



H -1/208, Garg Tower, Netaji Subhash Place, Pitampura, New Delhi -110034

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NUPUR RECYCLERS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of NUPUR RECYCLERS LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the 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 standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 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, 2023, and its Profit and other comprehensive income, 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.

The Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Revenue Recognition As the large portion of the Company revenue is from trading activities, there are	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cut off procedures performed for year ended 31st March 2023.• Substantive verification of sales



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<p>risks related to completeness of revenue, improper sales cut off, timing of recognitions, out of period sales etc.</p>	<p>transactions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical review of sales transactions. • Debtors analysis to ensure that all sales reversal are recognized appropriately. • Review that the revenue has been recognized in accordance with the revenue recognition policy of the Company. • Review sales booked by Company for unusual items, if any. • Verification of sales through independent debtor confirmations.
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Other Information

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

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

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

When we will read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian 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 statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors 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.

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 skepticism 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.

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

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("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" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. 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 (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian 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 March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.



f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2023 has been paid by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to 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 disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note 37 to the standalone financial statements.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

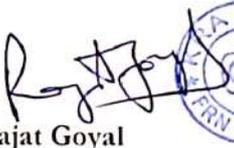
(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and



(ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

For KRA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.020266N)



Rajat Goyal
Partner
Membership No.: 503150
UDIN: 23503150BGWHKK2475
Place: Delhi
Date: May 29, 2023

ANNEXURE - A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF NUPUR RECYCLERS LIMITED

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date)

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not hold any intangible assets. Consequently, clause (i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) In accordance with the phased programme for verification of Property, Plant and Equipment, certain items of Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not hold any immovable properties. Consequently, clause (i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued any Property, Plant and Equipment during the year. Consequently, clause (i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder, if so. Consequently, clause (i)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventories at reasonable interval during the year and no material discrepancies (10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory) were noticed on physical verification of inventories. In our opinion the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not been sanctioned with any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Consequently, clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has granted loan and advances in the nature of loan to a party.
- (a) The aggregate amount of such loan granted is Rs. 47.69 crores and the balance outstanding at the Balance Sheet date as at 31.03.2023 is Rs. 27.81 crores.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the terms and condition of such loan is not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment of loan is regular.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no amount overdue for this loan.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no loan or advance in the nature of loan granted which has fallen due during the year and has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties. Consequently, clause (iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has granted loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. The total amount such loan granted is Rs. 3.19 crores and the balance outstanding at the Balance Sheet date as at 31.03.2023 is Rs. Nil. These loans have been granted to the related party as defined in the Companies Act 2013. The total percentage of these loans to the total loan granted is 6.7%.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not accepted any deposit during the year. Consequently, clause (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not required to maintain cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. Consequently, clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in respect of statutory dues:
- (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance,



Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues, during the year, with the appropriate authorities and there are no material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) Dues of Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2023, on account of disputes with the related authorities are as follows:

Nature of the Statute	Nature of the Due	Platform	Period	Amount
Income Tax Act, 1961.	Demand u/s 143(1) of the Income tax Act	CIT(A)	AY 2021-22	1,76,00,568

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of account and have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to financial institutions or banks.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not availed any term loan during the period. Consequently, clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the funds raised on short term basis have not been utilized for long term purposes. Consequently, clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act 2013. The Company does not hold any investment in any joint venture or associates (as defined under the Companies Act 2013) during the year ended 31 March 2023.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised loans



during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries companies (as defined under the Companies Act 2013). The Company does not hold any investment in any joint venture or associates (as defined under the Companies Act 2013) during the year ended 31 March 2023.

- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of Initial Public Offer (IPO). Consequently, clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures during the year. Consequently, clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditor in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, no whistle blower complaints has been received during the year. Consequently, clause (xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Consequently, clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013, and corresponding details have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business
- (b) The report of the Internal Auditor for the year were considered by us for statutory audit purposes.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Consequently, clause (xvi)(a), (b), (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the Statutory Auditor during the year. Consequently, clause (xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has fully spent the amount required to be spend under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. Consequently, clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For KRA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.020266N)



Rajat Goyal
Partner
Membership No.: 503150
UDIN: 23503150BGWHKK2475
Place: Delhi
Date: May 29, 2023

ANNEXURE “B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF NUPUR RECYCLERS LIMITED

(Referred to in Paragraph 2 point (f) under the heading of “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 **NUPUR RECYCLERS LIMITED** (“the Company”) as at March 31, 2023, in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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.

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 (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, 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, 2023, 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For KRA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.020266N)




Rajat Goyal
Partner
Membership No.: 503150
UDIN: 23503150BGWHKK2475
Place: Delhi
Date: May 29, 2023

Nupur Recyclers Limited
CIN:L37100DL2019PLC344788
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

Particulars	Note	As at 31.03.2023 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31.03.2022 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 01.04.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)
ASSETS				
(1) Non-current assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	12.30	9.93	7.09
(b) Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture	3	521.42		
(c) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	4	703.92	1,130.44	996.38
(ii) Other bank balances	5	2.65	2.65	-
(iii) Other financial assets	6	871.09	1,025.90	-
(d) Deferred Tax Asset	7	33.35		2.71
		2,144.73	2,168.92	1,006.18
(2) Current assets				
(a) Inventories	8	1,752.26	879.54	286.80
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Investment	9	-	-	167.15
(ii) Trade receivables	10	1,161.95	544.59	527.90
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	247.16	2,338.89	15.73
(iv) Other bank balances	12	-	880.00	-
(v) Other financial assets	13	1,943.76	564.25	4.30
(c) Other current assets	14	130.37	149.81	502.04
		5,235.50	5,357.08	1,503.92
TOTAL ASSETS		7,380.23	7,526.00	2,510.10
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
(1) EQUITY				
(a) Share Capital	15	4,576.00	2,288.00	1.00
(b) Other equity	16	2,426.63	4,158.24	992.68
		7,002.63	6,446.24	993.68
(2) LIABILITIES				
(A) Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	17	115.48	68.66	-
(b) Deferred Tax Liability	7		16.13	
(c) Long term provisions	18	2.39	0.98	-
		117.87	85.77	-
(B) Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Short term borrowings	19	25.00	223.38	620.81
(ii) Trade payables	20			
Total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises		2.08	0.84	0.39
Total outstanding dues to other than micro and small enterprises		91.83	21.97	13.32
(iii) Other financial liabilities	21	94.06	48.94	23.50
(b) Short term provisions	22	21.62	350.91	311.41
(c) Other current liabilities	23	25.14	347.95	546.99
		259.73	993.99	1,516.42
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		7,380.23	7,526.00	2,510.10
		(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

The accompanying notes are integral part of the Financial Statements
 In terms of our report of even date

For KRA & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 020266N


 Rajat Goyal
 Partner

Membership No. 503150

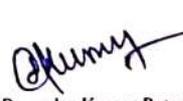
UDIN: 23503150BGWHKK2475

Place: Delhi

Date: 29.05.2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
 NUPUR RECYCLERS LIMITED


 Rajesh Gupta
 Managing Director
 DIN-01941985


 Devender Kumar Poter
 Director & CFO
 DIN-08679602


 Shilpa Verma
 Company Secretary
 (M No - 10105)

