recognition as an asset or liability under Ind AS.

2. Fair Value of Financials Assets and Liabilities:

As per Ind AS exemption, the Company has not fair valued the financial assets and liabilities retrospectively and has measured the same prospectively.

B. Mandatory Exceptions

1. Estimates

The estimates at 1st April, 2019 and at 31st March, 2020 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP. The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions as at 1st April, 2019, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of 31st March, 2020.

2. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Ind AS 101, requires first time adopter to apply the derecognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. However, Ind AS 101 allows a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition requirements of Ind AS 109, retrospectively from a date of the company's choosing, provided that the information needed to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and financial liabilities de-recognised as a result of past transaction was obtained at the time of initial accounting of transactions.
The Company has elected to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively from date of transition to Ind AS.

3. Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets, on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the transition date to Ind AS.

C. Explanation of transition to Ind AS

An explanation of how the transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flow is set out in the following tables and notes that accompany the tables. The reconciliations include-

i) Reconciliation of equity as at 1st April 2019 and 31st March, 2020.
ii) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31st March 2020.
There are no material adjustments to the cash flow statements.

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

A Reconciliation of equity as previously reported under Indian GAAP to Ind AS

Particulars	Notes	31 March 2020			1 April 2019		
		Indian GAAP	Effect of transition	Ind AS	Indian GAAP	Effect of transition	Ind AS
ASSETS							
Non-current assets							
Property, plant and equipment		918.02	-	918.02	1,030.48	-	1,030.48
Capital work-in-progress		279.94	-	279.94	-	-	-
Financial assets							
(i) Investments	a,c,f	150.83	(21.16)	129.67	4,129.85	(18.39)	4,149.46
(ii) Loans		26,911.72	-	26,912.72	983.90	-	983.90
Other non-current assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
		28,261.70	(21.16)	28,240.58	6,172.23	(18.39)	6,153.84
Current assets							
Inventories		2,846.50	-	2,846.50	1,021.08	-	1,021.08
Financial assets							
(i) Trade receivables		1,844.65	-	1,844.65	553.40	-	553.40
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents		65.38	-	65.38	48.73	-	48.73
		5,197.84	-	5,197.84	18,322.94	-	18,322.94
TOTAL ASSETS		33,459.35	(21.16)	33,438.19	24,495.17	(18.39)	24,476.78
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
EQUITY							
Equity share capital		399.60	-	399.60	399.60	-	399.60
Other equity	a,b,c,d,e,f,g	30,069.76	1.87	30,071.64	22,837.47	23.93	22,861.40
		30,469.36	1.87	30,471.24	23,237.38	23.93	23,260.23
LIABILITIES							
Non-current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
(i) Borrowings	8	394.61	(394.61)	-	390.62	(390.62)	-
Provisions	5,g	-	43.18	43.18	-	31.90	31.90
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	f	46.72	(16.84)	29.88	66.73	(15.09)	51.64
Other non-current liabilities	9	-	22.11	22.11	-	24.43	24.43
		441.33	(346.15)	95.17	457.35	(349.38)	107.96
Current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
(i) Borrowings	8	-	394.61	394.61	-	390.62	390.62
(ii) Trade payables							
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8	1,751.09	(671.08)	1,080.01	499.02	-	499.02
(iii) Other financial liabilities	8	6.73	142.74	149.47	1.08	191.92	193.00
Other current liabilities	9	-	751.81	751.81	-	34.28	34.28
Provisions	g,e	780.24	(766.11)	14.13	300.40	(291.77)	8.63
Current tax liabilities (net)	8	-	477.77	477.77	-	-	-
		2,538.66	333.03	2,871.70	800.50	315.05	1,115.59
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,989.98	(23.03)	2,966.95	1,257.89	(34.34)	1,223.55
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		33,459.35	(21.16)	33,438.19	24,495.17	(18.39)	24,476.78

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

ii) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income as previously reported under Indian GAAP to Ind AS

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2020		
		Indian GAAP	Effect of transition	Ind AS
INCOME				
Revenue from operations		26,640.02	-	26,640.02
Other income	c,d	2,465.04	5.22	2,470.26
Total income		**29,105.06**	**5.22**	**29,110.28**
EXPENSES				
Cost of materials consumed		3,359.96	-	3,359.96
Purchases of stock-in-trade		11,832.00	-	11,832.00
Employee benefit expenses	b,e	1,314.52	8.77	1,323.29
Finance costs		6.21	-	6.21
Depreciation and amortisation expense		156.22	-	156.22
Other expenses		2,893.19	-	2,893.19
Total expenses		**19,562.09**	**8.77**	**19,570.86**
Profit before tax		9,542.97	(3.55)	9,539.42
Tax expenses				
(1) Current tax		2,240.51	-	2,240.51
(2) Tax provision for earlier years	e	-	0.16	0.16
(3) Deferred tax	f	(20.01)	1.77	(18.24)
Total tax expenses		**2,220.50**	**1.93**	**2,222.43**
Profit for the year		7,322.48	(5.48)	7,317.00
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	b	-	(7.93)	(7.93)
Income tax related to above items	f	-	2.00	2.00
Equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income	a	-	(15.99)	(15.99)
Income tax related to above items	f	-	1.52	1.52
Total comprehensive income for the year		**7,322.48**	**(25.89)**	**7,296.59**

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

Notes to the reconciliations:

a) **Investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income**

Under Indian GAAP, long-term investments are valued at cost less provision for other than temporary diminution in the value of such investments. Under Ind AS, investment in equity shares classified as 'Fair value through other comprehensive income' are measured at fair value at each reporting date (other than Investment in subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures which are accounted at cost). The subsequent changes in the fair value and realised gains / losses if any of such investments are recognised in other comprehensive income. Further, gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income are never reclassified from equity to statement of profit and loss.

b) **Employee benefit expenses - actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets**

Under Indian GAAP, actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets on post-employment defined benefit plans are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurements which comprise of actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and changes in the effect of asset ceiling, if any, with respect to post-employment defined benefit plans are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI). Further, remeasurements recognised in OCI are never reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

c) **Investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss account**

Under Indian GAAP, long-term investments are valued at cost less provision for other than temporary diminution in the value of such investments. Under Ind AS, investment in equity shares classified as 'Fair value through profit and loss' are measured at fair value at each reporting date (other than investment in subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures which are accounted at cost). The subsequent changes in the fair value of such investments are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

d) **Investment in mutual funds**

Under Indian GAAP, long-term investments are valued at cost less provision for other than temporary diminution in the value of such investments. Under Ind AS, investment in mutual funds are classified as 'Fair value through profit and loss' are measured at fair value at each reporting date. The subsequent changes in the fair value of such investment are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

e) **Prior period adjustments**

Under Indian GAAP, prior period items are included in determination of profit or loss of the period in which the error is discovered and are separately disclosed in the statement of profit and loss. Under Ind AS, material prior period items are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for prior period presented in which the error occurred or if the error occurred before the earliest period presented by restating the opening balance sheet.

f) **Income tax**

Under Indian GAAP, deferred taxes are recognised using income statement approach i.e. reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the period. Under Ind AS, deferred taxes are recognised using balance sheet approach i.e. reflecting the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes using the income tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date. Further under Ind AS, income tax is recognised in the same statement in which underlying item is recorded.

g) **Reclassification**

Appropriate reclassification adjustments have been made to suit the Ind AS presentation requirements.

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

43 Operating Segment

A. Description of segments and principal activities

The business activities of the Company from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available involve predominantly two segments.

The following summary describes the operations in each of the Company's reportable segments:

Reportable segments	Operations
1. Pharmaceuticals	Consists of manufacturing of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical & botanical products
2. Derivatives (F&O)	Consists of management of its funds through investment in different avenues.

B. Basis of identifying operating segments, reportable segments and segment profit

(i) Basis of identifying operating segments:

Operating segments are identified as those components of the Company (a) that engage in business activities to earn revenues and incur expenses (including transactions with any of the Company's other components; (b) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment and (c) for which discrete financial information is available.

The Company has two reportable segments as described under 'Description of segments and principal activities' above. The nature of products and services offered by these businesses are different and are managed separately.

(ii) Reportable segments:

An operating segment is classified as reportable segment if reported revenue (including inter-segment revenue) or absolute amount of result or assets exceed 10% or more of the combined total of all the operating segments.

(iii) Segment profit:

Performance of a segment is measured based on segment profit (before interest and tax), as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Company's CODM.

Segments have been identified and reported taking into account nature of products & services and differing risks and rewards from them. The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policy of the Company with following additional policies:

C. Information about reportable segments

Particulars	Pharmaceuticals		Derivatives (F&O)		Total	
	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Segment revenue	13,833.58	13,862.03	-	12,777.99	13,833.58	26,640.02
Segment expenses	(7,869.18)	(7,732.65)	-	(11,832.00)	(7,869.18)	(19,564.65)
Segment result before interest & taxes	5,964.40	6,129.39	-	945.98	5,964.40	7,075.37
Less : Finance costs	(5.70)	(6.21)	-	-	(5.70)	(6.21)
Add : Other income	12.45	2,470.26	-	-	12.45	2,470.26
Profit before tax	5,971.15	8,593.44	-	945.98	5,971.15	9,539.42
Exceptional items	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax provision	-	-	-	-	(1,564.94)	(2,222.43)
Profit / (Loss) after tax	5,971.15	8,593.44	-	945.98	4,406.21	7,317.00
Other Information						
Segment assets	36,359.92	35,438.19	-	-	36,359.92	35,438.19
Segment liabilities	1,520.11	2,966.95	-	-	1,520.11	2,966.95

Geographical segment: The activities of the company are restricted to only one geographical segment i.e. India. Hence the geographical segment disclosures are not applicable.

D. Information about major customers

Revenues from one customer of the Company's pharmaceutical segments represented approximately Rs 3003.29 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs. 1328.83 lakhs of the Company's total revenues.

44 Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to conform current year's presentation.

For KRISHAN K. GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000009N

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Martin And Harris Laboratories Limited

K.K. GUPTA
Proprietor
M.No. 8111

AJAY GROVER
Director
DIN: 00009477

S.L. LAAD
Director
DIN: 00185650

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 15th November 2021

DELITE INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED

REGISTERED OFFICE : 607, ROHIT HOUSE, 3, TOLSTOY MARG, NEW DELHI-110001

CIN : U74999DL2007PTC165334

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the 14th **Annual General Meeting** ("AGM" or the "meeting") of the members of **DELITE INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company")** will be held at the registered office of the Company at 607, Rohit House, 3, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi-110001 on Monday, 15th day of November, 2021 at 10:20 A.M. to transact the following business:

AS ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statement of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2021 and the reports of the Auditors and Directors thereon.

2. To consider and approve the appointment of M/s. Krishan K. Gupta & Co., Chartered Accountants (FRN: 000009N) as the Statutory Auditors of the Company and fixation of remuneration.

   To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

   "**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Section 139, 142 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force) and the Companies (Audit & Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time and pursuant to the recommendations of the Board of Directors, the consent of the Members of the Company be and is hereby accorded to the appointment of M/s. Krishan K. Gupta & Co. (Firm Registration No. 000009N) Chartered Accountants, 1/3-10196, Jhandewalan, New Delhi - 110015 as the Statutory Auditors of the Company for 1 (One) Financial Year 2021-2022 and to hold office from the conclusion of 14th Annual General Meeting to the conclusion of 15th Annual General Meeting for the Financial Year ending March 31, 2022, at a fixed remuneration as may be decided by the Board of Directors of the Company.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Directors of the Company be and are hereby severally authorised to do all acts and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this resolution."

BY THE ORDER OF THE BOARD
DELITE INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED

C. M. Chhabra
Director
(DIN: 03593180)

PLACE : NEW DELHI
DATED: 11-10-2021

NOTES

1. **A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE INSTEAD OF HIMSELF AND THAT PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.** The instrument appointing the proxy should, however, be deposited at the registered office of the company, duly completed and signed not less than forty-eight hours before the commencement of the meeting. Proxies submitted on behalf of the companies, societies etc., must be supported by an appropriate resolution/authority, as applicable.

2. A person can act as a proxy on behalf of members not exceeding fifty and holding in the aggregate not more than ten percent of the total share capital of the company carrying voting rights. A member holding more than ten percent of the total share capital of the company carrying voting rights may appoint a single person as proxy and such person shall not act as a proxy for any other person or shareholder.

3. Members / Proxies should bring their copies of Annual Report(s) and Attendance Slip(s) duly filled in, for attending the meeting. Corporate Members are requested to send in advance, duly certified copy of the Board Resolution/ Power of Attorney authorizing their representative to attend the AGM pursuant to section 113 of the Act.

4. Members can inspect the register of director(s) and key managerial personnel(s) and their shareholding, required to maintain under section 170 of the Companies Act, 2013 and register of contracts or arrangements in which directors are interested maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the course of the meeting at the venue.

DELITE INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED

REGISTERED OFFICE: 607, ROHIT HOUSE, 3, TOLSTOY MARG, NEW DELHI-110001

CIN: U74999DL2007PTC165234

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Members,
DELITE INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED

Your Directors have the pleasure in presenting their Report on the Company's Business Operations along-with the Audited Statement of Accounts for the Financial Year ended on 31st March, 2021:-

1. **FINANCIAL SUMMARY OR HIGHLIGHTS/PERFORMANCE OF THE COMPANY:**

The Financial Data of Current and Previous year is summarized as under:

Amount in (Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	Current Year (31-03-2021)	Previous Year (31-03-2020)
Total Income	19,715.75	561.94
Total Expenses	3,547.69	7,759.83
Profit / (Loss) before tax	**16,141.07**	**(7,197.89)**
Less : Provision for Taxation	1,721.61	-
Less : Deferred Tax	1,139.13	(1,174.55)
Less : Provision for Earlier Year	-	20.99
Net Profit / (Net Loss) after tax	**13,280.33**	**(6,044.33)**
Add / (Less) : Balance Brought Forward from previous year	(3,558.97)	2,485.36
Balance carried to Balance Sheet	**9,721.36**	**(3,558.97)**

2. **EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN:**
Extract of the Annual Return relating to the year under review in Form No. MGT – 9 pursuant to the provision of the section 134(3)(a) and section 92(3) read with Rule 12 (1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 forms part of this Report and is appended as **Annexure –"A"**.

3. **BOARD MEETINGS AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING:**
The Board met five times in the Financial Year viz. June 16, 2020, September 24, 2020, November 27, 2020, February 26, 2021 and March 22, 2021.

The names and categories of the Directors of the Company, their attendance at the Board Meetings held during the Financial Year 2020-21 and at the last AGM of the Company held on 24th December, 2020 are as follows:

Names of Director	Category	Attendance at the Board Meetings held during the Financial Year 2020-21		Attendance at the last Annual General Meeting held on 24th Dec., 2020 (Yes/No/NA)
		Held	Attended	
Mr. S. K. Murgai	Non-Executive Director	5	5	Y
Mr. C. M. Chhabra	Non- Executive Director	5	5	Y
Mr. I. S. Tripathi	Non- Executive Director	5	4	Y

4. **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT**

Pursuant to Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board hereby submits its responsibility Statement:-

a. in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

b. the directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the company for that period.

c. the directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

d. the directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and

e. the directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

5. **DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:**

The provisions of Section 149 of the Act pertaining to the appointment of Independent Director(s) do not apply to our Company.

6. **DETAILS OF DIRECTORS / KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL (KMP) APPOINTED AND / OR RESIGNED DURING THE YEAR:**

There is no change in Directorship during the year under review.

