Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of

Plaza Wires Limited
(formerly known as Plaza Wires Pvt. Ltd.)

Report on the audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of M/s. Plaza Wires Limited (formerly known as Plaza Wires Private Limited) ("the Company") which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (here in after referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, the Profit (including 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 ("SA"s) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS 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 ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act 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 on the Ind AS Financial Statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 12 to the accompanying financial statements, which describe the payment of GST through DRC-03 challan. Pending completion of proceedings, the consequent impact on the financial statements, if any, is currently not ascertainable.
Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in

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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 here on, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report:

The Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Based on its business model in Wires and FMEG business, the Company has many different types of terms of delivery arising from different types of performance obligations with its customers. Revenue from sales of goods is recognised when control is transferred to the customers and when there are no other unfulfilled obligations. Accordingly, timing of recognition of revenue is a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures over the recognition of revenue included the following: ● We assessed the compliance of the Company's revenue recognition accounting policies against the requirements of Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') to identify any inappropriate policy; ● We tested the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key internal financial controls and processes for revenue recognition along with effectiveness of information technology controls built in automated processes. ● On a sample basis, we tested revenue transactions recorded during the year, by verifying the underlying documents, including invoices for assessment of fulfilment of performance obligations completed during the year. We analysed the timing of recognition of revenue and any unusual contractual terms; ● On a sample basis, we tested the invoice for revenue transactions recorded during the period closer to the year end and subsequent to the year end to verify recognition of revenue in the current period; and ● We assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements against the requirement of Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers.

Information other than the Ind AS financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

The Director's report in this regard is not made available to us at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The accompanying Ind AS financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in

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New Delhi

India, including the Indian accounting Standards (Ind AS) 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to the Ind AS financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to

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the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

(i) The Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, is annexed as Annexure I.

(ii) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

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

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), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements, comply with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act;

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e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024, 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 with reference to the Ind AS financial Statements of the Company and operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in annexed as Annexure II;

g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act.

h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position as at 31 March 2024;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2024;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended as at 31 March 2024; and

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 43(iii) to the financial statements, 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, as disclosed in note 43(iv) to the financial statements, 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.

v. No dividend declared by or paid by the Company during the year.

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vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024

For SHAILENDRA GOEL & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 013670N

Shailendra Goel

Shailendra Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 092862
UDIN : 24092862BKHJXA4621

Shailendra Goel & Associates
Chartered Accountants
New Delhi

Date: 30.05.2024
Place: New Delhi

Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report

The Annexure as **referred to in paragraph (i) 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements** of our Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of **Plaza Wires Limited (Formerly known as Plaza Wires Private Limited)** on the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024.

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we report that:

i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

(a) (i) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(ii) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The Company's property, plant and equipment were physically verified by management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of physical verification programme of its assets property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets adopted by the Company is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) The title deeds of the immovable properties as disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements included under Property, Plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant & equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made there under.

ii. (a) The management has physically verified the inventory during the year at reasonable intervals. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not material and has been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.

(b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, during the year, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. As disclosed in note 16 to the Ind AS financial statements, the quarterly statements filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company and no material discrepancy is noticed.

iii. The company has not made any investments in, not provided any security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year and hence reporting under clause (iii) (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable. However the Company has provided guarantee, to a company, in respect of which:

(a) The company has stood guarantee during the year and the balance outstanding of the guarantee to Adani Capital Pvt. Ltd. as at balance sheet date is Rs. 5.55 millions, and

(b) The guarantee provided and terms and conditions of guarantee provided are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

iv. In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us the Company has not made any investment and given loan, guarantee or security under section 185 and 186 of the Act. Hence, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

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v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Hence, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products. We have broadly reviewed the same, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. In respect of statutory dues:

(a) In our opinion, 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, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly, the clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. (a) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us term loans take by the company were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) On an overall examination of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short- term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the Ind AS financial statements 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 subsidiary, associate or joint venture.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary, joint venture or associate company.

x. (a) During the year the Company raised Rs.712.81 millions by way of initial public offer. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management and audit procedures performed by us, the money raised by the company by way of initial public offer were applied for the purposes for which they were raised, though the amount pending for immediate utilisation have been temporarily invested in fixed deposits with the schedule commercial bank.

(b) As per information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

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xi. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.