Nupur Recyclers Limited

CIN:L37100DL2019PLC344788

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Note	April'22 - March'23 (₹ in Lakhs)	April'21 - March'22 (₹ in Lakhs)
I Revenue from operations	24	9,884.76	15,904.81
II Other Income	25	656.24	275.36
III Total Income (I + II)		10,541.00	16,180.17
IV EXPENSES			
(a) Raw materials consumed	26	3,439.59	1,481.30
(b) Purchases of stock-in-trade	27	6,271.13	12,410.20
(c) Changes in stock-in-trade	28	(872.73)	(592.73)
(d) Employee benefit expenses	29	98.53	50.40
(e) Finance costs	30	30.79	90.56
(f) Depreciation and amortization	31	5.57	3.46
(g) Other expenses	32	238.67	182.49
Total Expenses (IV)		9,211.55	13,625.68
V Profit before exceptional item and tax (III - IV)		1,329.45	2,554.49
VI Exceptional item		-	-
VII Profit before tax (V+VI)		1,329.45	2,554.49
VIII Income Tax Expenses	33		
(a) Current tax		342.10	646.32
(b) Taxation for earlier years		53.63	35.75
(c) Deferred tax		(0.73)	(0.44)
Total tax expense		395.00	681.63
IX Profit after tax (VII-VIII)		934.45	1,872.86
X Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(i) Remeasurement gain/loss on defined benefit plans		(0.29)	
(ii) Fair valuation of equity instruments		(426.52)	178.97
(iii) Income tax relating to these item		48.75	(19.27)
		(378.06)	159.70
XI Total Comprehensive Income for the year (IX+X)		556.39	2,032.56
XII Earnings per equity share	34		
Basic / Diluted (in Rupee)		2.04	4.50

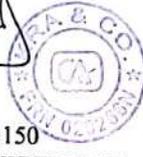
The accompanying notes are integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report of even date

For KRA & Co.

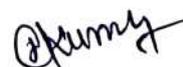
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 020266N



Rajat Goyal
 Partner
 Membership No. 503150
 UDIN: 23503150BGWHKK2475
 Place: Delhi
 Date: 29.05.2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
NUPUR RECYCLERS LIMITED


Rajesh Gupta
 Managing Director
 DIN-01941985


Devender Kumar Poter
 Director & CFO
 DIN-08679602


Shilpa Verma
 Company Secretary
 (M. No - 10105)

	April-March 2023 (₹ in Lakhs)	April-March 2022 (₹ in Lakhs)
A. Cash Flow from Operating activities:		
Profit before tax	1,329.45	2,554.49
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	5.57	3.46
Profit on sale of investments	-	(16.21)
Other Income	(656.24)	(248.04)
Finance expenses	30.79	90.56
Other non-cash adjustments (Actuarial gain/loss)	(0.29)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	709.28	2,384.26
Adjustments for:		
Non-Current/Current financial and other assets	53.65	313.81
Trade receivables	(617.36)	(16.69)
Inventories	(872.72)	(592.74)
Trade payables	71.10	9.10
Non-Current/Current financial and other liabilities/provision	(226.13)	(117.57)
Cash generated from operations	(882.18)	1,980.17
Direct tax paid (net of refunds)	(725.06)	(642.57)
Net Cash from Operating Activities.....A	(1,607.24)	1,337.60
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(7.95)	(6.30)
Proceeds from Investment in other companies	0.00	228.27
Investment in subsidiary	(521.42)	-
Loans and advances given	(1,251.29)	(1,529.92)
Other income received	648.63	230.53
Movement in earmarked fixed deposits	-	(2.65)
Movement in Other fixed deposits with banks	880.00	(880.00)
Net cash used in Investing Activities B	(252.03)	(1,960.07)
C. Cash Flow from Financing activities:		
Proceeds from issue of shares	-	3,420.00
Net Proceeds (Repayment) of borrowings	(198.38)	(397.43)
Finance Cost paid	(34.08)	(76.95)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities C	(232.46)	2,945.62
Net increase or (decrease) in cash or cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(2,091.73)	2,323.16
Cash & Cash equivalents as at 1st April	2,338.89	15.73
Cash & Cash equivalents as at 31st March	247.16	2,338.89
Add: Bank Overdraft	-	-
Cash & Cash equivalents as at 31st March as per Balance Sheet	247.16	2,338.89

Notes:

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents included in Cash Flow Statement

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Balances with banks	228.33	2,329.18
Cash in hand	18.83	9.71
Total	247.16	2,338.89

b) Reconciliation of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	Short term borrowings	Other liability	Total Liabilities
As at April 01, 2021	620.81	-	620.81
Net Cash Flows	(397.43)	-	(397.43)
Non cash changes/Fair value	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	223.38	-	223.38

Particulars	Short term borrowings	Other liability	Total Liabilities
As at March 31, 2022	223.38	-	223.38
Net Cash Flows	(198.38)	-	(198.38)
Non cash changes/Fair value	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	25.00	-	25.00

The accompanying notes are integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report of even date

For KRA & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 020266N



Rajat Goyal

Partner

Membership No. 503150

UDIN: 23503150BGWHKK2475

Place: Delhi

Date: 29.05.2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

NUPUR RECYCLERS LIMITED



Rajesh Gupta

Managing Director

DIN-01941985



Devender Kumar Poter

Director & CFO

DIN-08679602



Shilpa Verma

Company Secretary

(M No - 10105)

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The accompanying notes are integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report of even date

For KRA & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 020266N

Rajat Goyal

Partner

Membership No. 503150

UDIN: 23503150BGWHKK2475

Place: Delhi

Date: 29.05.2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

NUPUR RECYCLERS LIMITED

Rajesh Gupta
Managing Director
DIN-01941985

Devender Kumar Poter
Director & CFO
DIN-08679602

Shilpa Verma
Company Secretary
(M No - 10105)

NOTES TO BALANCE SHEET AND STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Note 1.

A Reporting Entity

Nupur Recyclers Private Limited ('the Company'), was incorporated on January 22, 2019. The Company's main business is of import of ferrous and non ferrous metals from across the globe and processing/trading the same on PAN India basis. The company got converted into the public limited company on 06.10.2021.

B Basis for preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

The financial statements are presented in INR, the functional currency of the Company. Items included in the financial statements of the Company are recorded using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the 'functional currency').

C Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind ASs notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time. Upto the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of previous GAAP, which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006.

D Use of estimates and critical accounting judgments

In preparation of the financial statements, the Company makes judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The estimates and the associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised.

Significant judgments and estimates relating to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities include useful lives of tangible and intangible assets, impairment of tangible assets and intangible assets, provision for employee benefits and other provisions, recoverability of deferred tax assets and commitments and contingencies.

E SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(i) Revenue from contract with customers

Company has adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contract With Customers" starting April 01, 2018. Revenue from contract with customers is recognised when the Company satisfies performance obligation by transferring promised goods and services to the customer. Performance obligations are satisfied at a point of time. Performance obligations are said to be satisfied at a point of time when the customer obtains controls of the asset

a) Sale of Goods

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing effective control over, or managerial involvement with, the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. The timing of transfers of risks and rewards varies depending on the individual terms of sale, usually in case of domestic, such transfer occurs when the product is sold on ex-works, however, for exports transfer occurs upon loading the goods onto the relevant carrier at the port of seller. Generally for such products buyer has no right to return.



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(ii) Foreign currency transactions and translation

The financial statements of the Company is presented in INR, which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on retranslation of monetary items are included in the statement of profit and loss for the period.

(iii) Property, plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. This recognition principle is applied to the costs incurred initially to acquire an item of property, plant and equipment and also to costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. All other repair and maintenance costs, including regular servicing, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. When a replacement occurs, the carrying amount of the replaced part is de-recognised.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes all direct costs and expenditures incurred to bring the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Trial run expenses (net of revenue) are capitalised. Borrowing costs during the period of construction are added to the cost of eligible tangible assets.

Gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life and is provided on written down value basis over the useful life as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 unless otherwise specified. Depreciable amount for the assets is the cost of an asset less its estimated residual value. Depreciation on addition to/deductions from fixed assets is provided on pro rata basis from/to the date of acquisition/disposal. Depreciation on assets under construction commences only when the assets are ready for their intended use.

(v) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

a) Financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these 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.

Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets 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.

Financial asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is carried at fair value through profit or loss



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Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income.

Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition. For financial instruments whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

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

Financial Liabilities

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdrafts are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire

c) Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses certain derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value. The fair values for forward currency contracts are marked to market at the end of each reporting period. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

(vi) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution plans are charged as an expense as they fall due. Payments made to state managed retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as payments to defined contribution schemes, where the Company's obligations under the schemes are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme.

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit retirement schemes, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date. Re-measurement gains and losses of the net defined benefit liability / (asset) are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income. The service cost, net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (asset) is treated as a net expense within employment costs.

Past service cost is recognised as an expense, when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs, or when any related restructuring cost or termination benefits are recognised, whichever is earlier.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined-benefit obligation, as reduced by the fair value plan assets.



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(vii) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value (except scrap/waste which are valued at net realized value). "Cost" comprises all cost of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to the present location and condition. The cost formula used is either "first in first out", or "specific identification", or the "average cost", as applicable.

(viii) Provisions

Provisions are recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits which can be reliably estimated. Each provision is based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date.

Constructive obligation is an obligation that derives from an entity's actions where:

(a) by an established pattern of past practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement, the entity has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain responsibilities; and

(b) As a result, the entity has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities.

(ix) Income taxes

Tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of profit and loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates and tax laws enacted in the country. Applicable Tax rates for calculating current year income tax provision & deferred tax include Health & Education Cess which has been held to be deductible expense as per various judicial pronouncements. Accordingly, provision for income tax of current year has been worked out after considering the deductible health & education cess paid during the year.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. In contrast, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity

(x) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and cheques in hand, bank balances, demand deposits with banks, remittances in transit and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to know amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value where original maturity is three months or less.

(xi) Leases

Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" Starting April 01, 2021, with initial date of application being April 01, 2021.

The Company applied Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach with a date of initial application of April 01, 2021 and accordingly the comparative figures have not been restated. Moreover, there was no impact of initial application on the balance of retained earnings as of April 01, 2021.

The accounting policy of the Company on adoption of Ind AS 116 is detailed below.

The Company as a lessee

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

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.



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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, plant and equipment.

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. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

In cases of leases having a lease term of less than one year, the amount of lease payment is recognized as an expense on accrual basis

The Company as a lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

Rental income from assets held under operating leases is recognized on straight line basis.

(xii) Investment properties

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 cost, including related transaction cost and where applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized in the assets carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and cost of the items can be reliably measured. All other repair and maintenance cost are expensed when incurred.

Investment property are depreciated using written down value basis over the useful life as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 unless otherwise specified.

(xiii) Business combinations

Acquisition of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in each business combination is measured at the aggregate of the acquisition date fair values of assets given, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree.

Goodwill arising on acquisition is recognised as an asset and measured at cost, being the excess of the consideration transferred in the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed and contingent liabilities recognised. Where the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities exceed the cost of acquisition, after re-assessing the fair values of the net assets and contingent liabilities, the excess is recognised as capital reserve on consolidation.



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Nupur Recyclers Limited
CIN:L37100DL2019PLC344788
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

2 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particular	Computer	Office Equipments	Furniture & Fittings	Plant & Machinery	Total
Gross Block					
As at April 01, 2021	0.61	2.37	0.99	5.46	9.43
Addition	0.52	1.50	0.42	3.86	6.30
Deletion	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	1.13	3.87	1.41	9.32	15.73
Addition	1.52	0.41	-	6.02	7.95
Deletion	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	2.65	4.28	1.41	15.34	23.67
Depreciation					
As at April 01, 2021	0.20	1.06	0.37	0.71	2.34
Addition	0.31	0.64	0.18	2.33	3.46
Deletion	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	0.52	1.70	0.55	3.04	5.80
Addition	0.87	1.14	0.22	3.34	5.57
Deletion	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	1.39	2.84	0.77	6.38	11.37
As at April 01, 2021	0.41	1.31	0.62	4.75	7.09
As at March 31, 2022	0.62	2.17	0.86	6.28	9.93
As at March 31, 2023	1.26	1.44	0.64	8.96	12.30



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Note - 3: Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
Investments in Equity Instruments			
Unquoted - At Cost			
Investment in Subsidiary Company			
51 Nos. Equity Shares of US \$ 12690 each in M/s DANTA LLC	521.42	-	-
	521.42	-	-
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	-	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	521.42	-	-
Total	521.42	-	-

Note - 4: Investments

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
Non Trade Investment (Held at Fair value through other comprehensive income)			
Investment in Equity Shares (Quoted):			
14,16,335 (March 31, 2022: 14,16,335; April 01, 2021: 14,67,417) equity shares of Omaxe Ltd	703.92	1,130.44	996.38
Total	703.92	1,130.44	996.38
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	703.92	1,130.44	996.38
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	-	-	-
Total	703.92	1,130.44	996.38

Note - 5: Other bank balances

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
Other fixed deposits with bank			
Earmarked Fixed Deposits- Margin Money against borrowing/Guarantees			-
-Deposits with original maturity more than 12 months	2.65	2.65	-
Total	2.65	2.65	-

Note - 6: Other financial assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
Unsecured, considered good			
Security deposits	6.61	6.61	-
Loans	864.48	1,019.29	-
Total	871.09	1,025.90	-



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Note - 7: Deferred tax Asset / (Liability)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
Taxable temporary differences:			
Financial instruments	-	16.91	-
	-	16.91	-
Deductible temporary differences:			
Property, plant and equipment & intangible assets	1.11	0.25	0.17
Retirement benefit liability	0.61	0.53	-
Financial instruments	31.63	-	2.54
	33.35	0.78	2.71
Total	33.35	(16.13)	2.71

Deferred taxes recognized in P/L & Other equity

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Movement in Deferred taxes (YoY)	49.48	(18.84)
Recognized in P/L	0.73	0.44
Recognized in other equity	48.75	(19.27)
	49.48	(18.84)

Note - 8: Inventories

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
(As prepared, valued and certified by Management) (At cost or net realisable value, which ever is lower)			
Stock in Trade	1,752.26	879.54	286.80
Total	1,752.26	879.54	286.80

Note - 9: Investment

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
Non Trade Investment (Quoted) held at Fair value through profit and loss			
Investment in Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each (Fully Paid Up)			
Nil (April 01, 2021: 2,80,208) equity shares of JHS Svendgaard Laboratories	-	-	56.04
Nil (April 01, 2021: 10,00,000) equity shares of JP Power	-	-	32.50
Nil (April 01, 2021: 83,813) equity shares of Satin Credit Care Network Ltd	-	-	71.91
Investment in Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each (Partially Paid Up Rs 7.50)			
Nil (April 01, 2021: 10,000) equity shares of Satin Credit Care Network Ltd	-	-	6.70
Total	-	-	167.15

Note - 10: Trade Receivable

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
Secured, considered good	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	1,161.95	544.59	527.90
Doubtful	-	-	-
Total	1,161.95	544.59	527.90