7. **EXPLANATION OR COMMENTS ON QUALIFICATIONS, RESERVATIONS OR ADVERSE REMARKS OF DISCLAIMERS MADE BY THE AUDITORS AND THE PRACTICING COMPANY SECRETARY IN THEIR REPORT:**

There are no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks by the auditors in their report. The provisions relating to submission of Secretarial Audit Report are not applicable to the company.

8. **STATUTORY AUDITOR'S REPORT:**

The detailed auditor's report is annexed as **"Annexure B"**.

9. **PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS MADE UNDER SECTION 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013:**

There were no loans, guarantees or investments made by the Company under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year under review.

10. **PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES:**

There was no contract or arrangement made with related parties as defined under Section 188 (1) the Companies Act, 2013 during the year under review.

11. **STATE OF COMPANY AFFAIRS:**

During the financial year 2020-21, the company has achieved turnover Rs.(in Lakhs) 19,715.75 (Previous Year Rs. (in Lakhs) 561.94) and Profit after Tax Rs.(in Lakhs) 13,280.33 (Previous Year Loss Rs.(in Lakhs) 6,044.33). However, the Company is confident to achieve better results for the time to come.

12. **TRANSFER TO RESERVES:**

No amount is proposed to be transferred to Reserves. However profit for the current financial year is carried over as surplus under the head **"Reserves & Surplus"**.

13. DIVIDEND:

To strengthen the financial position of the Company and to augment working capital in the business your directors do not recommend any dividend.

14. MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENT AFFECTING FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY OCCURRED WITH THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR TO WHICH THIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS RELATE AND THE DATE OF REPORT:

No material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company occurred between the end of the financial year to which these financial statements relate on the date of this report.

15. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

The provision of Section 134(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 do not apply to our Company. There was no foreign exchange inflow or outflow during the year under review.

16. STATEMENT CONCERNING DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY OF THE COMPANY:

The company does not have any risk management policy as the elements of risk threatening the Company's existence is very minimal.

17. DETAILS OF POLICY DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED BY COMPANY ON ITS CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INITIATIVES:

The Company has not developed and implemented any Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives as the said provisions are not applicable.

18. TRANSFER OF UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND

The provision of section 125(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 do not apply as there was no dividend declared or paid last year.

19. CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS:

There is no change in nature of business in the year under review.

20. PERFORMANCE OF SUBSIDIARY /JOINT VENTURE/ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:

During the period under review, the Company had no Subsidiary/Joint Venture/Associate Company, therefore, annexing AOC-1 as part to the board report is not applicable on the Company.

21. COMPANIES WHICH HAVE BECOME / CEASED TO BE COMPANY'S SUBSIDIARY(IES), JOINT VENTURE(S) OR ASSOCIATE COMPANY(IES):

No Company became or ceased to be Company's subsidiary, joint venture or associate company during the year under review.

22. DEPOSITS:

The Company has neither accepted nor renewed any deposit during the year under review.

23. SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS:

No significant has neither accepted nor renewed any deposit during the year under review.

24. APPOINTMENT OF STATUTORY AUDITORS:

M/s. G. K. Nigam & Associates, Chartered Accountants (FRN. : 04972N), was appointed as Statutory Auditors of your Company at the Annual General Meeting held on 27th September, 2019 for a term of five consecutive years. However, Mr. G. K. Nigam died on 13th March, 2021 creating a casual vacancy at the post of Statutory Auditor of the Company during the financial year 2020-21. M/s. Krishan K. Gupta & Co., (New Auditor) Chartered Accountants (FRN.: 000009N) was appointed as the Statutory Auditor of the Company vide in the Board Meeting dated 9th April, 2021 for conducting the Statutory Audit for the period ended 31st March, 2021. The said appointment will be until the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company.

M/s. Krishan K. Gupta & Co., (New Auditor) Chartered Accountants (FRN.: 000009N), the Statutory Auditor of the company retire at the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company and being eligible offer themselves for re-appointment.

The Company has received the necessary certificate under Section 139(1) of the Act from M/s. Krishan K. Gupta & Co., Chartered Accountants regarding their eligibility for re-appointment as Statutory Auditors of the Company.

The Auditors Report given by the Auditors on the financial statements of the Company is part of the Annual Report. The Auditors' Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer. There was no fraud reported by Auditors under section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013.

25. SHARES:

During the year under review the Company has not issued any equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise including sweat equity, bonus shares or under any scheme.

26. ADEQUACY OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

The Company has in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

27. OBLIGATION OF COMPANY UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

In order to prevent sexual harassment of women at work place a new act The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 has been notified on 9th December, 2013. Under the said Act every company is required to set up an Internal Complaints Committee to look into complaints relating to sexual harassment at work place of any women employee.

Company has not adopted a policy for prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace and has not set up Committee for implementation of said policy as there are no employees in the company during the year.

28. REPORTING OF FRAUDS:

There are no frauds on or by the Company which were required to be reported by the Statutory Auditors of the Company to the Central Government.

29. COMPLIANCE OF SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Company has complied with Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India on meetings of the Board of Directors and General Meetings.

30. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Your Directors wish to place on record their sincere thanks to all for their continued support extended towards your company's activities during the year under review. Your Directors also acknowledge gratefully the shareholders for their support and confidence reposed on your company.

FOR ON BEHALF OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS
DELITE INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED

C. M. CHHABRA	**S. K. MURGAI**
DIRECTOR	**DIRECTOR**
(DIN: 03593180)	**(DIN: 00040348)**

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE : 11-10-2021

Annexure - A

FORM NO. MGT 9
EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As on the financial year ended on 31.03.2021

Pursuant to Section 92 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Company (Management & Administration) Rules, 2014.

I. REGISTRATION & OTHER DETAILS:

1.	CIN	U74999DL2007PTC165234
2.	Registration Date	27/06/2007
3.	Name of the Company	**DELITE INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED**
4.	Category/Sub-category of the Company	Company Having Share Capital
5.	Address of the Registered office & contact details	607, Rohit House, 3, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi-110001
6.	Whether listed company	NO
7.	Name, Address & contact details of the Registrar & Transfer Agent, if any.	The Company has not appointed any Registrar and Transfer Agent

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

(All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated)

SN	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/service	% to total turnover of the company
1	Other	21008	100%

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

SN	Name and Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associates	% of shares held
1	Martin & Harris Laboratories Ltd.	U24239HR1993PLC033630	Holding	100%

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year[As on 31-March-2020]				No. of Shares held at the end of the year[As on 31-March-2021]				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Individual/HUF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Bodies Corp.	-	9999	9999	99.99	-	9999	9999	99.99	-
e) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (A)(1)	-	9999	9999	99.99	-	9999	9999	99.99	-
(2) Foreign	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) NRIs/Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b)Other-Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Bank/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Any Other...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (A)(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total shareholding of Promoter A= (A)(1)+(A)(2)	-	9999	9999	99.99	-	9999	9999	99.99	-
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) FIIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (B)(1):-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Non-Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Overseas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital up to Rs. 1 lakh	-	1	1	0.01	-	1	1	0.01	-
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non Resident Indians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overseas Corporate Bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Nationals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clearing Members	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Bodies - D R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (B)(2):-	-	**10000**	**10000**	**100**	-	**10000**	**10000**	**100**	-
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+ (B)(2)	-	**10000**	**10000**	**100**	-	**10000**	**10000**	**100**	-
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (A+B+C)	-	**10000**	**10000**	**100**	-	**10000**	**10000**	**100**	-

B) Shareholding of Promoter-

SN	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in shareholding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1	Martin & Harris Laboratories Ltd.	**9999**	**99.99**	-	**9999**	**99.99**	-	-
	Total	**9999**	**99.99**	-	**9999**	**99.99**	-	-

C) Change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)

There was no change in promoters' shareholding during the year.

D) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders:
(Other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):

SN	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Change during the year		Shareholding at the end of the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1	Sushma Paul Berlia	1	0.01	-	-	1	0.01
	Total	**1**	**0.01**			**1**	**0.01**

E) Shareholding of Directors:

SN	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in shareholding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
NIL								

V. INDEBTEDNESS -

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment.

	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL-

- No remuneration is paid to any director during 2020-21
- As the Company is not required to appoint any key managerial personnel, it has not appointed any such person

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty / Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD / NCLT/ COURT]	Appeal made, if any (give Details)
A. COMPANY					
Penalty	No Such Penalty was imposed on the company during 2020-21				
Punishment					
Compounding					
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty	No Such Penalty was imposed on the Directors during 2020-21				
Punishment					
Compounding					
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty	No Such Penalty was imposed on Other Officers during 2020-21				
Punishment					
Compounding					

KRISHAN K. GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
DELITE INFRASTRUCTURE PVT. LTD.,
New Delhi

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **DELITE INFRASTRUCTURE PVT. LTD.**,("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2021, and the statement of Profitand Loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended,and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies andother explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021 and profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

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Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is no material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged With Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relatedto going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

• Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

• Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, Since the paid-up capital of the company does not exceed ₹ 50 lacs and the turnover does not exceed ₹ 2 crore, hence we are not giving the report as required under the Act.

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

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of ourknowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Companyso far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt withbythis Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the AccountingStandards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies(Accounts) Rules, 2014.

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e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us,the remuneration paid by the Companyto its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has made provision as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, in respect of long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

ii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

(K.K. GUPTA)
Prop.
M. No. 008311
For and on behalf of
KRISHAN K. GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000009N
UDIN: 21008311AAAAOH2804

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 11-10-2021

KRISHAN K. GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
55th Year of Professional Commitment

Annexure A referred to in Paragraph (II)(f) under the heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **DELITE INFRASTRUCTURE PVT. LTD.**,("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

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

c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

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Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI".

(K.K. GUPTA)
Prop.
M. No. 008311
For and on behalf of
KRISHAN K. GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000009N
UDIN: 21008311AAAAOH2804

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 11-10-2021

DELITE INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2021
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

	Note	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
I. ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
(a) Investment property	2	4,085.57	4,136.70	2,064.50
(b) Investment property work-in-progress	3	-	-	1,341.82
(c) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	4	6,382.12	18,864.71	20.02
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	28	126.45	1,285.58	51.61
Total non-current assets		**10,694.14**	**24,286.99**	**3,477.27**
Current assets				
(a) Inventories	5	14.13	11.42	
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	101.82	8.12	6.33
(ii) Bank balances other than (i) above	7	9,924.76	1.58	-
(iii) Loans	8	0.15	0.15	0.15
(iv) Other financial assets	9	19,444.20	0.17	0.18
(c) Current tax assets (net)	30	107.52	44.27	3.90
(d) Other current assets	10	10.42	15.39	
Total current assets		**29,654.80**	**81.34**	**10.56**
TOTAL ASSETS		**40,348.94**	**24,368.33**	**3,667.52**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity share capital	11	1.00	1.00	1.00
(b) Other equity	12	9,721.36	(3,558.97)	2,485.26
Total equity		**9,722.36**	**(3,557.97)**	**2,486.26**
Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	13	30,586.14	26,912.72	985.90
(ii) Other financial liabilities	14	0.00	66.00	66.00
Total non-current liabilities		**30,586.14**	**26,978.72**	**1,051.90**
Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	15	-	814.62	-
(ii) Trade payables	16			
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		4.48	11.43	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	0.16	0.23	0.10
(b) Other current liabilities	18	35.80	1.09	0.18
(c) Income tax liabilities (net)	30	-	-	124.99
Total current liabilities		**40.44**	**827.38**	**125.27**
Total liabilities		**30,626.57**	**27,806.10**	**1,181.17**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**40,348.94**	**24,368.33**	**3,667.52**

Significant accounting policies 1
Notes to the financial statements 1-38

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Krishan K. Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 000009N

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Delite Infrastructure Private Limited

Krishan K. Gupta
Proprietor
Membership No.: 8311

C. M. Chhabra
Director
DIN No.: 03593100

S. K. Murgai
Director
DIN No.: 00040348

Place - New Delhi
Date : 11th October 2021

DELITE INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2021
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

	Note	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	19	2,934.76	89.45
Other income (net)	20	16,781.00	472.49
Total revenue		**19,715.76**	**561.94**
Expenses			
Cost of material, operation and incidental cost	21	3,047.48	882.73
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	22	(2.67)	(11.45)
Finance costs	23	18.84	18.83
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	24	131.13	75.24
Other expenses	25	380.18	6,794.48
Total expenses		**3,574.69**	**7,759.83**
Profit before tax		**16,141.07**	**(7,197.89)**
Tax expense:	26		
Current tax		1,721.61	-
Deferred tax		1,139.13	(1,174.55)
Tax provision with respect to earlier years		-	20.99
Profit for the year		**13,280.33**	**(6,044.33)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations		-	-
Income tax related to above items		-	-
		-	-
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**13,280.33**	**(6,044.33)**
Earnings per equity share (face value of Rs. 10 each)	27		
Basic earnings per share		1,32,803.32	(60,443.30)
Diluted earnings per share		1,32,803.32	(60,443.30)
Significant accounting policies	1		
Notes to the financial statements	1-38		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Krishan K. Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 000009N

Krishan K. Gupta
Proprietor
M.No. 8311

Place : New Delhi
Date : 11th October 2021

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Delite Infrastructure Private Limited

C. M. Chhabra
Director
DIN No. : 01595180

S. K. Murgai
Director
DIN No. : 00040348

DELITE INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2021
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

(a) Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020		As at 1 April 2019	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**10,000**	**1.00**	**10,000**	**1.00**	**10,000**	**1.00**

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total other equity
	Retained Earnings	
Balance at 1 April 2019	**2,485.36**	**2,485.36**
Profit for the year	(6,044.33)	(6,044.33)
Provision for earlier year	-	-
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		
- Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation	-	-
- Equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**(6,044.33)**	**(6,044.33)**
Balance at 31 March 2020	**(3,558.97)**	**(3,558.97)**
Profit for the year	13,280.33	13,280.33
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		
- Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation	-	-
- Equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**13,280.33**	**13,280.33**
Balance at 31 March 2021	**9,721.36**	**9,721.36**

Nature and purpose of reserves
i) Retained earnings
Retained earnings comprises of undistributed earnings after taxes

As per our report of even date attached

For Krishan K. Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: [illegible]

Krishan K. Gupta
Proprietor
Membership No.: 0511

Place : New Delhi
Date : 11th October 2021

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Delite Infrastructure Private Limited

C. M. Chhabra
Director
DIN No.: 00101183

S. K. Mangal
Director
DIN No.: [illegible]

DELITE INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2021
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021		For the year ended 31 March 2020	
A. Cash flow from operating activities				
Net Profit before extraordinary items and tax		16,341.37		(7,197.89)
Adjustments for:				
Interest received	(816.50)		(880.31)	
Dividend income	(130.29)		-	
Profit on sale of investments designated through fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	(15,565.34)		-	
Rent received	(57.46)		(66.19)	
Interest paid	18.64		18.85	
Loss on fair valuation of shares measured at FVTPL	303.19		6,721.52	
Loss on sale of mutual funds	3.08		-	
Depreciation and amortisation	150.13		75.24	
		(16,091.60)		6,343.41
Operating profit before working capital changes		49.30		(854.48)
Changes in working capital:				
Decrease / (Increase) in inventories	(2.87)		(11.45)	
Decrease / (Increase) in other current financial assets	(19,443.85)		(0.15)	
Decrease in other current assets	(0.85)		(30.39)	
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	(6.87)		1.45	
Increase in other current financial liabilities	(0.67)		0.13	
(Decrease) /Increase in other current liabilities	33.91		1.11	
		(19,485.65)		(9.14)
Cash generated from operations		(19,436.27)		(861.62)
Net income tax (paid)		(1,779.87)		(195.65)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities		(21,216.14)		(1,059.27)
B. Cash flow from investing activities				
Purchase of investment property and investment property work-in-progress	-		(665.62)	
Bank deposits placed during the year	(9,021.47)		(1.58)	
Purchase of non current investments	-		(25,166.52)	
Proceeds from sale of investments	27,559.80		-	
Dividend received	130.29		-	
Rent received	77.46		60.19	
Interest received	816.50		880.31	
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities		18,620.59		(25,768.98)
C. Cash flow from financing activities				
Long-term borrowings (repaid) during the year	2,673.42		25,526.82	
(Repayment) / Proceeds of short-term borrowings (net)	(918.02)		914.87	
Interest paid	(18.64)		(18.85)	
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities		1,736.77		26,422.84
Net (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		145.21		1.79
Effect of exchange differences on restatement of foreign currency Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		8.12		6.33
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		153.33		8.12

Notes to cash flow statement
(i) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect method set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 on Statement of Cash Flows.
(ii) Prior year comparatives have been reclassified to conform with current year's presentation, where applicable.
(iii) For the purpose of cash flow, Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Cash on hand (Refer note 6)	0.02	0.01
Balances with bank		
- Current accounts	153.31	8.11
	153.33	8.12

As per our report attached of even date
For Krishan K. Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 000009N

Krishan K. Gupta
Proprietor
Membership No.: 8311

Place - New Delhi
Date : 11th October 2021

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Delite Infrastructure Private Limited

C. M. Chhabra
Director
DIN No.: 03593180

S. K. Mangal
Director
DIN No.: 00040540

Delite Infrastructure Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Summary of significant accounting policies and notes forming part of the financial statements.