(c) As explained to us no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report).

xii. As per information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence, clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 24), Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

xiv. (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The internal audit report of the Company issued during the year and till the date of this report, for the period under audit have been considered by us, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

xv. As per information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with Directors or persons connected with its directors and hence clause 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable.

xvi. a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvi)(b) and (c)of the order is not applicable to the Company.

b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company as a part of the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and hence reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year, hence clause 3 (xvii) of the Order is not applicable.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in Note 42 to the Ind AS financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Ind AS 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 indicating that 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 furtherstate 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.

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xx. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, in respect of other than ongoing projects, to a fund specified in Schedule VII to the Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the previous financial year as per second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the company has not spent on other than ongoing projects during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, the Company has spent CSR amount under section (5) of section 135 of the Act, pursuant to Ongoing projects- Women Empowerment during the year.

xxi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any Subsidiary, Associate or Joint Venture. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For SHAILENDRA GOEL & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 013670N

Shailendra Goel

Shailendra Goel Associates Chartered Accountants New Delhi

Shailendra Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 092862
UDIN: 24092862BKHJXA4621

Date : 30.05.2024
Place : New Delhi

Annexure II referred to in paragraph (ii) of the Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Plaza Wires Limited (formerly known as Plaza Wires Private Limited) being report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of **Plaza Wires Limited (formerly known as Plaza Wires Private Limited)** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Board of Directors 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 Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 with reference to the financial statements of the Company.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the financial statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to the financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of

Shailendra Goel & Associates * New Delhi * Chartered Accountants financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to the financial statements 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 with reference to the financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to the financial statements 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, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to the financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial control with reference to the financial statements 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 SHAILENDRA GOEL & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 013670N

Shailendra Goel

Shailendra Goel Associates Chartered Accountants CA New Delhi

Shailendra Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 092862
UDIN : 24092862BKHJXA4621

Date : **30.05.2024**
Place : New Delhi

PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWS AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4	255.88	228.43
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress	4	28.30	27.80
(c) Right -Of- Use Assets	5	0.08	0.45
(d) Other Intangible Assets	6	1.46	1.74
(e) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	7	11.27	8.76
Total(1)		**296.99**	**267.18**
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	8	335.29	299.46
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	9	597.52	521.34
(ii) Cash and bank balances	10	296.77	0.07
(iii) Bank Balances other than (ii) above	11	39.43	2.89
(iv) Other Financial Assets	7	-	1.03
(c) Other Current Assets	12	161.70	29.05
Total(2)		**1,430.71**	**853.84**
TOTAL ASSETS (1+2)		**1,727.70**	**1,121.02**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	14	437.52	305.52
(b) Other Equity	15	757.65	225.25
Total Equity		**1,195.17**	**530.77**
(2) Liabilities			
Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	30.64	56.78
(ii) Lease Liabilities	20	-	0.09
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	17	3.46	7.46
(b) Provisions	21	6.06	6.42
(c) Deferred Tax liabilities (Net)	13	5.75	4.77
		45.91	**75.52**
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	382.44	339.97
(ii) Lease Liabilities	20	0.10	0.40
(iii) Trade Payables	18		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		56.06	104.85
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	17	-	-
(b) Other Current Liabilities	19	44.42	40.70
(c) Provisions	21	2.18	0.79
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	22	1.42	28.02
		486.62	**514.73**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,727.70**	**1,121.02**

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of the Financial Statements 1 to 48