There are no provisions for expected credit losses



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Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
Undisputed trade receivable - considered good			
Less than six months	1076.54	540.51	527.90
6 months - 1 year	41.81	0.02	-
1-2 years	43.6	4.06	-
2-3 years	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-
Total	1,161.95	544.59	527.90
Undisputed trade receivable - considered doubtful			
Less than six months	-	-	-
6 months - 1 year	-	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

There are no disputed trade receivables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Note - 11: Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
Balances with banks			
- in Current accounts	228.33	2,329.18	7.59
Cash in hand	18.83	9.71	8.14
Total	247.16	2,338.89	15.73

Note - 12: Other bank balances

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
Fixed deposits with bank			
- Deposits with original maturity less than 12 months	-	880.00	-
Total	-	880.00	-

Note - 13: Other financial assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Interest Accrued on loan	25.12	17.51	-
Loans (Unsecured, considered good)	1,916.73	510.63	-
Security Deposits (Unsecured, considered good)	1.91	36.11	4.30
Total	1,943.76	564.25	4.30

Note - 14: Other current assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Advance to Suppliers	76.26	139.71	499.45
Advances to Employees	-	0.19	0.12
Balance With Revenue Authorities	34.89	0.26	-
Prepaid Expenses	18.73	9.41	-
Other assets	0.49	0.24	2.47
Total	130.37	149.81	502.04



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(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
15 Share Capital			
Authorized Share Capital			
Equity shares of Rs.10 each: 5,00,00,000 (March 31, 2022: 2,60,00,000; April 01, 2021: 10,000)	5,000.00	2,600.00	1.00
	5,000.00	2,600.00	1.00
Issued, subscribed & paid up Share Capital			
Equity shares of Rs.10 each: 4,57,59,992 (March 31, 2022: 2,28,79,996; April 01, 2021: 10,000)	4,576.00	2,288.00	1.00
	4,576.00	2,288.00	1.00

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
At the beginning of the year	2,28,79,996	22,87,99,960	10,000	1,00,000
Bonus shares issued during the year	2,28,79,996	22,87,99,960	1,71,69,996	17,16,99,960
Shares issued during the year (IPO)	-	-	57,00,000	5,70,00,000
Outstanding at the end of the year	4,57,59,992	45,75,99,920	2,28,79,996	22,87,99,960

b. Terms/rights attached to shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining asset of the company after distribution of all preferential amount in proportion to their shares.

c. Bonus shares issued

In the current year, the company has issued bonus shares totalling to 2,28,79,996 equity shares on 24.12.2022 (1 equity shares for every one share held). In the previous year, the company has issued bonus shares twice to equity shareholders. The first issuance of bonus shares was for 1,50,90,000 shares on 14.09.2021 (1509 equity shares for every one share held) and the second issuance was for 20,79,996 shares on 25.02.2022 (1 equity shares for every 10 share held).

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the equity shares in the company

Name of Share Holder	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		As at April 01, 2021	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Rajesh Gupta	1,66,10,000	36.30%	83,05,000	36.30%	5,000	50.00%
Anoop Garg	1,65,33,000	36.13%	82,66,500	36.13%	5,000	50.00%
Total	3,31,43,000	72.43%	1,65,71,500	72.43%	10,000	100.00%

e. Details of Promoter's Shareholding

Name of Share Holder	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		As at April 01, 2021	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up						
Rajesh Gupta	1,66,10,000	36.30%	83,05,000	36.30%	5,000	50.00%
Anoop Garg	1,65,33,000	36.13%	82,66,500	36.13%	5,000	50.00%
Total	3,31,43,000	72.43%	1,65,71,500	72.43%	10,000	100.00%
% change during the year						
Rajesh Gupta		0.00%		-13.70%		0.00%
Anoop Garg		0.00%		-13.87%		0.00%
Total		0.00%		-27.57%		0.00%

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Note - 16: Other equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus	Security Premium Account	Other Comprehensive Income	Grand Total
	Retained Earnings		Investment revaluation reserve	
Opening balance as at 01.04.2021	1,012.31	-	(19.63)	992.68
Add: Profit for the year	1,872.86	-	-	1,872.86
Add: Fair valuation of equity (net of deferred taxes)	-	-	159.70	159.70
Add: security Premium received during the year from the issue of equity shares	-	2,850.00	-	2,850.00
Less: Bonus share issued during the year	(1,509.00)	(208.00)	-	(1,717.00)
Closing balance as at 31.03.2022	1,376.17	2,642.00	140.07	4,158.24
Add: Profit for the year	934.45	-	-	934.45
Add: Fair valuation of equity (net of deferred taxes)	-	-	(377.84)	(377.84)
Add/Less: Transfer to retained earnings	9.46	-	(9.46)	-
Less: Bonus share issued during the year	-	(2,288.00)	-	(2,288.00)
Add: Remeasurement gain/(loss) (net of deferred tax)	(0.22)	-	-	(0.22)
Closing balance as at 31.03.2023	2,319.86	354.00	(247.23)	2,426.63

Nature and purpose of other equity

1 Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings is a free reserves that is available for distribution of dividends.

2 Security premium account

Security premium account is created from issue of shares at a price higher than face value of shares. The account can be utilized for various purposes as per Companies Act, 2013

3 Investment revaluation reserve

Investment revaluation reserve is created from fair valuation of long term equity investments held by the Company. This reserve will be transferred to retained earning once the share investments are sold.

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Nupur Recyclers Limited
CIN:L37100DL2019PLC344788
Statement of Change in Equity
(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A Equity share capital		(₹ in Lakhs)
Particular	Amount	
Balance as at April 01, 2021	1.00	
Bonus shares issued during the year	1,717.00	
Shares issued during the year (IPO)	570.00	
Balance as at March 31, 2022	2,288.00	
Bonus shares issued during the year	2,288.00	
Balance as at March 31, 2023	4,576.00	

B Other Equity

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus	Security Premium Account	Other Comprehensive Income	Grand Total
	Retained Earnings		Investment revaluation reserve	
Opening balance as at 01.04.2021	1,012.31	-	(19.63)	992.68
Add: Profit for the year	1,872.86	-	-	1,872.86
Add: Fair valuation of equity (net of deferred taxes)	-	-	159.70	159.70
Add: security Premium received during the year from the issue of equity shares	-	2,850.00	-	2,850.00
Less: Bonus share issued during the year	(1,509.00)	(208.00)	-	(1,717.00)
Closing balance as at 31.03.2022	1,376.17	2,642.00	140.07	4,158.24
Add: Profit for the year	934.45	-	-	934.45
Add: Fair valuation of equity (net of deferred taxes)	-	-	(377.84)	(377.84)
Add/Less: Transfer to retained earnings	9.46	-	(9.46)	-
Less: Bonus share issued during the year	-	(2,288.00)	-	(2,288.00)
Add: Remeasurement gain/(loss) (net of deferred tax)	(0.22)	-	-	(0.22)
Closing balance as at 31.03.2023	2,319.86	354.00	(247.23)	2,426.63

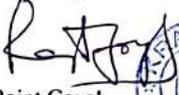
The accompanying notes are integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report of even date

For KRA & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 020266N


Rajat Goyal
Partner
Membership No. 503150

UDIN: 23503150BGWHKK2475

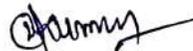
Place: Delhi

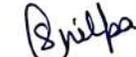
Date: 29.05.2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

NUPUR RECYCLERS LIMITED


Rajesh Gupta
Managing Director
DIN-01941985


Devender Kumar Poter
Director & CFO
DIN-08679602


Shilpa Verma
Company Secretary
(M. No. - 10105)

Note - 17: Other financial liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
Security deposit received	115.48	68.66	-
Total	115.48	68.66	-

Note - 18: Long term provision

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
Provisions for Gratuity	2.39	0.98	-
Total	2.39	0.98	-

Note - 19: Short term borrowings

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
(i) Unsecured			
Repayable on demand			
(a) From Other Parties			
Inter Corporate Deposit (Refer Note 1)	25.00	222.00	-
(b) From Related Parties			
Loan from related parties (Refer Note 2)	-	1.38	210.89
(ii) Unsecured			
Current maturity of long term borrowings			
Inter Corporate Deposit (Refer Note 3)	-	-	409.92
Total	25.00	223.38	620.81

Note 1: Unsecured Loan taken from various corporates carrying interest rate of 9%.