1. Significant accounting policies

1.1. Basis of preparation of financial statements:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards), Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

The Company's financial statements up to and for the year ended 31 March 2020 were prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 notified under the section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act.

As these are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS, Ind AS 101, First-time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the previously reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company is provided in note 36.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 11th October, 2021

- **Functional and presentation currency**

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest in Lakhs, as per the requirements of Schedule III of the Act, unless otherwise stated.

1.2. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

• certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value; and

• net defined benefit (asset) / liability that are measured at fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

1.3. Use of judgements estimates and assumptions.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, current assets, non-current assets, current liabilities, non-current liabilities, and disclosure of the contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Such estimates are on a reasonable and prudent basis considering all available information, however, due to uncertainties about these judgments, estimates and assumptions, actual results could differ from estimates. Information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 34 – classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

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

- Note 28 – Recognition of contingencies, key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of outflow of resources.
- Note 26 – Recognition of tax expense including deferred tax.

1.4. Current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities

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

An asset is classified 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 classified as current when it is:

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

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products/services and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for the purpose of current / non - current classification of assets and liability.

1.5. Property, plant and equipment:

• Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipement comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost. The company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. These components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

• Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

• Disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within other income/ expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

• Depreciation

Depreciation for assets purchased / sold during a year is proportionately charged. Depreciation is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on basis of the estimated useful lives as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, of each significant part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Individual assets costing less than Rs. 5,000/- are depreciated in full in the year of acquisition.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at regular intervals and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

1.6. Investment property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the company, is classified as investment property. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

1.7. Intangible assets:

• Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets are recognised when the asset is identifiable, is within the control of the Company, it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Intangible assets acquired by the Company that have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level.

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. Development expenditure is capitalised only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to complete development and to use or sell the asset.

• Subsequent measurement

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

• Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost. Amortisation is recognised in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use.

• Disposal

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

1.8. Borrowing costs:

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

1.9. Inventories:

Inventories comprising of traded items are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

1.10. Revenue recognition:

Sales are recognised when substantial control of the products has been transferred to the customer, being when the products are delivered to the customer or its authorised representative and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the sales order, net of the estimated discounts, rebates, returns and goods and service tax. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due. Sales revenues of products are disclosed at net of tax.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over the period of time.

Revenue from trading in futures is recognised at point in time on net basis after deducting the purchase prices.

Revenue from trading in options is recognised at point in time on gross basis and the relevant costs are recognised as expenditure in cost of materials consumed.

Recognition of dividend income, interest income:

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

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or

- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

Dividends are recognised in the statement of profit and loss only when the right to receive payment is established, and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and that the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

1.11. Income taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (OCI).

• Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set it off the recognised amounts and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

• Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses (including unabsorbed depreciation) can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

1.12. Earnings per share (EPS):

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.
Diluted EPS adjust the figures used in the determination of basic EPS to consider

- The after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and

- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.13. Provision and contingent liabilities / assets:

A provision is 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. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of:

- a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.
- present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- a possible obligation arising from past events where the probability of outflow of resources is not remote.

Contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

1.14. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of not more than three months, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

1.15. Cash flow statement:

Cash Flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net Profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, such as deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, bank overdrafts are considered to be part of cash and cash equivalents.

1.16. Leases

At inception of a contract, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified.
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
  - the Company has the right to operate the asset; or
  - the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases or another systematic basis is available. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

1.17. Fair value measurement

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset considers a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.18. Financial instruments

1.18.1. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and currency options; and embedded derivatives in the host contract. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in one of the three categories:
a) At amortised cost
b) At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVTOCI')
c) At fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')

(a) Financial assets classified as measured at amortised cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method, less impairment charge. Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance expense/ (income) in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade receivables, security and other deposits receivable by the Company.

(b) Financial assets classified as measured at FVTOCI

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to retained earnings. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

(c) Financial assets classified as measured at FVTPL

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

De-recognition of financial asset

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits and bank balances.

- Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss.

1.18.2. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

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

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

(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

This is the most relevant category to the Company. The Company generally classifies interest bearing borrowings as financial liabilities carried at amortised cost. After initial recognition, these instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

De-recognition of financial liability

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the balance sheet when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

DELITE INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

2 Investment property

A. Reconciliation of carrying amount

Particulars	Investment Property Building	Total
Gross block		
Balance at 1 April 2019	2,125.11	2,125.11
Additions during the year	2,207.44	2,207.44
Disposals	-	-
Closing gross block	4,332.55	4,332.55
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at 1 April 2019	120.61	120.61
Depreciation during the year	75.24	75.24
Deduction	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	195.85	195.85
Gross block		
Balance at 31 March 2020	4,332.55	4,332.55
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Closing gross block	4,332.55	4,332.55
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at 31 March 2020	195.85	195.85
Depreciation during the year	131.13	131.13
Disposals	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	326.98	326.98
Net block as on 31 March 2021	4,005.57	4,005.57
Net block as on 31 March 2020	4,136.70	4,136.70
Net block as on 1 April 2019	2,004.50	2,004.50

Fair value	Amount
As at 31 March 2021	5,981.38
As at 31 March 2020	3,872.43
As at 1 April 2019	2,154.43

B. Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Rental income recognised by the company during 31 March 2021 was Rs. 42.85 (31 March 2020 : Rs. 73.56) and was included in "other income". The company has incurred the following expenses for maintenance of the said properties.

Particulars	31 March 21	31 March 20
Property tax	36.51	0.11
Electricity, water and gas expenses	1.07	0.78
Maintenance and electricity expenses	8.83	8.13
Total	**46.41**	**9.01**

C. Measurement of fair values

Fair value hierarchy

Investment property comprised of buildings owned by the entity and leased out for the purpose of earning rental income.

The fair value of investment property has been determined by an external independent external valuer, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and experience in the location and category of property being valued. The fair value measurement for the investment property has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used.

Valuation technique

The valuation is based on government rates, market research, market trend and comparable values as considered appropriate.

DELITE INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

3 Investment property work-in-progress

Description	Building	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2019	1,541.82	1,541.82
Additions	-	-
Capitalised during the year	(1,541.82)	(1,541.82)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	-	-
Balance as at 1 April 2020	-	-
Additions	-	-
Capitalised during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-	-

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

4 Non-current investments	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)			
Investment in equity shares - Quoted			
6,00,000 (31 March 2020 : Nil ; 1 April 2019 : Nil) equity shares of Reliance Industries Limited of Rs 10 each party paid-up	6,542.18	-	-
Nil (31 March 2020 : 16,63,000 ; 1 April 2019 : Nil) equity shares of Reliance Industries Limited of Rs.10 each fully paid-up	-	18,521.06	-
Nil (31 March 2020 : 42,100 ; 1 April 2019 : Nil) equity shares of Escorts Limited of Rs.10 each fully paid-up	-	277.64	-
Nil (31 March 2020 : 16,000 ; 1 April 2019 : Nil) equity shares of Mahindra & Mahindra Limited of Rs.5 each fully paid-up	-	45.99	-
	6,542.18	**18,844.69**	-
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)			
Investment in equity shares - Unquoted			
3,742 (31 March 2020 : 3,742 ; 1 April 2019 : 3,742) equity shares of Cooled Technologies Private Limited of Rs.10 each fully paid-up	20.02	20.02	20.02
	20.02	**20.02**	**20.02**
	6,562.20	**18,864.71**	**20.02**
(a) Aggregate amount of quoted investments	6,542.18	18,844.69	-
(b) Aggregate market value of quoted investments	6,542.18	18,844.69	-
(c) Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	20.02	20.02	20.02
(d) Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-	-

5 Inventories (valued at cost)	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Finished goods	16.11	11.45	-
	16.11	**11.45**	-

6 Cash and cash equivalents	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Cash in hand	0.02	0.01	0.01
Balances with banks			
In current account	151.30	8.11	6.32
	151.32	**8.12**	**[illegible]**

7 Other bank balances	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Margin money with banks	9,924.76	1.50	-
	9,924.76	**1.50**	-

8 Current financial assets - Loans	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Security deposits	0.15	0.15	0.15
	0.15	**0.15**	**0.15**

9 Other current financial assets	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Amounts receivable	0.01	0.27	0.18
Advances repayable on demand	19,444.11	-	-
Discount receivable	0.08		
	19,444.20	**0.27**	**0.18**

10 Other current assets	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Balance with government authorities	80.42	18.79	-
	80.42	**18.79**	-

BELITE INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

11 Share capital

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Authorised :			
10,000 (31 March 2020 : 10,000 ; 1 April 2019 : 10,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each	1.00	1.00	1.00
TOTAL	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid up:			
10,000 (31 March 2020 : 10,000 ; 1 April 2019 : 10,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up.	1.00	1.00	1.00
	1.00	**1.00**	**1.00**

Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :

Equity share :	31 March 2021 Number of Shares	31 March 2020 Number of Shares	1 April 2019 Number of Shares
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000	10,000	10,000
Equity shares issued during the year	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- each. Each Holder of equity share is entitled to vote. There are no rights, preferences and restrictions attached to any share.

Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company is set out below

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	31 March 2021		31 March 2020		1 April 2019	
	Number of Shares	Number of Shares %	Number of Shares	Number of Shares %	Number of Shares	Number of Shares %
Martin & Harris Laboratories Limited	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%

12 Other equity

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
A. Retained earnings	8,721.36	(3,558.97)	2,485.26
	8,721.36	**(3,558.97)**	**2,485.26**

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(3,558.97)	2,485.26
Profit for the year	12,280.33	(6,044.23)
Closing balance	8,721.36	(3,558.97)

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

13 Non-current financial liabilities - Borrowings

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Unsecured			
Borrowings from related parties*	35,586.14	26,912.72	985.90
	38,386.14	**26,912.72**	**985.90**

*Refer note 31 for related party transactions

Terms and conditions

The loan carries a rate of interest of 12% p.a.

14 Other non-current financial liabilities

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Security deposits	0.00	56.00	56.00
	0.00	**56.00**	**56.00**

15 Borrowings - Current

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Unsecured			
Borrowings from related parties*	-	914.02	-
	-	**914.02**	-

*Refer note 31 for related party transactions

16 Trade payables

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	4.48	11.49	-
	4.48	**11.49**	-

17 Other current financial liabilities

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Payable for expenses	0.16	0.23	0.10
	0.16	**0.23**	**0.00**

18 Other current liabilities

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Statutory dues payable	15.80	1.89	0.78
	15.80	**1.89**	**0.78**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

19 Revenue from operations	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Sales of futures and options derivative funds	2,934.76	89.45
	2,934.76	**89.45**

20 Other income	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Rent income	57.46	66.18
Interest received	816.50	406.31
Profit on future derivative	231.59	-
Dividend income	110.29	-
Profit on sale of investments designated through fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	15,563.34	-
Discount received	1.81	-
	16,781.00	**472.49**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

21 Cost of materials consumed

	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Purchase of futures and options derivative account		
Option purchase	3,043.00	24.47
Loss on future derivative	-	846.81
Other purchase	4.48	11.45
	3,047.48	882.73

22 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Finished goods		
Opening inventory	11.45	-
Closing inventory	(14.11)	(11.45)
	(2.67)	(11.45)

23 Finance costs

	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Interest on loan	18.64	18.83
Unwinding of interest on rental security deposits	-	-
	18.64	18.83

24 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Depreciation on investment property	131.13	75.24
	131.13	75.24

25 Other expenses

	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Consultancy charges	26.75	-
Donation	-	0.50
Electricity, water and gas expenses	1.07	0.78
Maintenance and electricity expenses	8.83	8.13
Filing fee	0.01	0.04
Miscellaneous expenses	0.00	0.52
Interest and penalty	0.15	0.81
Legal and professional fee	0.40	58.08
Property tax	36.51	0.11
Loss on sale of mutual funds	7.00	-
Printing and stationary	-	0.12
Telephone expenses	0.16	0.36
Travelling expenses	-	3.16
Loss on fair valuation of shares measured at FVTPL	303.14	6,721.82
Audit fee	0.09	0.06
	388.10	6,794.48

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

26 Taxes

a) Statement of profit or loss

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Current tax:		
Current income tax charge	1,721.60	-
Tax provision with respect to earlier years	-	21.0
Deferred tax (including MAT credit entitlement)	1,139.13	(1,174.55)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**2,860.73**	**(1,153.56)**

b) Balance sheet

Tax assets

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Non- current tax assets	-	-	-
Current tax assets	107.83	49.57	3.50
Total tax assets	**107.83**	**49.57**	**3.50**

Current tax liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Income tax (net of provision)	-	-	128.39
Total current tax liabilities	-	-	**128.39**

Net deferred tax liabilities / (asset)

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Deferred tax liability (DTL)	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset (DTA)	(126.45)	(1,265.58)	(91.03)
Net deferred tax liabilities / (asset)	**(126.45)**	**(1,265.58)**	**(91.03)**

d) Deferred tax

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Deferred tax liability (DTL)			
Security deposits	-	-	-
Mutual funds designated at fair value through profit and loss			
	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset (DTA)			
Provision for employee benefits	-	-	-
MAT credit entitlement	(91.14)	(91.14)	(91.03)
Depreciation on investment property	-	-	-
Equity shares designated at fair value through profit and loss	(35.31)	(1,174.44)	-
	(126.45)	**(1,265.58)**	**(91.03)**
Net deferred tax liability/(asset)	**(126.45)**	**(1,265.58)**	**(91.03)**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

e) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Accounting profit before tax	16,141.07	(7,197.99)
Tax as per IT Act on above @ 29.12% (Prev. year - 29.12%) (A)	4,700.26	(2,096.05)
Tax expenses		
(i) Current tax	1,551.60	-
(ii) Deferred tax	1,339.13	(1,178.58)
(iii) Taxation in respect of earlier years		
(B)	2,890.73	(1,178.58)
Difference	1,810.54	(921.47)
Tax reconciliation		
Adjustments		
Taxation in respect of earlier years	-	-
Permanent disallowances		
Exempt income		
Research expenses u/s 35 (2AB)		
43B Disallowance		
Impact as a result of tax rate change	(1,117.70)	
Deferred tax not recognised	(691.83)	921.47
Others		
	-	-

f) Movement in temporary differences

	1 April 2019	Recognised in profit or loss during the year	Recognised in OCI during the year	31 March 2020	Recognised in profit or loss during the year	Recognised in OCI during the year	31 March 2021
Deferred tax liability (DTL)							
MAT credit entitlement	(91.03)	(0.12)	-	(91.16)	-	-	(91.16)
Security deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation on investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity shares designated at fair value through profit and loss	-	(1,174.46)	-	(1,174.46)	1,139.11	-	(35.35)
	(91.03)	(1,175.05)	-	(1,265.08)	1,139.11	-	(126.05)

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

27 **Earnings Per Share**

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity shareholders	13,280.31	(6,644.31)
Basic Earnings Per Share		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	10,000	10,000
Basic EPS (Rs.)	**1,32,803.12**	**(66,443.10)**
Diluted Earnings Per Share		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for diluted EPS	10,000	10,000
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	**1,32,803.11**	**(66,443.10)**

28 **Contingent liabilities**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	3,771.00	Nil	Nil
	3,771.00	-	-

29 **Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
The amount remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of each accounting year:			
- Principal	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Interest	Nil	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	Nil	Nil	Nil
The amount of payment made to micro and small supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	Nil	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest due and payable for period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act 2006.	Nil	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	Nil	Nil	Nil
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil	Nil

30 **Leases**

A. As a lessee

The Company is not required to make any adjustments on transition to Ind AS 116 for leases in which it acts as a lessor, except for a sub-lease. The Company accounted for its leases in accordance with Ind AS 116 from the date of initial application.