As per our Audit report of even date attached

For and on behalf of

Shailnedra Goel & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN:-013670N

Shailendra Goel

Shailender Goel
Partner
M.No.092862
UDIN:-24092862BKHJXA4621

Place:-Delhi
Date:-30th May 2024

Shailendra Goel & Associates Chartered Accountants New Delhi

For and on behalf of the board

SANJAY GUPTA
Managing Director
DIN :-00202273

Aditya Gupta

ADITYA GUPTA
Wholetime Director
DIN:-07625118

AJAY BATRA
Chief Financial Officer

Bhavika

BHAVIKA KAPIL
Company Secretary

PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWS AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	Note no.	2023-24	2022-23
INCOME			
I Revenue from operations (net)	23	1,988.05	1,824.92
II Other income	24	11.01	1.03
III Total Income (I+II)		**1,999.06**	**1,825.95**
IV EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	25	1,567.31	1,346.08
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade	26	(24.35)	48.73
Employee benefits expenses	27	120.69	115.76
Finance costs	28	43.28	42.15
Depreciation and amortization expense	29	14.63	12.54
Other expenses	30	225.28	157.36
Total Expenses (IV)		**1,946.84**	**1,722.62**
V Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		**52.22**	**103.33**
VI Exceptional Items		-	-
VII Profit before tax		**52.22**	**103.33**
VIII Tax expense:			
Current tax		13.05	28.54
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		1.33	2.12
Deferred tax		1.07	(0.31)
IX Profit for the year		**36.77**	**72.97**
X OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
A. Other comprehenshiv income not to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:		-	-
Remeasurement of gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		(0.34)	0.71
Income tax effect		0.08	(0.18)
Other Comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(0.26)**	**0.53**
XI OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		**36.51**	**73.50**
Earnings per share for profit attributable to equity shareholders			
Basic EPS	31	**1.00**	**2.39**
Dilluted EPS	31	**1.00**	**2.39**

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of the Financial Statements **1 to 48**

As per our Audit report of even date attached

For and on behalf of
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PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWS AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 2023-2024

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Sr.No.	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A	**CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:**		
	Profit/(Loss) before income tax from:	**52.22**	103.33
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	14.63	12.54
	Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	-	0.58
	Finance Costs	43.28	42.15
	Bad Debts Written Off	1.24	2.63
	Interest on Fixed Deposit	(9.00)	(0.61)
	Interest Other	(0.43)	(0.13)
	Fair value income on security deposit (lease)	(0.01)	(0.03)
	Sundry balances written back	(0.89)	(0.26)
	Other non cash adjustment	-	-
	Profit on sale of Fixed assets	(0.68)	-
	Change in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
	Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
	(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	(35.83)	9.72
	(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables	(77.42)	(81.26)
	(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	(1.47)	4.91
	(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	(132.65)	14.01
	(Increase)/Decrease in other bank balances	(36.54)	(2.88)
	Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
	Increase/(Decrease) in Long Term Provisions		
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	(47.90)	(4.14)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	0.68	1.48
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	(4.00)	1.00
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	3.72	5.78
	Cash Generated from Operations	(231.06)	108.84
	Less: Income taxes paid	40.98	22.83
B	**Net cash inflow from Operating Activities**	(272.04)	86.00
	CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
	Purchase of Property,Plant and Equipment	(11.13)	(12.16)
	Interest Received	9.43	0.74
	Addition of Capital work -in- progress	(31.93)	(27.80)
	Sale of Asset	1.80	-
	Net cash outflow from Investing Activities	(31.83)	(39.22)
C	**CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:**		
	Proceed from issuance of equity share capital	132.00	
	Proceeds (Repayment) from Borrowings	16.33	(4.17)
	Interest & Finance Charges Paid	(43.26)	(42.08)
	IPO issue expenses	(84.91)	0
	Issue of Equity share Capital-Securitities Premium	580.81	-
	Payment of Lease Liabilty	(0.40)	(0.53)
	Net cash inflow (outflow) from Financing Activities	600.57	(46.78)
	Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and bank balances(A+B+C)	296.70	(0.01)
	Cash and bank balances at the beginning of the financial year	0.07	0.08
	Cash and bank balances at end of the year	296.77	0.07
	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement:		
	Cash and Cash Equivalents as per above comprise of the following:		
	Cash and bank balances	296.77	0.07
	Balances per statement of Cash Flows	296.77	0.07

Note:- The Above cash flow statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method as set out in the Ind AS 7 on statement of cash Flows:-

Note:-INR 0.00 denotes amount less than INR 5000.

As per our Audit report of even date attached
For and on behalf of
Shailnedra Goel & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN:-013670N

Shailendra Goel

Shailender Goel
Partner
M.No.092862
UDIN:-24092862BKHJXA4621

Shailendra Goel & Associates Chartered Accountants New Delhi

Place:-Delhi
Date:-30th May 2024

For and on behalf of the board

SANJAY GUPTA
Managing Director
DIN :-00202273

Aditya Gupta

ADITYA GUPTA
Wholetime Director
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AJAY BATLA
Chief Financial Officer

Bhavika

BHAVIKA KAPIL
Company Secretary

PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWS AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT MARCH 31, 2024