Note 2: Unsecured Loan taken from various related party carrying interest rate of 8% - 19%.

Note 3: Unsecured Current maturity of long term borrowings portion of loan carrying interest rate of 17.85%.

Note - 20: Trade Payables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
Total Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises**	2.08	0.84	0.39
Total Outstanding dues other than Micro and Small Enterprises	91.83	21.97	13.32
Total	93.91	22.81	13.71



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** There are certain vendors who have confirmed that they are covered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Disclosures relating to dues of Micro and Small enterprises under section 22 of 'The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, are given below

Principal amount and Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier	2.08	0.84	0.39
the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day			
The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006			
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid during the accounting year.			
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.			

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule*

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
Due to MSME			
Less than one year	2.08	0.84	0.39
1-2 years	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-
Total	2.08	0.84	0.39
Other			
Less than one year	91.83	18.41	13.32
1-2 years	-	3.56	-
2-3 years	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-
Total	91.83	21.97	13.32

* There are no disputed dues for trade payable

Note - 21: Other financial liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
Audit fee payable	2.70	1.80	-
Interest accrued but not due	18.81	22.10	8.49
Salary payables	15.81	4.27	6.55
Expenses Payables	12.97	5.07	8.46
Other payables	43.77	15.70	-
Total	94.06	48.94	23.50

Note - 22: Short term provision

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
Provision for Income Tax (Net of Advance tax)	21.58	350.91	311.41
Provision for employee benefits	0.04	-	-
Total	21.62	350.91	311.41

Note - 23: Other current liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
Statutory dues	5.13	6.47	11.24
Advance from customers - Contract Liability	20.01	341.48	535.75
Total	25.14	347.95	546.99



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Note - 24: Revenue from operations

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	April'22 - March'23	April'21 - March'22
(a) Sales of Products	9,884.76	15,904.81
	9,884.76	15,904.81

Note - 25: Other Income

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	April'22 - March'23	April'21 - March'22
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost	656.24	248.04
Profit on sale of shares carried at FVTPL	-	16.21
Other misc. income	-	11.11
	656.24	275.36

Note - 26: Cost of Materials Consumed

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	April'22 - March'23	April'21 - March'22
Opening Stock	-	-
Add: Purchases	3,439.59	1,481.30
Less: Closing Stock	-	-
	3,439.59	1,481.30

Note - 27: Purchase of Stock-in-Trade

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	April'22 - March'23	April'21 - March'22
Import Purchase (Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metal)	4,981.95	11,916.79
Domestic Purchases	1,289.18	493.41
	6,271.13	12,410.20

Details of purchase of stock in trade		
Item Name	April'22 - March'23	April'21 - March'22
Aluminium Scrap	228.68	3.35
Shredded Stainless Steel Scrap	3,458.18	8,059.06
Zinc Ingots	498.67	284.79
Zinc Scrap	1,452.90	3,499.31
Brass Scrap	269.10	249.24
Other	175.73	37.55
Clearing & Shipping charges and Freight Inward	187.88	276.90

Note - 28: Changes in stock-in-trade

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	April'22 - March'23	April'21 - March'22
Stock in Trade :		
Opening Stock	879.53	286.80
Less: Closing Stock	1,752.26	879.53
	(872.73)	(592.73)

Note - 29: Employee benefit expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	April'22 - March'23	April'21 - March'22
Salary and wages	88.88	45.33
Contribution to provident & other funds	3.65	1.25
Contribution to ESIC/ Insurance Linked Expenses	0.84	0.38
Gratuity expense	1.16	0.98
Staff Welfare Expenses	4.00	2.46
	98.53	50.40



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Note - 30: Finance costs

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	April'22 - March'23	April'21 - March'22
Interest Expense	21.80	78.19
Bank Charges	8.99	12.37
	30.79	90.56

Note - 31: Depreciation and amortization

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	April'22 - March'23	April'21 - March'22
Depreciation on Property, plant & equipment	5.57	3.46
	5.57	3.46

Note - 32: Other expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	April'22 - March'23	April'21 - March'22
Commission Expenses	9.64	6.95
Freight Outward	13.37	3.46
Weighment Charges	1.41	0.78
Website Charges	0.44	0.40
Traveling expenses	0.12	1.16
Loading & Unloading Expenses	13.56	9.13
Advertisement Expense	2.19	8.09
Communication Expenses	0.48	0.17
Business Promotion	3.56	4.49
Conveyance Expenses	1.57	0.77
Consumables	5.05	3.20
Power and fuel	8.24	4.34
Sorting Expenses	20.10	15.80
CSR Expense	26.00	9.09
Director's Sitting fee	1.05	0.90
Listing Charges	21.76	0.38
Security Expenses	3.76	1.14
Insurance Expenses	0.49	-
Interest and Penalty	1.27	1.64
Rent Expense	18.36	15.05
Furnace expenses	32.36	19.31
Legal & Professional Fees	40.66	67.29
Miscellaneous Expenses	3.96	1.27
Pollution charges	0.24	-
Office Expenses	1.87	2.13
Postage charges	0.01	0.02
Payment to Auditors#	3.00	2.20
Printing & Stationary	0.48	2.63
Repair & Maintenance- office	3.67	0.69
	238.67	182.49

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Particulars	April'22 - March'23	April'21 - March'22
Current tax	342.10	646.32
Taxation for earlier years	53.63	35.75
Deferred tax	(0.73)	(0.44)
	395.00	681.63

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before income taxes is summarized below:

Particulars	April'22 - March'23	April'21 - March'22
Profit before income taxes (A)	1,329.45	2,554.49
Tax Rate (B)	25.168%	25.168%
Tax Expense at Statutory tax rates (A*B)	334.60	642.91
Adjustments:		
Add: Permanent difference on account of disallowance of CSR expenses	6.54	2.29
Less: Taxation for earlier years	53.63	35.75
Add: Other adjustment	0.23	0.68
Income tax expense	395.00	681.63
Tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	395.00	681.63

Note 34: Earning Per Share

(A) Reconciliation Of Basic And Diluted Shares Used In Computing Earning Per Share

Particulars	April'22 - March'23	April'21 - March'22
Basic earnings per equity share - weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (Nos) - Original number of equity shares	10,000	10,000
Add: Impact of shares issued during the year		
Bonus shares issued on 14.09.2021	1,50,90,000	1,50,90,000
Fresh Issue of shares on 21.12.2021#	57,00,000	15,46,027
Bonus shares issued on 25.02.2022	20,79,996	20,79,996
Bonus shares issued on 24.12.2022	2,28,79,996	2,28,79,996
Basic earnings per equity share - weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (Nos) - Closing	4,57,59,992	4,16,06,019
Add/(Less): Effect of dilutive shares (Nos)		
Diluted earnings per equity share - weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (Nos)	4,57,59,992	4,16,06,019

Total number of fresh issue of share is 57,00,000 which has been adjusted for issuance date for EPS calculation purposes

(B) Computation of Basic and diluted earning per share

Particulars	April'22 - March'23	April'21 - March'22
Basic and diluted earning per share		
Profit after tax	934.45	1,872.86
Basic EPS (In Rs.) / Diluted EPS (In Rs.)	2.04	4.50



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Note 35: Employee benefit Plan

(A) Defined benefit Plan

The defined benefit plan operated by the Company is as below:

Retiring gratuity

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 26 days salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The Company does not make any contributions to gratuity funds and the plan is unfunded. The Company accounts for the liability for gratuity benefits payable in the future based on an actuarial valuation.