B. Impacts on financial statements

The Company leases out its office premises and flats. The company has classified these leases as operating leases, because they do not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets.
Rental income recognised by the company during 31 March 2021 was Rs. 42.05 (31 March 2020 : Rs. 71.59) and was included in 'other income'.

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

Maturity analysis	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Receivable in less than one year	47.23	57.27	60.08
Receivable between one and five years	322.61	280.19	327.94
Receivable after more than five years	-	89.65	105.11
Total	**369.84**	**427.11**	**493.13**

HELIX INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

33. Related Party Disclosures

(a) List of Related Parties and description of relationship

Holding company
1 Martin & Harris Laboratories Ltd

Key Management Personnel (KMP)

1 Satish Kumar Singal
2 Indu Shekhar Tripathi
3 Chandra Mohan Chhabra

Other related parties
Entities in which Key Management Personnel and / or their relatives exercise significant influence and with who transactions were carried out during the year:-

1 Barota Investment & Leasing Ltd

(b) Related party transactions

Sr. no.	Nature of Transaction	Year ended 31 March 2021				Year ended 31 March 2020			
		Key Management Personnel (KMP)/Relative of Key Management Personnel	Entities where Key Management Personnel/Relative of Key Management Personnel has significant [illegible]	Holding Company	Total	Key Management Personnel (KMP)/Relative of Key Management Personnel	Entities where Key Management Personnel/Relative of Key Management Personnel has significant [illegible]	Holding Company	Total
1	Loan & Advances taken	-	448.71	4,249.42	4,697.52	-	914.00	23,970.42	24,884.42
2	Loan Paid	-	(1,363.20)	(376.00)	(1,739.20)	-	-	(44.00)	(44.00)
		-	(914.49)	3,873.42	2,958.32	-	914.00	23,926.42	24,840.42

(c) Balances outstanding at the end of the year

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
a. Borrowings			
Martin & Harris Laboratories Ltd	32,906.14	26,812.72	987.00
Barota Investment & Leasing Ltd	-	914.00	-

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

32 Financial risk management

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The board regularly meets to decide its risk management activities.
The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.
The Company's management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Board is also assisted by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and adhoc reviews of risk management controls and

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- credit risk - see note (a) below
- liquidity risk - see note (b) below
- market risk - see note (c) below

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate.

Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess impairment loss or gain. The Company uses a matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and Company's historical experience for customers.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.
The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity and funding. In addition policies and procedures relating to such risks are overseen by the management.
The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Total current assets (A)	29,694.90	81.14	10.14
Total current liabilities (B)	80.64	927.38	129.27
Working capital (A-B)	**29,614.26**	**(846.24)**	**(119.13)**

Following is the Company's exposure to financial liabilities based on the contractual maturity as at reporting date:

	As at 31 March 2021			
	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	50,586.14	-	50,586.14	50,586.14
Trade payables	4.48	4.48	-	4.48
Other liabilities	8.16	0.16	8.00	8.16

	As at 31 March 2020			
	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	27,826.74	914.02	26,912.72	27,826.74
Trade payables	11.41	11.41	-	11.41
Other liabilities	66.23	0.23	66.00	66.23

	As at 1 April 2019			
	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	985.50	-	985.50	985.50
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	66.16	0.16	66.00	66.16

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes with market prices – such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. The company is not exposed to any market risk as it does not have any balances outstanding in foreign currency as on the balance sheet dates.

33 Capital management

The Company's capital comprises equity share capital, surplus in the statement of profit and loss and other equity attributable to equity holders.
The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:
- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.
The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. These ratios are illustrated below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Total liabilities	50,628.57	27,906.30	1,181.17
Less: cash and cash equivalents and bank balances	155.32	8.12	6.33
Net debt	**50,473.25**	**27,898.18**	**1,174.84**
Total equity	**9,122.86**	**(3,557.97)**	**1,686.36**
Debt-equity ratio	**553.27%**	**-**	**69.67%**

[illegible] INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

[illegible] **Fair value measurements**

(a) **Categories of financial instruments**

Particulars	31 March 2021			31 March 2020			1 April 2019		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
Category	Level 1	Level 3	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3	Level 3
Financial assets									
Investment in equity shares - Quoted	6,592.10	-	-	18,044.65	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in equity shares - Unquoted	-	20.02	-	-	20.02	-	-	20.02	-
Loans	-	-	0.13	-	-	0.13	-	-	0.13
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	155.50	-	-	0.13	-	-	0.13
Other bank balances	-	-	4,026.76	-	-	7.00	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	15,648.20	-	-	0.17	-	-	0.18
Total financial assets	6,592.10	20.02	[illegible]	18,044.65	20.02	[illegible]	-	20.02	[illegible]
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings	-	-	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]
Trade payables	-	-	4.00	-	-	11.83	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	[illegible]	-	-	60.27	-	-	[illegible]
Total financial liabilities	-	-	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]

(b) **Fair value hierarchy**

As per Ind AS 107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure", fair value disclosures are not required when the carrying amounts reasonably approximate the fair value. As illustrated above, all financial instruments of the company which are carried at amortised cost approximate the fair value. Accordingly fair value disclosures have not been made for these financial instruments. Investment in equity shares which are classified as FVTOCI are at fair value.

DELITE INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

35 Revenue from contracts with customers

A. Revenue streams

Particulars	**Year ended 31 March 2021**	**Year ended 31 March 2020**
Revenue from operations		
Sales of futures and options derivative funds	2,934.76	89.45
	2,934.76	**89.45**

Particulars	**Year ended 31 March 2021**	**Year ended 31 March 2020**
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	2,934.76	89.45
Over period of time	-	-
Total revenue	**2,934.76**	**89.45**

Note 36 : Explanation of transition to Ind AS

These are Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. In preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020 and balance sheet as at 1st April, 2019 (date of transition), the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian GAAP. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1st April, 2019 and the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

A. Optional exemptions

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has elected to apply the following exemptions:

1. Deemed cost / Investment Property

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value as recognised in its Indian GAAP financials as deemed cost at the transition date.

2. Fair Value of Financials Assets and Liabilities

As per Ind AS exemption, the Company has not fair valued the financial assets and liabilities retrospectively and has measured the same prospectively.

B. Mandatory exceptions

1. Estimates

The estimates of 1st April, 2019 and at 31st March, 2020 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP. The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions as at 1st April, 2019, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of 31st March, 2020.

2. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Ind AS 101 requires first-time adopter to apply the derecognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. However, Ind AS 101 allows a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition requirements of Ind AS 109, retrospectively from a date of the company's choosing, provided that the information needed to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and financial liabilities derecognised as a result of past transaction was obtained at the time of initial accounting of transactions.
The Company has elected to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively from date of transition to Ind AS.

3. Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets, on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the transition date to Ind AS.

C. Explanation of transition to Ind AS

An explanation of how the transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flow is set out in the following tables and notes that accompany the tables. The reconciliations include-

i) Reconciliation of equity as at 1st April 2019 and 31st March, 2020
ii) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31st March 2020
There are no material adjustments to the cash flow statements

DELITE INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

i) Reconciliation of equity as previously reported under Indian GAAP to Ind AS

Particulars	Notes	31 March 2020			1 April 2019		
		Indian GAAP	Effect of transition	Ind AS	Indian GAAP	Effect of transition	Ind AS
ASSETS							
Non-current assets							
Property, plant and equipment	b	4,332.59	(4,332.59)	-	2,125.11	(2,125.11)	-
Capital work-in-progress	b	-	-	-	1,541.82	(1,541.82)	-
Investment properties	b	-	4,136.70	4,136.70	-	2,004.50	2,004.50
Investment properties work in progress	b	-	-	-	-	1,541.82	1,541.82
Financial assets							
(i) Investments	a,d	25,588.54	(6,723.82)	18,864.71	28.02	-	28.02
Deferred tax assets (net)	e	93.14	1,179.44	1,282.58	93.03	-	93.03
		30,018.23	(5,743.23)	24,264.99	3,777.97	(120.61)	3,657.37
Current assets							
Inventories		11.45	-	11.45	-	-	-
Financial assets							
(i) Cash and cash equivalents		8.12	-	8.12	6.33	-	6.33
(ii) Bank balance other than (i) above		1.30	-	1.30	-	-	-
(iii) Loans		0.15	-	0.15	0.13	-	0.13
(iv) Others (to be specified)		0.37	-	0.37	0.18	-	0.18
Other current assets		10.09	-	10.09	-	-	-
Current tax asset (Net)		49.57	-	49.57	3.50	-	3.50
		81.34	-	81.34	10.16	-	10.16
TOTAL ASSETS		30,091.56	(5,743.23)	24,348.33	3,788.14	(120.61)	3,667.53
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
EQUITY							
Equity share capital		1.00	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00
Other equity	a,b,c,d,e,f	2,184.26	(5,743.23)	(3,558.97)	2,005.97	(120.61)	2,485.36
		2,185.26	(5,743.23)	(3,557.97)	2,006.97	(120.61)	2,486.36
LIABILITIES							
Non-current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
(i) Borrowings		26,912.72	-	26,912.72	985.00	-	985.00
(ii) Other financial liabilities		66.00	-	66.00	66.00	-	66.00
Provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-
		26,978.72	-	26,978.72	1,051.00	-	1,051.00
Current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
(i) Borrowings		914.32	-	914.32	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables							
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		11.45	-	11.45	-	-	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities		0.23	-	0.23	0.10	-	0.10
Other current liabilities		1.89	-	1.89	0.78	-	0.78
Current tax liabilities (net)		-	-	-	128.39	-	128.39
		927.88	-	927.88	129.27	-	129.27
TOTAL LIABILITIES		27,906.30	-	27,906.30	1,180.27	-	1,180.17
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		30,091.56	(5,743.23)	24,348.33	3,788.14	(120.61)	3,667.53

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

ii) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income as previously reported under Indian GAAP to Ind AS

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2020		
		Indian GAAP	Effect of transition	Ind AS
INCOME				
Revenue from operations		89.45	-	89.45
Other income		472.49	-	472.49
Total income		**561.94**	-	**561.94**
EXPENSES				
Cost of materials consumed		882.73	-	882.73
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in		(11.45)	-	(11.45)
Employee benefit expense		-	-	-
Finance costs		19.64	-	19.64
Depreciation and amortisation expense		-	75.34	75.34
Other expenses	a	71.85	6,721.82	6,793.67
Total expenses		**962.77**	**6,797.06**	**7,759.83**
Profit before tax		**(400.83)**	**(6,797.06)**	**(7,197.89)**
Tax expense				
(1) Current tax		-	-	-
(2) Tax provision for earlier years	c	-	28.99	28.99
(3) Deferred tax	e	-	(1,174.55)	(1,174.55)
Total tax expense		-	**(1,145.56)**	**(1,145.56)**
Profit for the year		(400.83)	(5,651.50)	(6,052.33)
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations		-	-	-
Income tax related to above items		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(400.83)**	**(5,651.50)**	**(6,052.33)**

Notes to the reconciliation:

a) **Investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss**
Under Indian GAAP, long term investments are valued at cost less provision for other than temporary diminution in the value of such investments. Under Ind AS, investment in equity shares classified as 'Fair value through profit and loss' are measured at fair value at each reporting date (other than Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures which are accounted at cost). The subsequent changes in the fair value of such investments are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

b) **Investment property**
Under Indian GAAP, there is no comprehensive guidance for recognition and measurement of investment property. Under Ind AS, property (land or building or both) held for earnings rentals or for capital appreciation is presented as investment property separately from property, plant and equipment. This adjustment for reclassification is equity neutral adjustment.

c) **Prior period adjustments**
Under Indian GAAP, prior period items are included in determination of profit or loss of the period in which the item is discovered and are separately disclosed in the statement of profit and loss. Under Ind AS, material prior period items are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for prior period presented in which the error occurred or if the error occurred before the earliest period presented by restating the opening balance sheet.

d) **Investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income**
Under Indian GAAP, long-term investments are valued at cost less provision for other than temporary diminution in the value of such investments. Under Ind AS, investment in equity shares classified as 'Fair value through other comprehensive income' are measured at fair value at each reporting date (other than Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures which are accounted at cost). The subsequent changes in the fair value and realised gains / losses if any of such investments are recognised in other comprehensive income. Further, gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income are never reclassified from equity to statement of profit and loss.

e) **Income tax**
Under Indian GAAP, deferred taxes are recognised using income statement approach i.e. reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the period. Under Ind AS, deferred taxes are recognised using balance sheet approach i.e. reflecting the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes using the income tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date. Further under Ind AS, income tax is recognised in the same statement in which underlying item is recorded.

f) **Reclassification**
Appropriate reclassification adjustments have been made to suit the Ind AS presentation requirements.

37 **Operating segment**

A. **Description of segments and principal activities**

The business activities of the Company from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available involve predominantly one segment, i.e. Futures and Option Segment.

38 Previous year figures have been regrouped, re-arranged and re-classified wherever necessary to confirm to current year's classification.

For Krishan K. Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 000009N

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Delite Infrastructure Private Limited

Krishan K. Gupta
Proprietor
Membership No. : 8311
Place - New Delhi
Date : 11th October 2021

C. M. Chhabra
Director
DIN No. : 03195180

S. K. Margai
Director
DIN No. : 00040348

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
MARTIN & HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED,
Gurgaon, Haryana

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated IND AS financial statements of **MARTIN & HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED,** ("the Company"), and its subsidiary **Delite Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.**, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021, and the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021 and profit, changes in consolidated equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

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Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is no material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged With Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relatedto going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

• Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

• Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, Since the paid-up capital of the company does not exceed ₹ 50 lacs and the turnover does not exceed ₹ 2 crore, hence we are not giving the report as required under the Act.

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

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of ourknowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Companyso far as it appears from our examination of those books

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt withbythis Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the AccountingStandards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies(Accounts) Rules, 2014.