A Equity Share Capital

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	Balance at the Beginning of the period	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of the period
March 31, 2024					
Numbers	3,05,51,920.00	-	3,05,51,920.00	1,32,00,158.00	4,37,52,078.00
Amount	305.52	-	305.52	132.00	437.52
March 31, 2023					
Numbers	3,05,51,920.00	-	3,05,51,920.00	-	3,05,51,920.00
Amount	305.52	-	305.52	-	305.52

B. Other Equity

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			
	Securities Premium Account	Retained Earnings	Other components of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balances as at March, 2023	-	225.05	0.20	225.25
Profit for the period	-	36.77	(0.26)	36.51
Other comprehensive income	-			-
Share Premium through IPO	580.81			580.81
IPO Expenses	(84.91)			(84.91)
As at March 31, 2024	495.90	261.82	(0.06)	757.65

Note - INR 0.00 denotes amount less than INR 5000.

Refer Note No.15 for nature and purpose of reserves

As per our Audit report of even date attached

For and on behalf of
Shailnedra Goel & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN:-013670N

Shailendra Goel

Shailender Goel
Partner
M.No.092862
UDIN:-24092862BKHJXA4621

Shailendra Goel & Associates Chartered Accountants New Delhi

Place:-Delhi
Date:-30th May 2024

For and on behalf of the board

Aditya Gupta

SANJAY GUPTA
Managing Director
DIN :-00202273

ADITYA GUPTA
Wholetime Director
DIN:-07625118

Bhavika

AJAY BATLA
Chief Financial Officer

BHAVIKA KAPIL
Company Secretary

PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Plaza Wires Private Limited was incorporated on 23rd August, 2006 under the Companies Act, 1956 having its registered office at A-74, Okhla Industrial Area Phase-2, Delhi-110020. The Company is engaged in manufacturing and trading of electrical wire and allied products. Company has been converted into a Public Company on 10/03/2022.

The Company's Ind AS Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024 were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution dated May 30th 2024.

2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A BASIS OF PREPARATION AND COMPLIANCE

2.1 These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

The Company's financial statements upto and for the year ended 31 March 2022 were prepared in accordance with Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, notified under Section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act (IGAAP).

The Financial Statement of the Company comprises of the Balance Sheet as at March 31 2024 and 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 ended March 31, 2024 and , the Basis for Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies and the Statement of Notes to the Financial Statement (hereinafter collectively referred to as ' Financial Statement').

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in the financial statements.
These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2.1 Basis of measurement

The Financial Statement of the company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) on a Historical Cost Convention on accrual basis, except for the following material items:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value.
-Net defined benefit plans- Plan assets measured at fair value less present value of defined benefit obligation.

Determining the Fair Value

While measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

2.2 Current and Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. The Company has presented non-current assets and current assets before equity, non-current liabilities and current liabilities in accordance with Schedule III, Division II of Companies Act, 2013 notified by MCA.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it is:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The Company has identified twelve months as its normal operating cycle.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the Financial Statement of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates i.e. the "functional currency". The Company's financial statement are presented in INR, which the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest Millions, unless otherwise indicated.

Shailendra Goel & Associates * Chartered Accountants * New Delhi

2.4 The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented.

These judgments and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regard to previous experience, but actual results may differ materially from the amounts included in the financial statements.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.
The information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements. Refer Note 3 for detailed discussion on estimates and judgements.

(B) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1 Property, Plant And Equipment:

(i) Recognition and measurement

Property, Plant and equipment are measured at cost (which includes capitalised borrowing costs) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management.
c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.
If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment and depreciated accordingly.
The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on the date of disposal or retirement

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

(iii) Depreciation, Estimated useful life and Estimated residual value

Depreciation is calculated using the Straight Line Method, pro rata to the period of use, taking into account useful lives and residual value of the assets. The useful life of assets & the estimated residual value taken from those prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation is computed with reference to cost. Depreciation on additions during the year is provided on pro rata basis with reference to month of addition/installation. Depreciation on assets disposed/discarded is charged up to the date of sale excluding the month in which such assets is sold.

The assets residual value and useful life are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting year. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts. These are included in the statement of Profit and Loss.

Property, plant and equipment	Useful life as per company
Building	30/60 Years
Office Equipments	5/8/10 Years
Computer	3 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 Years
Vehicles	8/10 Years
Plant and Machinery	8/10/15 Years
Solar Plant	25 Years

Land is carried at historical cost and is not depreciated.