The defined benefit plans expose the Company to a number of actuarial risks as below:

(a) Interest risk: A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability.

(b) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

(c) Longevity risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The following table sets out the amounts recognised in the financial statements in respect of retiring gratuity plan:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022	
(i) Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO) during the year				
(₹ in Lakhs)				
Present value of DBO at the beginning of the year		0.98		-
Past Service Cost		-		0.48
Current service cost		1.10		0.50
Interest cost		0.06		-
Actuarial loss arising from changes in financial assumptions		(0.16)		-
Actuarial loss arising from changes in experience adjustments		0.45		-
Benefits paid		-		-
Present value of DBO at the end of the year		2.43		0.98

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022	
(ii) Change in fair value of plant assets during the year				
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year				
Interest income				
Employer contributions		-		-
Benefits paid		-		-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year				

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022	
(iii) Amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet				
Present value of DBO at the end of the year		2.43		0.98
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year		-		-
Net Liability recognised in the Balance Sheet		2.43		0.98

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022	
(iv) Components of employer expense				
Current service cost		1.10		0.50
Past Service Cost		-		0.48
Interest cost		0.06		-
Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		1.16		0.98

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022	
(v) Other comprehensive (income) / loss				
Actuarial loss arising from changes in financial assumptions		(0.16)		-
Actuarial loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions		-		-
Actuarial loss arising from changes in experience adjustments		0.45		-
Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income		0.29		-

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(vi) Amount recognized in other comprehensive income at period end		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Amount recognized in OCI at beginning of the period	-	-
Add: Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income	0.29	-
	0.29	-

(vii) Nature and extent of investment details of the plan assets		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
State and Central Securities	-	-
Bonds	-	-
Special deposits	-	-
Insurer managed funds	-	-

(viii) Assumptions		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Discount Rate	7.15%	5.67%
Rate of increase in Compensation levels	15.00%	15.00%
Rate of Return on Plan Assets	NA	NA

(ix) Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Base Liability	2.43	0.98
Increase Discount Rate by 0.5%	(0.06)	(0.03)
Decrease Discount Rate by 0.5%	0.06	0.03
Increase Salary Inflation by 0.5%	0.06	0.03
Decrease Salary Inflation by 0.5%	(0.05)	(0.02)

(B) Defined Contribution Plan

Provident fund and pension

In accordance with the Employee's Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. The contributions, as specified under the law, are made to the employee provident fund organization (EPFO).

The total expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss during the year on account of defined contribution plans amounted to Rs. 1.75 Lakhs (PY. Rs. 0.60 Lakhs)



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Note - 36: Segment Reporting

The Company is engaged Primarily in the business of import of ferrous/non ferrous metal scrap and processing/trading of same on PAN India basis. Considering the nature of Company's business and operations, as well as based on review of operating results by the chief operating decision maker to make decision about resource allocation and performance measurement, there are no reportable segments in the standalone financial statements, in accordance with the requirement of Ind AS 108 - "Operating Segments".

Note - 37: Contingent Liabilities and commitment

(i) Company has received a demand Order from the Income Tax Department under section 143(1) for an amount of Rs. 1,76,00,568. The demand primarily pertains to Income Tax Department charging tax @ 34.944% while the company has opted for lower taxes @ 25.17% under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act. Company has filled an appeal against the Order with the CIT(A) on 06.12.2022 and is confident of having the favourable decision on the same. Till the appeal is disposed off, the amount has been disclosed as a contingent liability.

(ii) The Company has provided bank guarantee to Indraprastha Gas Limited for Rs 2,64,825.

Note - 38: Statement of Related Party Disclosure

(a) List of related parties and related party relationship

Related party relationship	Name of the related party
Key Management Personal (KMP)	Rajesh Gupta (Managing Director)
	Devender Kumar Pater (Director)
	Nupur Gupta (Director)
Subsidiary	DANTA LLC
Relatives of KMP	Shikha Gupta
	Anoop Garg
	Kanta Rani
	Priya Garg
	Sandhya Gupta
	Sumer Chand Garg
Directors	Bharat Bhushan
	Gurjeet Kaur
	Palakh Jain
Entities in which KMP / Relatives of KMP can exercise significant influence	BR Hands Investment Private Limited
	Frank Metals Recyclers Pvt Ltd
	RGM Recyclers Pvt Ltd
	Sumer Chand Garg HUF
	Rajesh Gupta HUF
	Anoop Garg HUF
	Usha Financial Services Limited



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(b) Related party transactions and balances

Nature of Transaction	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Relatives of KMP	Directors	Entities in which KMP / Relatives of KMP can exercise significant influence	Total
Interest on Loan Paid					
31 March, 2023		0.11	-	9.74	9.84
31 March, 2022	0.98	0.11	-	36.54	37.63
Interest Received					
31 March, 2023			-	1.48	1.48
31 March, 2022	-	-	-	4.16	4.16
Borrowing Repayment					
31 March, 2023		1.38	-	1,007.63	1,009.01
31 March, 2022	36.30	-	-	1,136.29	1,172.59
Borrowing Taken					
31 March, 2023			-	925.63	925.63
31 March, 2022	36.30	-	-	1,004.50	1,040.80
Loan & Advances Given					
31 March, 2023			-	319.59	319.59
31 March, 2022	-	-	-	325.00	325.00
Repayment of Loan & Advances					
31 March, 2023			-	319.59	319.59
31 March, 2022	-	-	-	325.00	325.00
Director Remuneration					
31 March, 2023	43.20		-		43.20
31 March, 2022	27.00	-	-	-	27.00
Salary					
31 March, 2023		6.00	-		6.00
31 March, 2022			-		
Rent Paid					
31 March, 2023		9.00	-		9.00
31 March, 2022	-	8.25	-	-	8.25
Bonus shares issued					
31 March, 2023	832.04	827.42	-	0.77	1,660.23
31 March, 2022	830.14	829.72	-	0.07	1,659.93
Purchase					
31 March, 2023	-	-	-	638.65	638.65
31 March, 2022	-	-	-	-	-
Sales					
31 March, 2023			-	2,011.08	2,011.08
31 March, 2022	-	-	-	2,223.67	2,223.67



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Balance Outstanding at the end of the year