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e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us,the remuneration paid by the Companyto its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has made provision as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, in respect of long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

ii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

(K.K. GUPTA)
Prop.
M. No. 008311
For and on behalf of
KRISHAN K. GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000009N
UDIN: 21008311AAAAOH2804

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 11-10-2021

Annexure A referred to in Paragraph (II) (f) under the heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of consolidated **MARTIN & HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31st, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

A. Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

B. Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

C. Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

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

c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

D. Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

-:3:-

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021, based on "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI".

(K.K. GUPTA)
Prop.
M. No. 8311
For and on behalf of
KRISHAN K. GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000009N
UDIN: 21008311AAAAOJ2199

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 15-11-2021

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Consolidated balance sheet as on 31 March 2021
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

	Note	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
I. ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	1,343.33	918.02	1,026.08
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	-	279.94	
(c) Investment property	4	4,805.57	4,156.70	2,004.30
(d) Investment property work in progress	5	-	-	1,241.82
(e) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	6	7,304.34	18,993.18	4,100.00
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	21	98.18	1,239.58	59.20
Total non-current assets		**13,609.57**	**25,523.74**	**8,780.67**
Current assets				
(a) Inventories	7	1,857.36	2,058.24	1,003.08
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	8	12.20	1,840.85	583.60
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	253.91	73.70	35.10
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	10	9,930.60	5.44	14,263.21
(iv) Loans	11	17.37	17.23	17.60
(v) Other financial assets	12	10,737.57	710.45	718.07
(c) Current tax assets (net)	32	290.13	220.82	197.03
(d) Other current assets	13	1,489.88	340.65	1,407.56
Total current assets		**33,441.83**	**5,279.10**	**18,233.18**
TOTAL ASSETS		**46,055.40**	**30,841.91**	**27,113.78**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity share capital	14	399.60	399.60	399.60
(b) Other equity	15	44,161.77	26,512.67	21,346.99
Total equity		**44,561.37**	**26,912.27**	**21,746.59**
Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Other financial liabilities	16	9.00	60.00	56.00
(b) Provisions	17	50.70	42.18	31.90
(c) Other non-current liabilities	18	19.80	22.11	24.43
Total non-current liabilities		**79.50**	**124.29**	**112.33**
Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	19	454.02	1,380.62	398.62
(ii) Trade payables	20			
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		527.29	1,083.46	498.01
(iii) Other financial liabilities	21	303.12	149.70	193.10
(b) Other current liabilities	22	117.00	757.76	25.06
(c) Provisions	23	13.44	34.11	8.68
(d) Income tax liabilities (net)	32	-	477.77	128.19
Total current liabilities		**1,419.73**	**3,799.36**	**1,204.86**
Total liabilities		**1,498.23**	**3,930.65**	**1,367.19**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**46,051.40**	**30,841.91**	**27,113.78**
Significant accounting policies	1			
Notes to the financial statements	1-47			

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For KRISHAN K. GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000009N

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Martin And Harris Laboratories Limited

K.K. GUPTA
Proprietor
M.No. 5311

AJAY GROVER
Director
DIN: 00008017

S.L. LAAD
Director
DIN: 00185850

Place: New Delhi
Dated : 15th November, 2021

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Consolidated statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

	Note	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	24	16,768.34	26,729.47
Other income (net)	25	16,793.44	2,942.75
Total revenue		**33,561.78**	**29,671.21**
Expenses			
Cost of material, operation and incidental cost	26	6,414.77	4,231.24
Purchases of stock-in-trade	27	-	11,832.00
Employee benefits expenses	28	1,290.32	1,323.29
Finance costs	29	24.34	25.84
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	30	322.93	231.45
Other expenses	31	3,397.21	9,687.67
Total expenses		**11,449.57**	**27,330.68**
Profit before tax		**22,112.21**	**2,340.53**
Tax expense:	32		
Current tax		3,253.00	2,240.51
Tax in respect of earlier years		-	21.15
Deferred tax		1,172.66	(1,192.79)
Profit for the year		**17,686.54**	**1,272.67**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)		1.85	(7.95)
Income tax on remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)		(0.47)	2.00
		-	-
Equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income		55.33	(23.99)
Income tax related to equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income		(6.44)	1.52
		50.28	**(28.41)**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		**50.28**	**(28.41)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**17,736.82**	**1,244.26**
Earnings per equity share (face value of Rs. 10 each)			
Basic earnings per share	33	442.60	31.83
Diluted earnings per share		-	-
Significant accounting policies	2		
Notes to the financial statements	1-47		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For KRISHAN K. GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000009N

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Martin And Harris Laboratories Limited

K.K. GUPTA
Proprietor
M.No. 8311

AJAY GROVER
Director
DIN: 00089457

S.L. LAAD
Director
DIN: 00105450

Place: New Delhi
Dated : 15th November, 2021

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

(a) Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020		As at 1 April 2019	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income	Total other equity
	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium	General reserve		
Balance at 1 April 2019	[illegible]	4.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2020					-
Add/(Less):					
Profit for the year	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)					-
- Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]
- Equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dividend Paid	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]
Tax on dividend paid	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]
Total comprehensive income	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance at 31 March 2020	[illegible]	4.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2021					-
Add/(Less):					
Profit for the year	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-			-
- Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation	[illegible]	-			[illegible]
- Equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income	-	-		[illegible]	[illegible]
Transfer from / (to) other reserves	[illegible]	-		[illegible]	-
Dividend Paid	[illegible]	-	-		[illegible]
Tax on dividend paid	-	-	-		-
Total comprehensive income	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance at 31 March 2021	[illegible]	4.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Nature and purpose of reserves

i) Securities premium
Securities premium account is used to record the premium on issue of shares.

ii) Retained earnings
Retained earnings comprises of undistributed earnings after taxes.

iii) General reserve
It is created by setting aside amount from the retained earnings of the group for general purposes which is freely available for distribution.

iv) FVOCI equity investments
The group has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the FVOCI equity investments reserve within equity. The group transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

For KRISHAN K. GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: [illegible]

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Martin And Harris Laboratories Limited

K.K. GUPTA
Proprietor
M.No. [illegible]

AJAY GROVER
Director
DIN: [illegible]

R.L. SAAB
Director
DIN: [illegible]

Place: New Delhi
Dated : [illegible] November, 2021

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Consolidated statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2021
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021		For the year ended 31 March 2020	
A. Cash flow from operating activities				
Net Profit before extraordinary items and tax		24,112.21		2,161.31
Adjustments for:				
Interest received	(816.72)		(408.73)	
Dividend received	(130.58)		(94.60)	
Grants written Back	(2.32)		(7.93)	
Rent received	(77.40)		(80.18)	
Gain on sale of investments	(18,368.45)		(2,370.17)	
Interest paid	38.64		22.33	
Depreciation and amortisation	322.93		231.45	
		(18,213.94)		(2,606.08)
Operating profit before working capital changes		5,898.27		(444.77)
Changes in working capital:				
Decrease / (Increase) in inventories	280.88		(1,037.16)	
(Increase) in trade receivables	1,202.88		(1,281.25)	
(Increase) in current financial loans	(0.14)		8.41	
Decrease / (Increase) in other current financial assets	(19,027.12)		18.38	
Decrease in other current assets	(1,058.15)		1,018.91	
(Increase) / Decrease in other non-current financial liabilities	(16.08)			
Increase in non-current provisions	7.52		11.38	
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	(588.17)		596.45	
Increase in other current financial liabilities	155.41		(43.40)	
(Decrease) / Increase in other current liabilities	(858.67)		538.66	
Increase in current provisions	2.72		(0.51)	
		(19,155.26)		32.99
Cash generated from operations		(13,256.99)		(411.77)
Net income tax (paid)		(3,799.63)		(1,938.07)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities		(17,056.62)		(2,349.84)
B. Cash flow from investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and capital work-in-progress	(317.15)		(1,060.29)	
Sale proceeds of property, plant and equipment	-		54.49	
Bank deposits placed / matured during the year	(9,923.84)		14,233.77	
Purchase of non-current investments	11,041.43		(14,040.90)	
Proceeds from sale of investments	16,570.96		2,370.17	
Dividend received	130.58		94.60	
Rent received	77.40		80.18	
Interest received	816.72		408.73	
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities		18,195.14		1,559.33
C. Cash flow from financing activities				
Long term borrowings (repaid) during the year				
(Repayment) / Proceeds of short-term borrowings (net)	(853.77)		918.50	
Interest paid	(38.64)		(22.33)	
Final dividend paid	(87.91)		(71.93)	
Tax on dividend paid during the year	-		(18.65)	
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities		(980.32)		809.11
Net (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		158.21		18.60
Effect of exchange differences on restatement of foreign currency Cash and cash equivalents		-		-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		73.70		55.10
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		231.91		73.70

Notes to cash flow statement

(i) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect method set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 on Statement of Cash Flows.

(ii) Prior year comparatives have been reclassified to conform with current year's presentation, where applicable.

(iii) For the purpose of cash flow, Cash and cash equivalents comprise :

Cash on hand	0.39	0.86
Balances with bank:		
- Current accounts	231.52	72.84
	231.91	73.70

As per our report attached of even date

For KRISHAN K. GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000000N

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Martin And Harris Laboratories Limited

K.K. GUPTA
Proprietor
M.No. 8311

AJAY GROVER
Director
DIN: 00000457

S.L. LAAD
Director
DIN: 00000858

Place: New Delhi
Dated : 15th November, 2021

Summary of significant accounting policies and notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements.

1. Significant accounting policies

1.1. Basis of preparation of financial statements:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2016 (as amended) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The Group's consolidated financial statements up to and for the year ended 31 March 2020 were prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 notified under the section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act.

As these are the Group's first consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS, Ind AS 101, First-time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the previously reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Group is provided in note 44.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 15th November, 2021

- **Functional and presentation currency**

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the Group's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest in Lakhs, as per the requirements of Schedule III of the Act, unless otherwise stated.

1.2. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

• certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value; and

• net defined benefit (asset) / liability that are measured at fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

1.3. Use of judgements estimates and assumptions.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, current assets, non-current assets, current liabilities, non-current liabilities, and disclosure of the contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Such estimates are on a reasonable and prudent basis considering all available information, however, due to uncertainties about these judgments, estimates and assumptions, actual results could differ from estimates. Information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 40 – classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

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

- Note 2 – Useful life of depreciable assets – Property, Plant and Equipment.
- Note 34 – Recognition of contingencies, key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of outflow of resources.
- Note 32 – Recognition of tax expense including deferred tax.

1.4. Current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities

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

An asset is classified 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 classified as current when it is:

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

The group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products/services and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for the purpose of current / non - current classification of assets and liability.

1.5. Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the company and its subsidiaries as at 31 March 2021. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee),
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the holding company. The subsidiaries considered in the consolidated financial statements are summarized below.

Sr. No.	Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership Interest
1.	Delite Infrastructure Private Limited	India	100%

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Group has used the following key consolidation procedures:
Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the holding company with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.
Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the holding company's investment in each subsidiary and the holding company's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains accounting for any related goodwill.

Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group. Profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and property, plant and equipment, are eliminated in full. However, intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit and loss and each component of other comprehensive income ('OCI') are attributed to the equity holders of the holding company of the group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it deconsolidates the subsidiary from the date it ceases control.

- Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and Balance Sheet respectively.

- Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost. Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are adjusted thereafter to recognise the Company's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit and loss, and the Company's share of other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temperary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

1.6. Property, plant and equipment:

• Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost. The group identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. These components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

• Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

• Disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within other income/ expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

• Depreciation

Depreciation for assets purchased / sold during a year is proportionately charged. Depreciation is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on written down value over the estimated useful lives as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, of each significant part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Individual assets costing less than Rs. 5,000/- are depreciated in full in the year of acquisition.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at regular intervals and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

1.7. Investment property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the group, is classified as investment property. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

1.8. Borrowing costs:

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

1.9. Inventories:

Inventories comprising of traded items are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

1.10. Revenue recognition:

Sales are recognised when substantial control of the products has been transferred to the customer, being when the products are delivered to the customer or its authorised representative and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the sales order, net of the estimated discounts, rebates, returns and goods and service tax. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due. Sales revenues of products are disclosed at net of tax.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over the period of time.

Revenue from trading in futures is recognised at point in time on net basis after deducting the purchase prices.

Revenue from trading in options is recognised at point in time on gross basis and the relevant costs are recognised as expenditure in cost of materials consumed.

Recognition of dividend income, interest income:

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

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or

- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

Dividends are recognised in the statement of profit and loss only when the right to receive payment is established, and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and that the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

1.11. Foreign currency transactions:

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at exchange rates prevailing at the date of transactions. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognised in the statement of profit and loss of the year.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies which are outstanding, as at the reporting period are translated at the closing exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

1.12. Employee benefits:

• Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognized during the year.

• Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to the provident fund which is defined contribution scheme, are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the contribution is due. Contributions are made in accordance with the rules of the statute and are recognised as expenses when employees render service entitling them to the contributions.

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

Defined benefit plans

The employees' gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on government securities as at the reporting date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

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

In case of funded plans, the fair value of the planned assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognise the obligation on net basis.

When the benefits of the plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefits that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises gains/ losses on settlement of a defined plan when the settlement occurs.

• **Other long-term employee benefits**

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method as determined by actuarial valuation. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and change in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

1.13. Income taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (OCI).

• **Current tax**

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the Group operates and generates taxable income. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set it off the recognised amounts and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

• **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses (including unabsorbed depreciation) can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

1.14. Earnings per share (EPS):

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.
Diluted EPS adjust the figures used in the determination of basic EPS to consider

- The after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and

- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.15. Provision and contingent liabilities / assets:

A provision is recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of:

- a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.
- present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- a possible obligation arising from past events where the probability of outflow of resources is not remote.

Contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

1.16. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of not more than three months, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

1.17. Cash flow statement:

Cash Flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net Profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, such as deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, bank overdrafts are considered to be part of cash and cash equivalents.

1.18. Leases

At inception of a contract, the group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the group assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified.
- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Group has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
  - the Group has the right to operate the asset; or
  - the Group designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

Group as a lessee

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

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments.
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

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

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases or another systematic basis is available. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the group to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.19. Fair value measurement

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset considers a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.20. Financial instruments

1.20.1. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and currency options; and embedded derivatives in the host contract. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in one of the three categories:
a) At amortised cost
b) At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVTOCI')
c) At fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')

(a) Financial assets classified as measured at amortised cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method, less impairment charge. Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance expense/ (income) in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade receivables, security and other deposits receivable by the Group.

(b) Financial assets classified as measured at FVTOCI

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to retained earnings. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

(c) Financial assets classified as measured at FVTPL

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

De-recognition of financial asset

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits and bank balances.

- Trade receivables.

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss.

1.20.2. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

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

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

(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

This is the most relevant category to the Group. The Group generally classifies interest bearing borrowings as financial liabilities carried at amortised cost. After initial recognition, these instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

De-recognition of financial liability

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the balance sheet when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

1.21. Operating Segment

Identification of segments

The group's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

Inter-segment transfers

The group generally accounts for intersegment sales and transfers at cost plus appropriate margins.

Allocation of common costs

Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment according to the relative contribution of each segment to the total common costs.

Martin and Harris Laboratories Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Unallocated items

Unallocated items include general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment accounting policies

The group prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the group as a whole.