2 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

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

(i) Recognition and measurement

Computer software's have finite useful lives and are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, when incurred is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Shailendra Goel & Associates
CA
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

(iii) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in statement of profit or loss. Computer software are amortised over their estimated useful life or 10 years, whichever is lower.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted, if required.

Intangible Asset	Useful life as per company
Computer Software	10 Years

3 Impairment of non financial assets

An asset is considered as impaired when at the date of Balance Sheet, there are indications of impairment and the carrying amount of the asset, or where applicable, the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the net asset selling price and value in use).The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the reduction is recognized as an impairment loss in the statement of profit and loss. The impairment loss recognized in the prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount. Post impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying value of the impaired asset over its remaining useful life.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

4 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Subsequent Measurement

Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost (AC)

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

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

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

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

Impairment of financial assets

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

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

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

- For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. Expected Credit Loss Model is used to provide for impairment loss.

5 Financial liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit and loss-[FVTPL]; and
- those measured at amortised cost. [AC]

Shailendra Goel & Associates Chartered Accountants New Delhi

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or at amortised cost.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, lease liabilities, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss [FVTPL]

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

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

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans and borrowings)

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

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

Derecognition

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

6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

Cash and cash equivalent including other bank balances in the summary statement of assets and liabilities comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the summary statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents including other bank balances consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

7 INVENTORIES

Raw Materials are valued at cost.

Stores and Spares are valued at cost.

Work-in-Progress are valued at cost

Finished stocks are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower.

The valuation of inventories includes taxes, duties of non refundable nature and direct expenses and other direct cost attributable to the cost of inventory, net of excise duty/Goods and Service Tax/ countervailing duty / education cess and value added tax.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The net realizable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realizable value.

8 EARNINGS PER SHARE

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per shares is calculated by dividing Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity holders (adjusted for amounts directly charged to Reserves) before/after Exceptional Items (net of tax) by Weighted average number of Equity shares, (excluding treasury shares).

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per shares is calculated by dividing Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity holders (adjusted for amounts directly charged to Reserves) before/after Exceptional Items (net of tax) by Weighted average number of Equity shares (excluding treasury shares) considered for basic earning per shares adjusted for the effects of dilutive potential Equity shares.

Shailendra Goel & Associates
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

9 FOREIGN CURRENCY

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets (other then investments in companies registered outside India) and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Difference on account of changes in foreign currency are generally charged to the statement of profit & loss.

10 Revenue recognition

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when control or substantial risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer under the terms of the contract, generally on delivery of goods.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct services to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government).

Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and receivable is recognized when it becomes unconditional.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts,incentive schemes and claims, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

(ii) Contract Balances

Trade Receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

(iii) Other Income

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method and where no significant uncertainty as to measure or collectability exists.

11 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

(i) During Employment benefits

(a) Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Post Employment benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post employment benefit plan under which a Company pays fixed contribution into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

(b) Defined benefit plans

The Company pays gratuity to the employees who have has completed five years of service with the company at the time when employee leaves the Company.

The gratuity liability amount is unfunded and formed exclusively for gratuity payment to the employees.

The liability in respect of gratuity and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the periods during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

Re-measurement of defined benefit plans in respect of post employment are charged to Other Comprehensive Income.

Compensated Absences : Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

(c) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. In case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer.

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12 INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in

(i) Current tax

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

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax provision is computed for income calculated after considering allowances and exemptions under the provisions of the applicable Income Tax Laws. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are off set, and presented as net.

(ii) Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. Deferred tax is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be used.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

b) The Deferred Tax Assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable Company.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. The company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period i.e. the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward.

In the year in which the company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the GN on accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternate Tax under the Income Tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

13 BORROWING COSTS

General and specific Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset till the date it is ready for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

(i) As a lessee

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

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

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, 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. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months. The company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases.

(ii) As a lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Lease income from operating leases where the company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases.

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15 PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES & ASSETS

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event. It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using equivalent period government securities interest rate. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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

Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

16 SEGMENT REPORTING

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions for which discrete financial statement is available. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the chief operating decision maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments.

17 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.
All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy.