Nature of Transaction	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Relatives of KMP	Directors	Entities in which KMP / Relatives of KMP can exercise significant	Total
Remuneration Payable					
31 March, 2023	7.27	4.12	-	-	11.39
31 March, 2022	0.46	-	-	-	0.46
01 April, 2021	5.26	-	-	-	5.26
Unsecured Loan					
31 March, 2023	-	-	-	-	-
31 March, 2022	-	1.38	-	82.00	83.38
01 April, 2021	-	1.38	-	209.51	210.89
Interest Payable					
31 March, 2023	-	-	-	-	-
31 March, 2022	-	0.10	-	4.65	4.75
01 April, 2021	-	0.24	-	4.30	4.55
Interest Receivable					
31 March, 2023	-	-	-	1.48	1.48
31 March, 2022	-	-	-	1.14	1.14
01 April, 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivable					
31 March, 2023	-	-	-	436.43	436.43
31 March, 2022	-	-	-	-	-
01 April, 2021	-	-	-	154.87	154.87
Customer advance					
31 March, 2023	-	-	-	-	-
31 March, 2022	-	-	-	200.40	200.40
01 April, 2021	-	-	-	-	-

Note - 39: Capital management

The Company's capital management objective is to maximise the total shareholder return by optimising cost of capital through flexible capital structure that supports growth.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual operating plan and long-term strategic plans. The funding requirements are met mostly through internal accruals and some short-term borrowings. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of Net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

In all the financial years presented in these financial statements Company has negative net debts and has met its capital requirements through internal accruals and equity shares issued through IPO during FY 2021-22. For the purpose of capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other reserves. Net debt includes short-term borrowings as reduced by cash and cash equivalents, fixed deposits held with bank and margin money held with banks.

Note - 40: Impairment of Assets

In accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard (IndAS-36) on "Impairment of Assets" the Company has, during the year, carried out an exercise of identifying the assets that may have been impaired in respect of cash generating unit in accordance with the said Indian Accounting Standard. Based on the exercise, no impairment loss is required as at March 31, 2023.



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Note - 41: Financial Instruments

This note gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments. The significant accounting policy in relation to financial instruments is contained in Note 1(E)(v).

a) Financial assets and liabilities

The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023, March 31, 2022 and April 01, 2021.

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at 31.03.2023

Particulars	Amortized Cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Total carrying and fair value
Financial Assets*				
Investments	-	703.92	-	703.92
Trade receivables	1,161.95			1,161.95
Cash and cash equivalents	247.16			247.16
Other bank balances	2.65			2.65
Other financial assets	2,814.85			2,814.85
	4,226.61	703.92	-	4,930.53
Financial Liability*				
Borrowings	25.00	-		25.00
Trade payables	93.91			93.91
Other financial liabilities	209.54			209.54
As at 31.03.2023	328.45	-		328.45

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at 31.03.2022

Particulars	Amortized Cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Total carrying and fair value
Financial Assets*				
Investments	-	1,130.44	-	1,130.44
Trade receivables	544.59			544.59
Cash and cash equivalents	2,338.89			2,338.89
Other bank balances	882.65			882.65
Other financial assets	1,590.15			1,590.15
	5,356.28	1,130.44	-	6,486.72
Financial Liability*				
Borrowings	223.38	-		223.38
Trade payables	22.81			22.81
Other financial liabilities	117.60			117.60
As at 31.03.2022	363.79	-		363.79

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at 01.04.2021

Particulars	Amortized Cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Total carrying and fair value
Financial Assets*				
Loans	-			-
Investments	-	996.38	167.15	1,163.53
Trade receivables	527.90			527.90
Cash and cash equivalents	15.73			15.73
Other bank balances	-			-
Other financial assets	4.30			4.30
	547.93	996.38	167.15	1,711.46
Financial Liability*				
Borrowings	620.81	-		620.81
Trade payables	13.71			13.71
Other financial liabilities	23.50			23.50
As at 01.04.2021	658.02	-		658.02



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* The fair value of all other financial asset and liability carried at amortize cost is equal to their carrying value as at balance sheet dates

(b) Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3, as described below:

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level of hierarchy includes Company's investment in quotes equity shares.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices) Company does not hold any asset/liability that fall into this category.

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Company does not hold any asset/liability that fall into this category.

Particulars	Level -1		
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
Quoted equity instruments	703.92	1,130.44	1,163.53

c) Financial risk management

(i) The Company's activities are primarily exposed to a market risk arising from movement in foreign exchange i.e. foreign exchange risk, price risk

Risk	Nature of risk and instrument effected	Risk management policies
Market risk - currency risk	The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have a potential impact on the statement of profit and loss for the items that are subject to currency risk which includes trade payables.	Company does not hedge its foreign exchange risk as it is required to completely pay for the material in advance.
Market risk - interest rate risk	Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rates. Any movement in the reference rates could have an impact on the Company's cash flows as well as costs. Company does not have any borrowings at variable interest rates. Thus, there is no interest rate risk for the Company	NA
Market risk - other price risk	Decline in the value of equity instruments. Company has invested in equity instruments of one Company whose shares are listed on the stock exchange. The price of these shares can increase/decrease which can effect the value.	The Company is not holding these shares for trading instead these shares have been held by the Company for long term purposes as the Company sees value in these investments. These investments are not actively hedged by the Company



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Credit risk	Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. The instrument that are subject to credit risk involves trade receivables, investments, deposits and loans, cash and cash equivalents etc. None of the financial instruments of the Company results in material concentration of credit risks.	The Company has a policy of dealing only with credit worthy counter parties. Other risk management policies involves credit approval and monitoring practices, counterparty credit policies and limits.
Liquidity risk	Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements.	The Company manages its liquidity positions through internal cash flow accruals. Other risk management policies involves preparing and monitoring forecasts of cash flows, cash management policies.

ii) Liquidity Risk - Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities:

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Less than 1 Year	1 - 5 Year	More than 5 Year	Total
As at 31.03.2023				
Short term borrowings	25.00	-	-	25.00
Trade payables	93.91	-	-	93.91
Other financial liabilities	94.06	115.48	-	209.54
	212.97	115.48	-	328.45

As at 31.03.2022				
Short term borrowings	223.38	-	-	223.38
Trade payables	22.81	-	-	22.81
Other financial liabilities	48.94	68.66	-	117.60
	295.13	68.66	-	363.79

As at 01.04.2021				
Short term borrowings	620.81	-	-	620.81
Trade payables	13.71	-	-	13.71
Other financial liabilities	23.50	-	-	23.50
	658.02	-	-	658.02

(iii) Price Risk - Security price risk

Exposure in equity

The Company is exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet as fair value through OCI.

Equity price sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the year

If the equity prices had been 5% higher/lower:

Other comprehensive income for the year ended 31st March 2023 would increase/decrease by INR 21.33 Lakh (for the year ended 31st March 2022: increase/decrease by INR 8.95 Lakh) as a result of the change in fair value of equity investment measured at FVTOCI.



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Note - 42: Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)

A Mandatory exceptions to retrospective application

The Company has applied the following exceptions to the retrospective application of Ind AS as mandatorily required under Ind AS 101 "First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards".

(i) Estimates

On assessment of estimates made under the Previous GAAP financial statements, the Company has concluded that there is no necessity to revise such estimates under Ind AS, as there is no objective evidence of an error in those estimates.

(ii) Classification and measurement of financial assets

The classification of financial assets to be measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income is made on the basis of facts and circumstances that existed on the date of transition to Ind AS.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Derecognition requirement for Ind AS 109 has been applied prospectively

B Optional exemptions from retrospective application

Ind AS 101 "First time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards" permits Companies adopting Ind AS for the first time to take certain exemptions from the full retrospective application of Ind AS during the transition. The Company has accordingly on transition to Ind AS availed the following key exemptions:

(i) Property, plant and equipment:

The company has elected to take the carrying value of its property, plant & equipment and intangible assets as per previous GAAP (I GAAP) as its deemed cost for Ind AS as at 1st April, 2021.