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

4 Property, plant and equipment

Description	Land	Vehicles	Plant and equipment	Building	Furniture and fixtures	Computer	Office equipment	Leasehold Improvement	Total Owned assets
Gross block									
Balance as at 1 April 2019	169.37	316.44	988.73	494.16	19.11	77.09	-	-	2,065.23
Additions	-	81.79	31.48	-	7.30	2.27	-	-	122.73
Deletions	-	(105.16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(105.16)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	169.37	293.07	1,020.21	494.16	26.41	79.36	-	-	2,082.60
Balance as at 1 April 2020	169.37	293.07	1,020.21	494.16	26.41	79.36	-	-	2,082.60
Additions	-	-	669.23	-	94.12	9.17	12.38	43.21	857.11
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	169.37	293.07	1,689.44	494.16	120.53	88.53	12.38	43.21	2,907.70
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance as at 1 April 2019	-	131.32	433.86	263.34	4.36	65.17	-	-	1,010.73
Depreciation for the year	-	47.40	82.88	13.11	3.55	6.17	-	-	150.22
Depreciation on disposals	-	(18.01)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18.01)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	-	180.71	516.74	276.45	8.91	71.20	-	-	1,244.78
Balance as at 1 April 2020	-	180.71	516.74	276.45	8.91	71.20	-	-	1,244.78
Depreciation for the year	-	58.08	114.96	13.05	14.38	3.69	1.07	6.31	191.76
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-	227.31	631.70	289.50	24.82	77.81	1.07	6.31	1,258.56
Net block									
As At 31 March 2021	169.37	65.76	857.74	205.28	96.51	11.59	11.31	36.90	1,542.13
As At 31 March 2020	169.37	132.36	503.47	217.71	18.29	8.01	-	-	958.82
As At 1 April 2019		185.12	554.89	230.82	14.84	11.91	-	-	1,054.48

5 Capital work-in-progress

Description	Plant & Machinery	Leasehold Improvement	Lab Equipment	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2019	-	-	-	-
Additions	9.16	7.06	262.71	279.94
Capitalised during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	9.16	7.06	262.71	279.94
Balance as at 1 April 2020	33.60	237.13	9.16	279.94
Additions	-	111.00	23.81	144.87
Capitalised during the year	(33.60)	(378.19)	(32.98)	(424.81)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-	-	-	-

(Currency : Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

4 Investment property

A. Reconciliation of carrying amount

Particulars	Investment Property Building	Total
Gross block		
Balance at 1 April 2019	2,125.11	2,125.11
Additions during the year	2,207.44	2,207.44
Disposals	-	-
Closing gross block	**4,332.55**	**4,332.55**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at 1 April 2019	120.61	120.61
Depreciation during the year	75.24	75.24
Deduction	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	195.85	195.85
Gross block		
Balance at 31 March 2020	4,332.55	4,332.55
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Closing gross block	**4,332.55**	**4,332.55**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at 31 March 2020	195.85	195.85
Depreciation during the year	131.13	131.13
Disposals	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	326.98	326.98
Net block as on 31 March 2021	**4,005.57**	**4,005.57**
Net block as on 31 March 2020	**4,136.70**	**4,136.70**
Net block as on 1 April 2019	**2,004.50**	**2,004.50**

Fair value	Amount
As at 31 March 2021	3,981.38
As at 31 March 2020	3,872.83
As at 1 April 2019	2,154.65

B. Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Rental income recognised by the group during 31 March 2021 was Rs. 82,04,639 (31 March 2020 : Rs. 71,34,461) and was included in 'other income'. The group has incurred the following expenses for maintenance of the said properties.

Particulars	31 March 21	31 March 20
Property tax	36.51	0.11
Electricity, water and gas expenses	1.07	0.78
Maintenance and electricity expenses	8.83	8.13
Total	**46.41**	**9.01**

C. Measurement of fair values

Fair value hierarchy

Investment property comprised of buildings owned by the entity and leased out for the purpose of earning rental income.

The fair value of investment property has been determined by an external independent external valuer, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and experience in the location and category of property being valued. The fair value measurement for the investment property has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used.

Valuation technique

The valuation is based on government rates, market research, market trend and comparable values as considered appropriate.

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

5 Investment property work-in-progress

Description	Building	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2019	1,541.82	1,541.82
Additions	-	-
Capitalised during the year	(1,541.82)	(1,541.82)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	-	-
Balance as at 1 April 2020	-	-
Additions	-	-
Capitalised during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-	-

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
6 Non-current investments			
Investments in equity component of compound financial instruments	221.08	-	-
	221.08	-	-
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)			
Investment in equity shares - Quoted			
5,81,000 (31 March 2020 : 5,81,000 ; 1 April 2019 : 5,81,000) Fully Paid Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each of Bowra Investment & Leasing Limited	58.10	43.51	55.10
27,819 (31 March 2020 : 20,559 ; 1 April 2019 : 20,559) Fully Paid Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each of Vishnu Chemicals Limited	78.44	18.88	43.68
	136.54	**62.39**	**98.78**
Investment in equity shares - Unquoted			
1,810 (31 March 2020 : 1,810 ; 1 April 2019 : 1,810) Fully Paid Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each of Apeejay Stya Education Foundation Private Limited	8.18	8.18	8.18
1 (31 March 2020 : 1 ; 1 April 2019 : 1) Fully Paid Equity Share of Rs. 10/- each of Bayaheda Ventures Private Limited	0.02	0.02	0.02
3,742 (31 March 2020 : 3,742 ; 1 April 2019 : 3,742) equity shares of Goodol Technologies Private Limited of Rs.10 each fully paid-up	20.02	20.02	20.02
2,30,000 (31 March 2020 : 2,30,000 ; 1 April 2019 : 2,30,000) Fully Paid Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each of Wavin India Limited	23.78	23.78	23.78
Investment in preference shares - Unquoted			
1,200 (31 March 2020 : 1,200 ; 1 April 2019 : 1,200) Preference Shares 1% Compulsory Convertible Non-Cumulative of Rs. 10/- each of Bayaheda Ventures Private Limited.	19.98	19.98	19.98
	65.96	**65.98**	**65.98**
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)			
Investment in equity shares - Quoted			
Nil (31 March 2020 : 16,63,000 ; 1 April 2019 : Nil) equity shares of Reliance Industries Limited of Rs.10 each fully paid-up	-	18,521.66	-
4,00,000 (31 March 2020 : Nil ; 1 April 2019 : Nil) equity shares of Reliance Industries Limited of Rs.10 each partly paid-up	6,542.18	-	-
Nil (31 March 2020 : Nil ; 1 April 2019 : 4,88,773) Fully Paid Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each of Hindalco Industries Limited	-	-	1,209.68
Nil (31 March 2020 : Nil ; 1 April 2019 : 42,300) Fully Paid Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each of Escorts Limited	-	277.68	335.34
Nil (31 March 2020 : Nil ; 1 April 2019 : 16,800) Fully Paid Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each of M&M Limited	-	43.58	137.02
Investment in Mutual Funds - Quoted			
Nil (31 March 2020 : Nil ; 1 April 2019 : 79,082) units of LIC Mutual Fund.	-	-	2,380.15
	6,542.18	**18,844.05**	**4,062.19**
Investments carried at amortised cost			
Investment in preference shares - Unquoted			
3,15,00,000 (31 March 2020 : Nil ; 1 April 2019 : Nil) Non-Cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Shares of ASG Biochem Private Limited (Face value Rs. 10/- and Premium of Rs. 6/- per share partly paid Rs. 4/-)	138.48	-	-
	138.48	-	-
	7,284.54	**18,995.38**	**4,240.48**
(a) Aggregate amount of quoted investments	6,678.64	18,927.40	4,182.38
(b) Aggregate market value of quoted investments	6,678.64	18,927.40	4,182.38
(c) Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	523.96	65.98	65.98
(d) Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-	-

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

7	Inventories	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
	Finished goods			
	Stock-in-hand	1,957.36	2,058.54	914.80
	Stock-in-transit	-	-	106.29
		1,957.36	2,058.54	1,021.09

8	Trade receivables (Unsecured, considered good)	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
	Trade receivables	12.20	1,844.65	563.40
		12.20	1,844.65	563.40

9	Cash and cash equivalents	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
	Cash in hand	0.39	0.76	0.47
	Balances with banks	-	-	-
	In current account	231.52	72.94	54.63
		231.91	73.70	55.10

10	Other bank balances	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
	Margin money with financial institutions	9,926.34	1.30	14,257.07
	Fixed deposits with banks	4.14	4.14	4.14
		9,930.48	5.44	14,261.21

11	Current financial assets - Loans	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
	Security deposits	17.37	17.23	17.64
		17.37	17.23	17.64

12	Other current financial assets	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
	Budgetary support receivable	283.02	709.45	709.73
	Interest accrued	0.35	0.23	0.16
	Advances repayable on demand	15,444.11	-	-
	Discount receivable	0.08	-	-
	Loans to staff	0.01	0.77	0.18
		15,727.57	710.45	710.07

13	Other current assets	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
	Balance with government authorities	65.65	57.13	130.96
	Advance to suppliers	1,331.15	276.42	1,267.12
	Advances to staff	8.00	15.10	9.48
		1,404.80	348.65	1,407.56

14	Other non-current financial liabilities	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
	Security Rent	0.00	66.00	66.00
		0.00	66.00	66.00

17	Provisions - Non-current	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
	Provision for gratuity	42.23	36.34	27.43
	Provision for leave encashment	8.47	6.84	4.47
		50.70	43.18	31.90

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

14 Share capital

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Authorised :			
50,00,000 (31 March 2020 : 50,00,000 ; 1 April 2019 : 50,00,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each	500.00	500.00	500.00
TOTAL	500.00	500.00	500.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up:			
39,96,040 (31 March 2020 : 39,96,040 ; 1 April 2019 : 39,96,040) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up	399.60	399.60	399.60
	399.60	399.60	399.60

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- each. each holder of equity share is entitled to vote.
There are no rights, preferences and restrictions attached to any share.

Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :

Equity shares :	31 March 2021 Number of Shares	31 March 2020 Number of Shares	1 April 2019 Number of Shares
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,996,040	3,996,040	3,996,040
Equity shares issued during the year	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	3,996,040	3,996,040	3,996,040

Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company is set out below:

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	31 March 2021		31 March 2020		1 April 2019	
	Number of Shares	Number of Shares %	Number of Shares	Number of Shares %	Number of Shares	Number of Shares %
Chong Investments Private Limited	1,499,800	37.53%	1,499,800	37.53%	1,499,800	37.53%
Amoru Private Limited	819,400	20.51%	819,400	20.51%	819,400	20.51%
Acme Network S.A.	802,200	20.07%	802,200	20.07%	802,200	20.07%

15 Other equity

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
A. Retained earnings	43,717.18	35,110.81	34,976.47
B. Securities premium	4.75	4.75	4.75
C. General reserve	410.03	410.03	410.03
D. Equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income	29.19	(18.74)	(4.30)
	44,161.87	35,511.67	35,386.98

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	26,118.61	24,936.45
Add/(Less):		
Profit for the year	17,686.54	1,272.67
Appropriations		
Dividend Paid	(87.91)	(73.93)
Tax on dividend paid	-	(14.65)
Transfer from / (to) other reserves	0.96	-
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)	1.39	(5.94)
Closing balance	**43,717.88**	**26,118.61**
Securities premium		
Opening balance	4.75	4.75
Changes during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**4.75**	**4.75**
General Reserve		
Opening balance	410.05	410.05
Changes during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**410.05**	**410.05**
Equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income		
Opening balance	(18.74)	(4.26)
Add/(Less):		
Fair value changes during the year (net of tax)	48.89	(14.48)
Transfer from / (to) other reserves	(0.96)	-
Closing Balance	**29.19**	**(18.74)**

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

18 Other non-current liabilities

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Government grants	19.80	22.11	24.43
	19.80	**22.11**	**24.43**

19 Borrowings - Current

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Secured			
Cash-credit from bank*	454.85	394.61	290.62
Unsecured	-	-	-
Borrowings from related parties**	-	914.02	-
	454.85	**1,308.63**	**290.62**

*Refer note 37 for related party transactions
Terms and conditions
*Cash-credit from bank is secured against hypothecation of finished goods, raw material, packing material, work-in-progress, book debts and collaterally secured by equitable mortgage of property, plant and equipment.

**Borrowings from related parties is for a short term and is unsecured in nature

20 Trade payables

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	527.29	1,095.46	499.61
	527.29	**1,095.46**	**499.61**

21 Other current financial liabilities

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Security deposits	19.08	6.73	1.08
Unpaid dividend	50.59	52.95	58.11
Audit fee payable	0.06	0.06	0.06
Expenses payable	214.38	89.97	153.45
	284.11	**149.71**	**212.70**

22 Other current liabilities

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Statutory dues payable	114.71	75.50	22.74
Advance from customers	-	677.48	-
Government grants	2.32	2.32	2.32
	117.03	**755.30**	**25.06**

23 Provisions - Current

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Provision for gratuity	13.15	12.57	7.86
Provision for leave encashment	2.29	1.54	0.62
	15.44	**14.11**	**8.48**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

24 Revenue from operations	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Manufacturing	13,833.58	13,862.03
Futures and Options (Derivative)	2,934.76	12,867.44
	16,768.33	**26,729.47**

25 Other income	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Interest on fixed deposits	0.07	0.21
Interest received - others	816.65	406.52
Rental Income	57.46	66.18
Dividend received	110.58	94.68
Short term capital gain - FVTPL	15,563.34	2,125.06
Gain on sale of Mutual fund	5.08	245.11
Grant written back	2.32	2.32
Miscellaneous income	2.04	0.74
Capital gain - others	2.50	1.94
Profit on Future Derivative	231.59	-
Discount received	1.81	-
	16,793.44	**2,942.75**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

26 Cost of materials consumed	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Opening inventory	2,058.24	914.88
Add: Purchases during the year	6,213.89	5,374.60
Closing inventory	(1,857.36)	(2,058.24)
	6,414.77	4,231.24

27 Purchases of stock-in-trade	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Futures and Options (Derivative)	-	11,832.00
	-	11,832.00

28 Employee benefits expense	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Salaries	1,082.55	959.23
Bonus	6.08	5.86
Other allowances	69.41	122.66
Ex-gratia	12.56	66.49
Medical expenses	18.02	16.42
Books & periodicals	58.26	57.32
Staff welfare	25.09	76.73
Provident fund	18.22	18.22
Training and recruitement cost	0.13	0.37
	1,290.32	1,323.29

29 Finance costs	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Interest on loans	18.64	22.33
Bank charges	5.70	2.72
	24.34	25.04

30 Depreciation and amortisation	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 2)	191.79	156.22
Depreciation on investment property	131.13	75.24
	322.93	231.45

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

31 Other expenses

	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Manufacturing Expenses		
Loading and unloading	1.12	0.25
Repairs and maintenance	-	-
Plant and machinery	12.95	17.21
Computer	81.48	26.27
Building	14.18	61.46
Freight and cartage	18.50	49.77
Power and fuel	23.99	25.19
Research and development	56.59	20.99
Miscellaneous expenses	0.00	0.52
	-	-
Selling and Distribution Expenses	-	-
Selling expenses	446.36	909.17
	-	-
Establishment Expenses	-	-
Rent	25.65	23.84
Insurance	20.40	16.35
Printing and stationery	29.47	67.83
Travelling and conveyance	45.37	251.75
Vehicle running expenses	14.11	23.39
Postage, telegram and telephone	9.51	7.36
Rates and taxes	47.08	10.94
Royalty and trademark expenses	606.00	385.45
Other expenses	12.46	23.93
Contribution towards CSR expenses	130.41	130.20
Charity and donation	1.00	7.50
Filing fee	0.01	0.04
Legal and professional fee	244.91	307.14
Consultancy charges	1,215.89	564.36
Membership and subscription	17.94	18.83
Water & Electricity Expenses	1.07	0.78
Interest and Penalty	0.43	0.81
Maintenance and Electricity Expenses	8.83	8.13
Loss on sale of mutual funds	3.00	-
Loss on fair valuation of shares measured at FVTPL	303.14	6,721.82
Payment to auditors	-	-
Audit fee	2.09	2.06
Other capacity	1.25	4.39
	3,397.21	**9,687.47**