Determining the Fair Value

While measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

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

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

18 ROUNDING OFF OF AMOUNTS

All amounts disclosed in financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Millions as per requirement of Schedule III of the Act, unless otherwise stated

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3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

(a) Impairment test of Non Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent to those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or CGU based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

(b) Recognition and measurement of Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the year when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. Where it is management's assessment that the outcome cannot be reliably quantified or is uncertain, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements. When considering the classification of legal or tax cases as probable, possible or remote, there is judgement involved. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Company does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Company's financial position.

(c) Measurements of Defined benefit obligations plan

The Cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and attrition rate. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

(d) Impairment of financial assets

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

(e) Income Taxes

There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain and would get finalized on completion of assessment by tax authorities. Where the final tax outcome is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax in the year in which such determination is made.

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

(f) Depreciation / Amortisation and useful lives of Property Plant and Equipment (PPE) / Intangible Assets: -

PPE / intangible assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation /amortisation for future periods are revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

(g) Exceptional items

Exceptional items are those items that management considers, by virtue of their size or incidence, should be disclosed separately to ensure that the financial statement allows an understanding of the underlying performance of the business in the year, so as to facilitate comparison with prior periods. Such items are material by nature or amount to the year's result and / or require separate disclosure in accordance with Ind AS. The determination as to which items should be disclosed separately requires a degree of judgement.

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PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	Land	Building	Office Equipments	Computer	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Plant and Machinery	Solar Plant	Total	Capital Work in Progress
GROSS CARRYING VALUE										
As at March 31, 2022	97.93	62.81	3.92	0.75	7.01	21.68	36.79	7.97	238.84	
Additions			2.63	0.28	0.06	7.55	1.50	-	12.02	27.80
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at March 31, 2023	97.93	62.81	6.55	1.03	7.08	29.23	38.29	7.97	250.87	27.80
Additions	-	1.95	0.67	0.23	4.90	1.45	33.28	-	42.48	31.93
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	6.37	-	-	6.37	31.43
As at March 31, 2024	97.93	64.75	7.22	1.26	11.97	24.30	71.57	7.97	286.97	28.30
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION/IMPAIRMENT										
As at March 31, 2022	-	1.74	0.96	0.23	1.18	3.49	2.84	0.34	10.78	-
Depreciation for the year		1.83	1.04	0.23	1.20	3.73	3.28	0.34	11.65	
Impairment Loss for the year									-	
Deductions\Adjustments during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at March 31, 2023	-	3.58	1.99	0.46	2.38	7.22	6.12	0.68	22.43	-
Depreciation for the year	-	1.89	1.22	0.28	1.28	4.05	4.84	0.34	13.90	
Deductions\Adjustments during the period	-	-	-	-	-	5.25	-	-	5.25	
As at March 31, 2024	-	5.46	3.21	0.75	3.65	6.03	10.96	1.02	31.09	-
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2024	97.93	59.29	4.00	0.51	8.32	18.27	60.61	6.94	255.88	28.30
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2023	97.93	59.23	4.55	0.56	4.70	22.00	33.17	7.29	228.43	27.80
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2022	97.93	61.07	2.95	0.52	5.83	18.18	33.95	7.63	228.06	-

Notes:

i. Property, Plant and Equipment pledged as security against borrowings by the company

Refer to Note 40 for information on property, plant and equipment pledge as security by the company

ii. Contractual Obligations

Refer to Note 39. of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment."

(iv) The company has not revalued any Property plant and equipment during the reporting periods

(v) A. Ageing Schedule

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Capital work-in-progress	Amount in Capital work-in-progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
Project in progress					
Capital Work In Progress-Building	25.61	-	-	-	25.61
Capital Work In Progress-Machinery	2.69	-	-	-	2.69
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

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PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023

Capital work-in-progress	Amount in Capital work-in-progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
Project in progress					
Capital Work In Progress-Building	1.57	-	-	-	**1.57**
Capital Work In Progress-Machinery	26.23	-	-	-	**26.23**
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

5. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	Right-Of-Use Assets
GROSS CARRYING VALUE	
As at March 31, 2023	**1.26**
Additions	
Deletions / Other Adjustment	-
As at March 31, 2024	**1.26**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION/IMPAIRMENT	
As at March 31, 2023	**0.81**
Depreciation for the year	0.37
Other Adjustment	
As at March 31, 2024	**1.18**
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2024	**0.08**
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2023	**0.45**

Notes :

(i) The Company has not revalued Rights to use assets during the reporting year.