(ii) Designation of previously recognized financial instruments

Company holds investment in equity shares of Omaxe that are neither held for trading nor are contingent consideration. Accordingly, Company has availed the option provided by Para D19B of Ind AS 101 and the fair value of the equity shares shall be recognised in Other Comprehensive Income as per provision of Para 5.7.5 of Ind AS 109.

(iii) Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

As per Para D 36 of Ind AS 101, the Company is not applying Appendix B of Ind AS 21 to assets initially recognized before 01.04.2021

Reconciliation between Previous GAAP and Ind AS

i Equity Reconciliation

Particular	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021
Equity as per Previous GAAP (Restated)	4,025.19	1,004.99
Add: Adjustment		
Financial instruments (Note i)	149.96	(14.85)
Deferred Taxes (Note ii)	(16.91)	2.54
Equity as per Ind AS	4,158.24	992.68



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ii Comprehensive Income Reconciliation

Particular	April'21 - March'22
Net Profit as per Previous GAAP	1,887.19
Add: Adjustment	
Financial instruments (Note i)	(14.16)
Deferred Taxes (Note ii)	(0.17)
Net profit as per Ind AS	1,872.86
Other Comprehensive Income as per Ind AS	159.70
Total Comprehensive Income as per Ind AS	2,032.56

iii Cash flow reconciliation

Particular	Amount as per Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	1,337.60	-	1,337.60
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	(1,960.07)	-	(1,960.07)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	2,945.62	-	2,945.62
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,323.16	-	2,323.16
Cash and cash equivalents as at April 1	15.73	-	15.73
Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2022	2,338.89	-	2,338.89

Notes to reconciliation of total equity and total comprehensive income:

(i) Financial instruments

(i) Under previous IGAAP, current investments were stated at lower of cost and fair value. Under Ind AS (Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments"), these financial assets have been classified as FVTPL on the date of transition and fair value changes after the date of transition has been recognized in profit and loss

(ii) Under previous IGAAP, non-current investments were stated at cost. Under Ind AS (Ind AS 109"Financial Instruments"), these financial assets have been classified as Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) on the date of transition and fair value changes after the date of transition has been recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

(iii) Under previous IGAAP, some financial assets are carried at books value. Under Ind AS (Ind AS 109"Financial Instruments"), these financial assets have been classified as Amortized cost on the date of transition and are carried at amortized cost using EIR .

(ii) Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes includes deferred tax impact on financial instruments recognized as per Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments"

(iii) Other comprehensive Income

Under Ind AS, all items of income and expense recognised during the year are included in the profit or loss for the year, unless Ind AS requires or permits otherwise. Items that are not recognised in profit or loss but are shown in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income include re-measurement gains or losses on defined benefit plans, fair value changes on equity instrument recognized as FVTOCI.

The concept of other comprehensive Income did not exist under the Previous GAAP.



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NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

43 Disclosures for leases under Ind AS 116 – “Leases”.

The Company has entered into short term lease (less than one year) and license agreements for taking warehouse space / office space on rental basis.

The specified disclosure in respect of these agreements is given below:

Particular	For the Year ended March 31, 2023	For the Year ended March 31, 2022
Recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss		
(i) Lease payments to Sandhya Gupta (Warehouse Space)	9.00	8.25
(ii) Lease payments Sudesh Kumari, Rajan Arora and Raju Dua (Warehouse Space)	-	3.29
(iii) Lease payments Sudesh Kumar, Kavita Gupta, Sumanlata Gupta (Office Space)	9.36	3.51

Note: (i) The Company has given refundable, interest free security deposits under the agreement.

(ii) The agreement with Sudesh Kumari, Rajan Arora and Raju Dua has been matured and is not renewed subsequently. The Premises is vacated in FY 21-22.

44 Foreign Currency Transaction

Nature of Transaction	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Value of import on CIF Basis (Raw Material and Stock in Trade)	8,009.08	12,864.43
Value of import on CIF Basis (For other Expense i.e. shipping and insurance)	0.59	-

45 Raw material consumed

Nature of Transaction	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Imported raw material	3,439.59	1,481.30
% of imported raw material	100%	100%
indigenous raw material	-	-
% of indigenous raw material	0%	0%

46 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Nature of Transaction	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	26.00	9.09
amount of expenditure incurred,	26.00	9.09
shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
Reason for shortfall	NA	NA
Nature of CSR activities	Education	Education
Details of related party transactions,	Nil	Nil

47 Disclosure on significant ratios

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	% Change*
Current Ratio	20.16	5.39	274%
Debt-Equity Ratio,	0.00	0.03	-89%
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	44.36	29.25	52%
Return on Equity Ratio	0.13	0.29	-54%
Inventory turnover ratio	3.58	14.11	-75%
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	8.51	29.21	-71%
Trade payables turnover ratio	66.78	544.07	-88%
Net capital turnover ratio	1.99	3.65	-46%
Net profit ratio	0.09	0.12	-20%
Return on Investment	(0.61)	0.17	-451%
Return on Capital employed	0.13	0.28	-53%



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Nupur Recyclers Limited
CIN:L37100DL2019PLC344788

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

Reason for change in ratio: The company revenue has significantly reduced during the current year due to global demand/supply issues. As a result of these there is a significant changes in ratio.

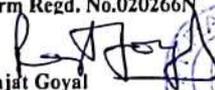
Methodology:

1. Current Ratio = Current Asset / Current Liability
2. Debt-Equity Ratio = Total Debt / (Total Debt + Equity)
3. Debt Service Coverage Ratio = EBITDA / Finance Cost
4. Return on Equity Ratio = Profit After Tax / Total Equity
5. Inventory Turnover Ratio = Purchase / Inventory
6. Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio = Revenue from Operations / Trade Receivable
7. Trade Payable Turnover Ratio = Purchase / Trade Payable
8. Net Capital Turnover Ratio = Revenue from Operations / (Current Asset - Current Liability)
9. Net Profit Ratio = Profit After Tax / Revenue from Operations
10. Return on Investment = Net income on investment / Cost of Equity Investment
11. Return on Capital Employed = Profit After tax / (Total Equity + Total Debt)

48 Other Notes

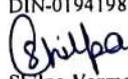
- (i) In the opinion of the Board of Directors and Management, all the assets other than, Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible assets and non-current investments have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business which is at least equal to the amount at which they are stated.
- (ii) Figures for the previous year have been re-grouped/ rearranged/ restated wherever necessary to make them comparable with those of the current year.
- (iii) The Company does not have any immovable property whose title deed is not held in name of the company.
- (iv) The company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property.
- (v) The company does not have borrowings from the bank or financial institutions where quarterly returns or statement of current assets to be filed with such bank/financial institution.
- (vi) The Company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof or other lender in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (vii) The company has not done any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the companies Act 2013 or section 560 of companies Act 1956.
- (viii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (ix) The Company has complied with the number of layers for its holding in downstream companies prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- (x) Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(is), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall: (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (xi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(is), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall: (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (xii) The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (xiii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

As per our report of even date
For KRA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No.020266N


Rajat Goyal
(Partner)
M.No. 503150
UDIN: 23503150BGWHKK2475
Place: New Delhi
Date: 29.05.2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
NUPUR RECYCLERS LIMITED


Rajesh Gupta
Managing Director
DIN-01941985

Shilpa Verma
Company Secretary
(M. No. - 10105)


Devender Kumar Poter
Director & CFO
DIN-08679602