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

32 Taxes

a) Statement of profit or loss

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Current tax:		
Current income tax charge	3,253.01	2,240.51
Tax in respect of earlier years	-	21.15
Deferred tax (including MAT credit entitlement)	1,172.66	(1,192.79)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**4,425.67**	**1,068.87**

b) Other comprehensive income (OCI)
Taxes related to items recognised in OCI during in the year

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Current tax:		
Taxes on equity instruments through other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax (including MAT credit entitlement)		
Remeasurements gains and losses on post employment benefits	(0.47)	2.00
Taxes on equity instruments through other comprehensive income	(6.44)	1.85
Income tax recognised in OCI	**(6.91)**	**3.85**

c) Balance sheet
Tax assets

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Non- current tax assets	-	-	-
Current tax assets	258.13	229.82	197.85
Total tax assets	**258.13**	**229.82**	**197.85**

Current tax liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Income tax (net of provision)	-	477.77	128.39
Total current tax liabilities	**-**	**477.77**	**128.39**

d) Deferred tax

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Deferred tax asset (DTA)	(122.44)	(1,297.09)	(106.12)
Deferred tax liability (DTL)	66.30	61.39	66.73
Total Deferred tax liabilities	**(56.14)**	**(1,235.70)**	**(39.39)**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	1 April 2019
Deferred tax liability (DTL)			
Excess of depreciation/amortisation on property, plant and equipment under income tax act	66.30	61.39	66.73
Fair valuation of equity shares	-	-	-
Security deposit	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Mutual funds designated at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	1.80
	66.30	**61.39**	**68.53**
Deferred tax asset (DTA)			
MAT credit entitlement	(91.14)	(105.01)	(91.03)
Fair valuation of equity shares	(31.29)	(1,178.88)	(2.72)
Gratuity	(0.00)	(12.10)	(12.40)
Depreciation on investment property	-	-	-
Lease receivables	-	(2.11)	(1.78)
	(122.43)	**(1,297.09)**	**(107.52)**
Net deferred tax liability/(asset)	**(56.14)**	**(1,235.70)**	**(39.39)**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

e) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020:

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Accounting profit before tax	15,112.31	3,540.50
Tax as per IT Act on above @ 25.168% (Prev. year - 25.168%) (A)	5,666.28	888.32
Tax expenses		
(i) Current tax	3,263.01	3,248.51
(ii) Deferred tax	1,172.46	(1,192.79)
(iii) Taxation in respect of earlier years	-	21.15
(B)	4,435.47	1,868.87
Difference	1,230.83	(479.55)
Tax reconciliation		
Adjustments		
Taxation in respect of earlier years	-	21.15
Permanent disallowances	42.88	34.53
Exempt income	(9.15)	(63.27)
Impact as a result of tax rate change	(1,248.08)	(448.16)
Deferred tax not recognised	(33.91)	918.49
Others	18.03	16.82
	(0.00)	0.00

f) Movement in temporary differences:

	1 April 2019	Recognised in profit or loss during the year	Recognised in OCI during the year	31 March 2020	Recognised in profit or loss during the year	Recognised in OCI during the year	31 March 2021
Excess of depreciation/amortisation on property, plant and equipment under income tax act	66.73	(5.34)	-	61.39	4.91	-	66.30
Security deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mutual funds designated at fair value through profit and loss	1.80	(1.80)	-	-	-	-	-
MAT credit entitlement	(91.03)	(14.78)	-	(105.81)	14.67	-	(91.14)
Fair valuation of equity shares	(2.72)	(1,172.62)	(1.52)	(1,176.86)	1,139.13	5.44	(31.29)
Gratuity	(12.40)	2.09	(2.00)	(12.31)	11.04	0.87	(0.80)
Depreciation on investment property	-	-		-	-		-
Leave encashment	(1.78)	(0.33)		(2.11)	2.11	-	-
	(39.39)	(1,192.79)	(3.51)	(1,235.70)	1,172.46	6.31	(56.94)

The group offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liability relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

33 **Earnings Per Share**

Particulars	For year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity shareholders	17,687	1,273
Basic Earnings Per Share		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	3,999,040	3,999,040
Basic EPS (Rs.)	442.[illegible]	31.83
Diluted Earnings Per Share		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for diluted EPS	3,999,040	3,999,040
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	442.[illegible]	31.83

34 **Contingent liabilities:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for.	5,251.00	-	-
	5,251.00	-	-

35 **Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
The amount remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of each accounting year			
- Principal	-	-	-
- Interest	-	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006	-	-	-
The amount of payment made to micro and small supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act 2006.	-	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-	-

36 **Note 36 : Corporate social responsibility**

Particulars	For year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Gross amount required to be spent by the group during the year	130.41	130.20
Amount spent during the year on:		
a. Construction/ acquisition of any asset		
b. On purposes other than (a) above	130.41	130.20
	130.41	**130.20**

(Currency : Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

37 Related Party Disclosures

(a) List of Related Parties and description of relationship:

Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Ajay Grover
Shankar Lal Lamba
Hanuman Thakur Singh
Satish Kumar Murgai
Indu Shekhar Tripathi
Chandra Mohan Chhabra

Other related parties:
Entities in which Key Management Personnel and / or their relatives exercise significant influence and with whom transactions were carried out during the year-

i Bervin Investment & Leasing Ltd

(b) Related party transactions

Sr. no	Nature of Transaction	For year ended 31 March 2021			For the year ended 31 March 2020		
		Key Management Personnel (KMP)/Relative of Key Management Personnel	Entities where Key Management Personnel/Relative of Key Management Personnel has significant influence	Total	Key Management Personnel (KMP)/Relative of Key Management Personnel	Entities where Key Management Personnel/Relative of Key Management Personnel has significant influence	Total
1	Loans given	-	648.51	648.51	-	913.00	913.00
2	Loan Received	-	(1,563.20)	(1,563.20)	-	-	-
		-	(914.69)	(914.69)	-	913.00	913.00

(c) Balances outstanding at the end of the year:-

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
a. Loans given to related parties			
Bervin Investment & Leasing Ltd	-	914.02	-

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

38 Financial risk management

The Group's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The board of directors is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies. The board regularly meets to decide on risk management activities.
The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.
The Group's management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Board is also assisted by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and adhoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board of directors.

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- credit risk - see note (a) below
- liquidity risk - see note (b) below
- market risk - see note (c) below

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers.

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate.

Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Group grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Group uses expected credit loss model to assess impairment loss or gain.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.
The Group's treasury department is responsible for liquidity and funding. In addition policies and procedures relating to such risks are overseen by the management.
The Group's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Total current assets (A)	33,442	5,279	18,333
Total current liabilities (B)	1,429	3,599	1,247
Working capital (A-B)	**32,013**	**1,680**	**17,086**

Following is the Group's exposure to financial liabilities based on the contractual maturity as at reporting date:

	As at 31 March 2021			
	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	454.85	454.85	-	454.85
Trade payables	327.29	327.29	-	327.29
Other liabilities	305.12	305.12	0.00	305.12

	As at 31 March 2020			
	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	1,308.62	1,308.62	-	1,308.62
Trade payables	1,095.46	1,095.46	-	1,095.46
Other liabilities	215.70	169.70	46.00	215.70

	As at 1 April 2019			
	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	390.62	390.62		390.62
Trade payables	498.01	498.01	-	498.01
Other liabilities	259.18	193.18	66.00	259.18

(Currency : Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

(c) **Interest rate risk**

The company does not face any interest rate risk as all the borrowings of the company have a fixed interest rate.

(d) **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes with market prices - such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) **Foreign currency unhedged exposure :**

Financial assets	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020		As at 1 April 2019	
	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees
Trade receivables						
USD	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Financial liabilities	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020		As at 1 April 2019	
	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees
Trade payables						
USD	1.26	94.21	-	-	-	-
	1.26	**94.21**	-	-	-	-

Currency wise net exposure (assets - liabilities)	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020		As at 1 April 2019	
Particulars	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees	Foreign currency	Equivalent amount in rupees
USD	(1.26)	(94.21)	-	-	-	-
Total	(1.26)	(94.21)		-	-	-

Sensitivity analysis

Currency	Amount in INR		Sensitivity %
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	
USD	(94.21)	-	1.00%
	(94.21)	-	

	Impact on profit/equity (1% strengthening)		Impact on profit/equity (1% weakening)	
	Amount in ₹		Amount in ₹	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
USD	(0.94)	-	0.94	-
Total	**(0.94)**	-	**0.94**	-

The exchange rate used by the Company is that notified by the Reserve Bank of India.

39 **Capital management**

The Company's capital comprises equity share capital, surplus in the statement of profit and loss and other equity attributable to equity holders.
The Company's objectives when managing capital are to :
- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. These ratios are illustrated below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Total liabilities	1,480.23	3,930.65	1,207.19
Less: cash and cash equivalents and bank balances	10,152.40	79.34	14,416.32
Net debt	(8,672.17)	3,851.31	(13,209.13)
Total equity	44,981.17	26,953.27	28,746.59
Debt-equity ratio	-	14.31%	-

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

40 Fair value measurements

(a) Categories of financial instruments -

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021				As at 31 March 2020				As at 1 April 2019			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
Category	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2
Financial assets												
Investment	6,542.10	65.90	136.54	400.00	10,044.69	65.90	81.79	-	4,003.80	65.90	98.78	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	12.20	-	-	-	1,848.65	-	-	-	563.48
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	231.91	-	-	-	73.70	-	-	-	55.18
Other bank balances	-	-	-	9,938.48	-	-	-	3.44	-	-	-	14,301.23
Loans	-	-	-	17.21	-	-	-	17.23	-	-	-	17.64
Other financial assets	-	-	-	19,737.87	-	-	-	710.48	-	-	-	718.07
Total financial assets	**6,681.20**	**65.90**	**136.54**	**30,389.54**	**10,044.69**	**65.90**	**81.79**	**2,651.47**	**4,003.80**	**65.90**	**98.78**	**15,705.61**
Financial liabilities												
Borrowings	-	-	-	454.83	-	-	-	1,108.62	-	-	-	390.62
Trade payables	-	-	-	527.29	-	-	-	1,095.46	-	-	-	498.03
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	305.12	-	-	-	215.70	-	-	-	259.10
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	**1,287.26**	-	-	-	**2,419.79**	-	-	-	**1,148.75**

(b) Fair value hierarchy:

As per Ind AS 107 "Financial Instrument: Disclosure", fair value disclosures are not required when the carrying amounts reasonably approximate the fair value. As illustrated above, all financial instruments of the group which are carried at amortised cost approximate the fair value. Accordingly fair value disclosures have not been made for these financial instruments. Investments in equity shares and mutual funds which are designated at FVTPL & investment in equity shares which are classified as FVTOCI are at fair value.

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

40 **Post-employment benefit plans**

As per Indian Accounting Standard 19" Employee Benefits", the disclosures as defined are given below-

A. Defined Contribution Plans

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

Particulars	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Employer's contribution to provident fund	19.22	18.22

Group's contribution paid/payable during the year to provident fund are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

B. Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity

The Group has defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. These benefits are funded with an insurance company.

Liability Risks

1. **Asset-Liability mismatch risk-** Risk which arises if there is a mismatch in the duration of the assets relative to the liabilities. By matching duration with the defined benefit liabilities, the company is successfully able to neutralize valuation swings caused by interest rate movements. Hence companies are encouraged to adopt asset-liability management.

2.Discount rate risk- Variations in the discount rate used to compute the present value of the liabilities may seem small, but in practice can have a significant impact on the defined benefit liabilities.

3.Future salary escalation and inflation risk - Since price inflation and salary growth are linked economically, they are combined for disclosure purposes. Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at management's discretion may lead to uncertainties in estimating this increasing risk.

4.Unfunded Plan Risk - This represents unmanaged risk and a growing liability. There is an inherent risk here that the company may default on paying the benefits in adverse circumstances. Funding the plan removes volatility in company's financials and also benefit risk through return on the funds made available for the plan.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss, the funded status and amounts recognised in balance sheet for the plan.

Net employee benefit expense on account of gratuity recognised in employee benefit expenses

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Current service cost	8.27	7.33
Net interest (Income)/ Expense	3.52	2.72
Net benefit expense	**11.79**	**10.05**

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 INR	As at 31 March 2020 INR
Projected benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	48.91	35.49
Interest cost	3.53	2.72
Current service cost	8.27	7.33
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations	(1.45)	7.69
Benefits paid	(5.37)	(4.32)
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	**53.87**	**48.91**

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 INR	As at 31 March 2020 INR
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Contributions	-	-
Mortality charges and taxes	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in Interest Income - Gain / (Loss)	-	-
Fair value of Plan assets at end of the year	-	-
Actual return on plan assets		

Re-measurements for the year (Actuarial (gain) / loss)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Experience gain / (loss) on plan liabilities	(2.27)	5.12
Demographic gain / (loss) on plan liabilities	-	-
Financial gain / (loss) on plan liabilities	0.42	2.82
Experience (gain) / loss on plan assets	-	-
Financial (gain) / loss on plan assets	-	-

Amount recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Re-measurement for the year - obligation (gain) / loss	(1.85)	7.93
Re-measurement for the year - plan assets (gain) / loss	-	-
Total re-measurements cost / (credit) for the year recognised in other comprehensive income	(1.85)	7.93

Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset) for the year

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 INR	As at 31 March 2020 INR
Defined benefit obligation	57.37	48.91
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Closing net defined benefit liability/(asset)	57.37	48.91
Current	15.15	12.57
Non-Current	42.23	36.33

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Nature of plan assets	As at 31 March 2021 INR	As at 31 March 2020 INR
Funds managed by insurer	0%	0%

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligation for the Group's plan are shown below:

Assumptions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 INR	As at 31 March 2020 INR
		%
Mortality table	IALM (2012 - 14)	IALM (2012 - 14)
Discount rate	6.60%	6.80%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	5.00%	5.00%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.00%	6.00%
Withdrawal rate #		
Age upto 30 years	0.10%	0.10%
Age 31 - 44 years	0.30%	0.30%
Age above 44 years	0.60%	0.60%
Expected average remaining working lives of employees (in years)	14.82	14.70

* It is actuarially calculated term of the liability using probabilities of death, withdrawal and retirement.
\# Assumption has been revised by the Group based on their past experience and future expectations.

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2021 is as shown below:

Assumptions	Defined benefit obligation			
	As at 31 March 2021 INR		As at 31 March 2020 INR	
	Increase by 50 basis points	Decrease by 50 basis points	Increase by 50 basis points	Decrease by 50 basis points
Discount Rate				
Discount Rate	7.10%	6.10%	7.30%	6.30%
Amount	(1.88)	2.00	(1.73)	1.86
Salary Increment rate				
Salary Increment rate	5.50%	4.50%	5.50%	4.50%
Amount	2.00	(1.87)	1.88	(1.76)

Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change due to these not calculated.
Sensitivities as rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement & life expectancy are not applicable.

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

Sensitivity analysis indicates the influence of a reasonable change in certain significant assumptions on the outcome of the Present value of obligation and aids in understanding the uncertainty of reported amounts. Sensitivity analysis is done by varying one parameter at a time and studying its impact.

Expected contribution for the next Annual reporting period.

Particulars	31 March 2021
Service Cost	8.83
Net Interest Cost	3.70
Expected Expense for the next annual reporting period	12.54

Expected future benefit payments

The following benefit payments, for each of the next five years and the aggregate five years thereafter, are expected to be paid:

Year ending 31 March 2021	Expected benefit payment
0 to 1 Year	13.13
1 to 2 Year	4.74
2 to 3 Year	3.72
3 to 4 Year	1.78
4 to 5 Year	8.14
5 to 6 Year	1.22
6 Year onwards	28.65

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

42 Revenue from contracts with customers

A. Revenue streams

Particulars	For year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Revenue from operations		
Manufacturing	13,833.58	13,862.03
Futures and Options (Derivative)	2,934.76	12,867.44
	16,768.33	**26,729.47**

Particulars	For year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Timing of revenue recognition		
At point in time	16,768.33	26,729.47
Over the period in time	-	-
Total revenue	**16,768.33**	**26,729.47**

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

45 Leases

A. As a lessee

As a lessee, the Group previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Group. Under Ind AS 116, the Group recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases – i.e. these leases are on-balance sheet.

The Group decided to apply recognition exemptions to short-term leases. For leases of other assets, which were classified as operating under AS 19, the Group recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

B. As a lessor

The Group is not required to make any adjustments on transition to Ind AS 116 for leases in which it acts as a lessor, except for a sub-lease. The Group accounted for its leases in accordance with Ind AS 116 from the date of initial application.

C. Impacts on financial statements

On transition to Ind AS 116 - Leases, the Group has not recognised any right-of-use asset and lease liabilities, as all the leases are in the nature of short-term leases.

Expenses on short-term leases / low value assets

	For year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Short-term lease	25.00	23.44
Low value assets	-	-

Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flow

	For year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Total cash outflow for leases	25.00	23.44

As a Lessor

Rental income recognised by the group during 31 March 2021 was Rs. Rs. 45.45 Lakhs (31 March 2020 : Rs. 75.54 Lakhs) and was included in 'other income'.

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

Maturity analysis	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019
Receivable in less than one year	47.22	37.27	66.08
Receivable between one and five years	322.62	383.19	267.84
Receivable after more than five years	-	56.65	149.17
Total	369.84	477.11	483.11

Note 44 : Explanation of transition to Ind AS

These are Group's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. In preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020 and balance sheet as at 1st April, 2019 (date of transition), the Group has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian GAAP. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Group in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1st April, 2019 and the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

A. Optional Exemptions
Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind A S. The Group has elected to apply the following exemptions:

1. Past Business Combinations
The Group has elected not to apply Ind AS 103 Business Combinations retrospectively to past business combinations that occurred before the transition date of 1st April, 2019. Consequently,

i) the Group has kept the same classification for the past business combinations as in its Previous GAAP financial statements;
ii) the Group has not recorded assets and liabilities that were not recognised in the previous GAAP; and
iii) the Group has not excluded from its opening Balance Sheet those items recognised in accordance with Previous GAAP that do not qualify for recognition as an asset or liability under Ind AS.

2. Fair Value of Financials Assets and Liabilities

As per Ind AS exemption, the Group has not fair valued the financial assets and liabilities retrospectively and has measured the same prospectively.

B. Mandatory Exceptions

1. Estimates

The estimates at 1st April, 2019 and at 31st March, 2020 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP. The estimates used by the Group to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions as at 1st April, 2019, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of 31st March, 2020.

2. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Ind AS 101, requires first time adopter to apply the derecognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. However, Ind AS 101 allows a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition requirements of Ind AS 109, retrospectively from a date of the Group's choosing, provided that the information needed to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and financial liabilities de-recognised as a result of past transactions was obtained at the time of initial accounting of transactions.
The Group has elected to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively from date of transition to Ind AS.

3. Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets, on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the transition date to Ind AS.

C. Explanation of transition to Ind AS

An explanation of how the transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows are set out in the following tables and notes that accompany the tables. The reconciliations include:

i) Reconciliation of equity as at 1st April 2019 and 31st March, 2020
ii) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31st March 2020.
There are no material adjustments to the cash flow statements.

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

i) Reconciliation of equity as previously reported under Indian GAAP to Ind AS

Particulars	Notes	31 March 2020			1 April 2019		
		Indian GAAP	Effect of transition	Ind AS	Indian GAAP	Effect of transition	Ind AS
ASSETS							
Non-current assets							
Property, plant and equipment	a	5,250.58	(4,332.35)	918.02	3,191.99	(2,135.51)	1,056.48
Right of use assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital work-in-progress		279.94	-	279.94	1,341.82	(1,341.82)	-
Investment properties	a	-	4,138.70	4,138.70	-	2,884.50	2,884.50
Investment properties work in progress	a	-	-	-	-	1,341.82	1,341.82
Financial assets							
(i) Investments	a,e,f	25,736.37	(6,742.99)	18,993.38	4,178.87	(18.99)	4,160.48
(ii) Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
		31,266.87	(6,938.03)	24,328.84	8,696.77	(130.99)	8,565.88
Current assets							
Inventories		2,058.24	-	2,058.24	1,021.88	-	1,021.88
Financial assets		-	-		-	-	
(i) Trade receivables		1,844.07	-	1,844.07	593.40	-	593.40
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents		73.70	-	73.70	55.10	-	55.10
(iv) Bank balance other than (iii) above		3.44	-	3.44	14,301.21	-	14,301.21
(v) Loans (C)		17.23	-	17.23	17.64	-	17.64
(vi) Others (to be specified)		718.43	-	718.43	710.07	-	710.07
Other current assets		340.65	-	340.65	1,407.56	-	1,407.56
Current tax asset (Net)		220.82	-	220.82	197.03	-	197.03
		5,279.18	-	5,279.18	18,303.19	-	18,303.19
TOTAL ASSETS		36,546.05	(6,938.83)	29,607.22	27,229.68	(130.99)	27,098.68
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
EQUITY							
Equity share capital		399.60	-	399.60	399.60	-	399.60
Other equity	a,b,c,d,e, f,g,h	33,254.02	(4,741.35)	28,512.67	25,445.64	(99.46)	25,346.18
		33,653.62	(4,741.35)	28,912.27	25,845.24	(99.46)	25,746.20
LIABILITIES							
Non-current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
(i) Borrowings		460.61	(394.61)	66.00	456.62	(390.62)	66.00
Provisions	b,f	-	43.18	43.18	-	31.80	31.80
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	g	(84.42)	(1,151.28)	(1,235.70)	-	(15.10)	(15.10)
Other non-current liabilities	h	-	22.11	22.11	-	24.43	24.43
		376.19	(1,480.59)	(1,104.41)	456.62	(349.49)	107.13
Current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
(i) Borrowings	h	914.02	394.61	1,308.62	-	390.62	390.62
(ii) Trade payables		-	-			-	
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	h	1,773.14	(677.68)	1,095.46	499.01	-	499.01
(iii) Other financial liabilities	h	6.96	182.74	189.70	1.18	191.92	193.10
Other current liabilities	h	1.89	751.81	753.70	0.78	24.28	25.06
Provisions	b,f	780.24	(766.13)	14.11	300.46	(291.77)	8.68
Current tax liabilities (net)	h	-	477.77	477.77	128.39	-	128.39
		3,476.24	323.12	3,799.36	929.82	314.85	1,244.86
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,852.43	(1,197.45)	2,694.95	1,386.43	(34.54)	1,352.08
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		36,546.05	(6,938.83)	29,607.22	27,229.68	(130.99)	27,098.68

MARTIN AND HARRIS LABORATORIES LIMITED
Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

ii) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income as previously reported under Indian GAAP to Ind AS

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2020		
		Indian GAAP	Effect of transition	Ind AS
INCOME				
Revenue from operations		26,729.47	-	26,729.47
Other income	c,e	2,871.35	5.22	2,876.57
Total income		**29,600.82**	**5.22**	**29,606.05**
EXPENSES				
Cost of materials consumed		16,063.24	-	16,063.24
Purchases of stock-in-trade		-	-	-
Employee benefit expenses	b,f	1,314.52	8.77	1,323.29
Finance costs		25.04	-	25.04
Depreciation and amortisation expense	d	156.22	75.24	231.45
Other expenses	e	2,965.84	6,721.82	9,687.67
Total expenses		**20,524.86**	**6,805.83**	**27,330.69**
Profit before tax		9,075.97	(6,800.61)	2,275.36
Tax expenses				
(1) Current tax		2,240.51	-	2,240.51
(2) Tax provision for earlier years	f	-	21.15	21.15
(2) Deferred tax	g	(20.01)	(1,172.78)	(1,192.79)
Total tax expenses		**2,220.50**	**(1,151.63)**	**1,068.87**
Profit for the year		6,855.47	(5,648.98)	1,206.49
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	b	-	(7.93)	(7.93)
Income tax related to above items	g	-	2.00	2.00
Equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income	a	-	(15.99)	(15.99)
Income tax related to above items	g	-	1.52	1.52
Total comprehensive income for the year		**6,855.47**	**(5,669.39)**	**1,186.08**

Notes to the reconciliation

a) Investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Under Indian GAAP, long-term investments are valued at cost less provision for other than temporary diminution in the value of such investments. Under Ind AS, investment in equity shares classified as 'Fair value through other comprehensive income' are measured at fair value at each reporting date (other than Investment in subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures which are accounted at cost). The subsequent changes in the fair value and realised gains / losses if any of such investments are recognised in other comprehensive income. Further, gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income are never reclassified from equity to statement of profit and loss.

b) Employee benefit expenses - actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets

Under Indian GAAP, actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets on post-employment defined benefit plans are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurements which comprise of actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and changes in the effect of asset ceiling, if any, with respect to post-employment defined benefit plans are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI). Further, remeasurements recognised in OCI are never reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

c) Investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss account.

Under Indian GAAP, long-term investments are valued at cost less provision for other than temporary diminution in the value of such investments. Under Ind AS, investment in equity shares classified as 'Fair value through profit and loss' are measured at fair value at each reporting date (other than Investment in subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures which are accounted at cost). The subsequent changes in the fair value of such investments are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

d) Investment property

Under Indian GAAP, there is no comprehensive guidance for recognition and measurement of investment property. Under Ind AS, property (land or building or both) held for earning rentals or for capital appreciation is presented as investment property separately from property, plant and equipment. This adjustment for reclassification is equity neutral adjustment.

e) Investment in mutual funds

Under Indian GAAP, long-term investments are valued at cost less provision for other than temporary diminution in the value of such investments. Under Ind AS, investment in mutual funds are classified as 'Fair value through profit and loss' are measured at fair value at each reporting date. The subsequent changes in the fair value of such investments are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

f) Prior period adjustments

Under Indian GAAP, prior period items are included in determination of profit or loss of the period in which the error is discovered and are separately disclosed in the statement of profit and loss. Under Ind AS, material prior period items are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for prior period presented in which the error occurred or if the error occurred before the earliest period presented by restating the opening balance sheet.

g) Income tax

Under Indian GAAP, deferred taxes are recognised using income statement approach i.e. reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the period. Under Ind AS, deferred taxes are recognised using balance sheet approach i.e. reflecting the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes using the income tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date. Further under Ind AS, income tax is recognised in the same statement in which underlying item is recorded.

h) Reclassification

Appropriate reclassification adjustments have been made to suit the Ind AS presentation requirements.

41 Additional Information Pursuant To Para 2 of General Instructions for the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

Sr. No.	Name of Subsidiary	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in (profit) or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Rs.	As % of consolidated (profit) or loss	Rs.	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Rs.	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Rs.
	Parent Company								
1	Martin And Harris Laboratories	78.38%	44,839.81	24.93%	4,400.21	100%	50.28	25.12%	4,450.48
	Domestic Company								
1	Delta Infrastructure Private Limited	21.62%	9,721.86	75.07%	13,280.59	0%	-	74.87%	13,280.33
	Total	**100.00%**	**54,561.17**	**100.00%**	**17,680.84**	**100.00%**	**56.28**	**100.00%**	**17,736.82**

Sr. No.	Name of Subsidiary	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in (profit) or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Rs.	As % of consolidated (profit) or loss	Rs.	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Rs.	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Rs. Million
	Parent Company								
1	Martin And Harris Laboratories Limited	68.38%	80,473.26	41.37%	7,313.00	100%	(20.41)	41.34%	7,290.59
	Domestic Company								
1	Delta Infrastructure Private Limited	-7.00%	(3,558.93)	-34.17%	(6,044.33)	0%	-	-34.08%	(6,044.33)
	Total	**60.39%**	**26,913.17**	**7.20%**	**1,273.47**	**100.00%**	**(20.41)**	**7.06%**	**1,253.26**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Lakhs)

46 Operating Segment

A. Description of segments and principal activities

The business activities of the Group from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available based on predominantly two segments.

The following summary describes the operations in each of the Group's reportable segments:

Reportable segments	Operations
1. Pharmaceuticals	Consists of manufacturing of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical & botanical products
2. Derivatives (F&O)	Consists of management of its funds through investment in different avenues.

B. Basis of identifying operating segments, reportable segments and segment profit

(i) Basis of identifying operating segments:
Operating segments are identified as those components of the Group (a) that engage in business activities to earn revenues and incur expenses (including transactions with any of the Group's other components); (b) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment and (c) for which discrete financial information is available.
The Group has two reportable segments as described under 'Description of segments and principal activities' above. The nature of products and services offered by these businesses are different and are managed separately.

(ii) Reportable segments:
An operating segment is classified as reportable segment if reported revenue (including inter-segment revenue) or absolute amount of result or assets exceed 10% or more of the combined total of all the operating segments.

(iii) Segment profit:
Performance of a segment is measured based on segment profit (before interest and tax), as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Group's CODM.

Segments have been identified and reported taking into account nature of products & services and differing risks and rewards & on them. The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policy of the Group with following additional policies.

C. Information about reportable segments

Particulars	Pharmaceuticals		Derivatives (F&O)		Total	
	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020	For year ended 31 March 2021	For year ended 31 March 2020
Segment revenue	11,833.59	13,862.83	2,914.76	12,867.48	14,798.35	26,729.47
Segment expenses	(7,869.38)	(7,732.85)	(3,041.00)	(12,703.28)	(15,911.18)	(20,435.98)
Other unallocable expenses					(531.69)	(6,888.55)
Segment result before interest & taxes	3,964.40	6,129.59	(108.24)	164.15	3,324.47	(595.03)
Less : Finance costs	(5.70)	(8.21)	-	-	(5.70)	(8.21)
Add : Other income	12.45	2,470.26			12.45	2,470.26
Add : Other income unallocable					18,781.00	472.49
Profit before tax	3,971.15	8,591.64	(108.24)	164.15	22,112.21	2,341.31
Exceptional items	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax provision	-	-	-	-	(4,422.67)	(1,069.87)
Profit / (Loss) after tax	3,971.15	8,591.64	(108.24)	164.15	17,689.54	1,271.47
Other Information						
Segment assets	86,159.82	33,498.29	-	-	86,159.92	33,498.19
Unallocable assets					8,681.48	(2,585.27)
Segment liabilities	1,520.11	2,966.85	-	-	1,520.11	2,966.85
Unallocable liabilities					(29.88)	963.72

Geographical segment: The activities of the company are restricted to only one geographical segment i.e. India. Hence the geographical segment disclosures are not applicable.

D. Information about major customers
Revenues from one customer of the Group's pharmaceutical segments represented approximately Rs. 10,60,29,400 (31 March 2020: Rs. 33,28,92,847) of the Group's total revenues.

47 Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to confirm current year's presentation.

For KRISHAN K. GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000009N

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Martin And Harris Laboratories Limited

K.K. GUPTA
Proprietor
M.No. 5211

AJAY GROVER
Director
DIN: 00009027

S.L. LAAD
Director
DIN: 00305830

Place: New Delhi
Dated : 15th November, 2021