(ii) The Company has entered into lease arrangements for its office and godown purpose. These leasing arrangements are of 3 years on an avearage and are usually renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms.

(iii) Refer note 20 for disclosures pertaining to lease liabilities

(v) The following amount are recognised in the profit and loss:

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Depreciation expenses of right of use assets (refer note 29)	0.37	0.50
Interest expenses on lease liabilities (refer note 20 and 28)	0.02	0.06
Expenses relating to short term leases (refer note 20 and 30)	7.24	5.48

(vi) The lease agreements for immovable properties where the company is the lessee are duly executed in favour of the company.

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PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
GROSS CARRYING VALUE		
As at March 31, 2022	**2.36**	**2.36**
Additions	0.13	**0.13**
Deletions	-	-
Acquisition through business combinations	-	-
Other Adjustments	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**2.49**	**2.49**
Additions	0.09	**0.09**
Deletions	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**2.58**	**2.58**
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT		
As at March 31, 2022	**0.36**	**0.36**
Amortisation for the year	0.39	**0.39**
Impairment	-	-
Acquisition through business combinations	-	-
Deductions\Adjustments during the period	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**0.75**	**0.75**
Amortisation for the year	0.36	**0.36**
As at March 31, 2024	**1.11**	**1.11**

Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2024	1.46	1.46
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2023	1.74	1.74
Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2022	2.00	2.00

The company has not revalued any Intangible assets during the reporting period.

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PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

(C) OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non Current		
(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Security Deposits	10.35	2.84
Lease Deposits	0.05	0.56
Deposits with banks to the extent held as margin money*	0.87	5.36
Total	**11.27**	**8.76**
*** Include accrued interest Rs.0.04 millions (Previous Year-Rs.NIL)**		
Current		
(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Interest accrued on FD with banks	-	0.47
Deposits with banks to the extent held as margin money	-	0.56
Total	**-**	**1.03**

Details of lien against fixed deposits: : (Non current)		
Security lien towards PNB - bank guarantee	0.87	0.36
Security lien towards PNB - cash credit facility	-	5.00
Total	**0.87**	**5.36**
Details of lien against fixed deposits: (Current)		
Security lien towards PNB - bank guarantee	-	0.56
Total	**-**	**0.56**

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PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

8. INVENTORIES

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Raw materials (Valued at cost)	108.09	96.37
Work-in-process (Valued at cost)	57.03	48.36
Finished goods (Valued at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower)	163.08	147.40
Stores, consumables and packing material (Valued at cost)	7.09	7.33
Total	335.29	299.46

During the year ended March 31, 2024 : INR Nil (March 31, 2023 : INR Nil) was recognised as an expense for inventories carried at net realisable value.

9. TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Trade Receivables from customers	551.05	501.46
Receivables from other related parties (Refer Note 33)	46.47	19.88
	597.52	**521.34**
Breakup of Trade receivables :		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	608.92	533.22
Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk		-
Trade receivable Credit Impaired	-	-
	608.92	**533.22**
Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Less: Loss allowance	11.40	11.88
	11.40	**11.88**
	597.52	**521.34**

(i) Refer Note No. 36 and 37 for Financial instruments, fair values and risk measurement

(ii) Trade or Other Receivable due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person amounted to INR Nil as on March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: INR Nil)

(iii)Trade or Other Receivable due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member amounted to INR 46.47 millions as on March 2024 (March 31, 2023: INR 19.88 millions)

(iv) The movement in allowance for expected credit loss is as follows :

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balance as at beginning of the year	11.88	11.30
Change in allowance during the year	(0.48)	0.58
Written back during the year	-	
Balance as at the end of the year	**11.40**	**11.88**

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PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule :

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

March 31, 2024	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)(a) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good (Others)	482.58	54.10	9.59	3.47	4.61	**554.35**
(i)(b) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good (Related Party)	13.70	32.77	-	-	-	**46.47**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	0.21	1.67	0.85	5.37	**8.10**
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total						**608.92**
Less: Allowance for credit impaired/Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	**11.40**
Total						**597.52**

March 31, 2023	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)(a) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good (Others)	468.97	20.88	9.32	0.60	5.00	**504.77**
(i)(b) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good (Related Party)	19.88	-	-	-	-	**19.88**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	0.35	0.86	1.20	6.16	**8.57**
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total						**533.22**
Less: Allowance for credit impaired/Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	**11.88**
Total						**521.34**

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* The company has filed court cases during the current financial year under negotiable instruments act to recover INR 2.22 millions (Previous Year March 31, 2023 : INR 1.96 millions) and they are considered good and recoverable.The court cases pending at the end of the year March 31,2024 is INR.8.10 millions (March 31,2023 :- INR 8.57 millions) and they are considered good and recoverable.

PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	6.05	0.01
Cash on hand	0.17	0.06
On Fixed Deposit with matuirty less three months *	290.55	-
	296.77	**0.07**

* Include Accrued Interest of Rs.3.97 millions (Previous Year Rs.Nil) and includes deposit of Rs.0.08 millions lien with Punjab National Bank against borrowing.

11. OTHER BANK BALANCES

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deposit with more than 3 Month and remaining matuirity period less than 12 months from the date of balance sheet *	39.43	2.89
	39.43	**2.89**

* Include Accrued Interest Rs. 1.08 millions (previous Year Rs NiL)

Details of lien against fixed deposits:		
Security lien towards PNB - bank guarantee	3.42	0.06
Security lien towards others - channel financing	5.64	2.83
Total	**9.06**	**2.89**

12. OTHER ASSETS

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Advances to suppliers for capital goods	88.11	0.37
Advances other than Capital advances		
- Advances to Suppliers for goods and expenses	45.45	13.85
- Other advances/loan	0.27	1.51
Others		
- Prepaid expenses	2.67	1.38
- IPO Share issue expenses*	-	7.82
- Balances with Statutory, Government Authorities **	24.31	0.28
- Imprest with Branches and others***	0.82	3.34
- Advance received from staff	0.07	0.50
Total	**161.70**	**29.05**

** The Expenses incurred in the previous year for intial public offer (IPO) of equity share of the company are accounted in the "share premium account"*

***Includes voluntary payment of GST of INR 5 million and INR 15 million made by the company on 10th September 2021 and 18 September 2023 respectively, for the financial year 2020-2021, against the show cause notice u/s 74(5) through challan in form DRC - 03. However, demand notice has not been raised so far by the DGGI Authorities and the company is planning to file a refund against the said amount so as to avoid any complication with respect to the claim for refund being barred by limitation .The management is confident and has taken a legal opinion that this amount will be refunded/adjusted against future dues/demand in due course.*

****INR.Nil due from a relative as on March 31,2024 (March 31, 2023: INR.0.23 millions)*

Note : Advances due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member amounted to INR is Nil as on March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: INR. Nil)

PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

13. INCOME TAX

Deferred Tax (Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provision for employee benefits - Gratuity	(2.05)	(1.75)
Provision for employee benefits - Leave encashment	(0.03)	(0.07)
Expected credit loss on trade receivables	(2.87)	(2.99)
Leases - ROU and leaseliability	(0.00)	(0.01)
Convertible Preference shares		
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income		
Total Deferred Tax (Assets): (A)	**(4.95)**	**(4.81)**
Temporary difference in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment	10.70	9.59
Total Deferred Tax Liability: (B)	10.70	9.59
MAT Credit Receivable	-	-
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	-	-
Net Deferred Tax (Assets) / Liabilities	**5.75**	**4.77**

Movement in deferred tax liabilities/assets (Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance as of April 1	**4.77**	**4.90**
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	1.07	(0.31)
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	(0.08)	0.18
Discontinued operations		
Deferred Taxes Acquired in business combination		
Closing balance as at March 31	**5.75**	**4.77**

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liablities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Major Components of income tax expense for year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:

i. Income tax recognised in profit or loss (Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current income tax charge	13.05	28.54
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	1.33	2.12
Deferred Tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	1.07	(0.31)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	**15.45**	**30.35**

ii. Income Tax recognised in OCI (Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	0.08	(0.18)
Income tax expense recognised in OCI	**0.08**	**(0.18)**

Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by income tax rate for March 31,2024 and March 31, 2023

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit before tax	52.22	103.33
Profit before tax from discontinuing operations	-	-
Accounting profit before income tax	**52.22**	**103.33**
Enacted tax rate in India	0.25	0.25
Income Tax on Accounting Profits	**13.14**	**26.01**
Effect of		
Depreciation	(0.94)	(0.49)
Expenses allowable under Income Tax	-	(0.02)
Expenses not allowable under Income Tax	0.78	0.65
Deductions under Income tax	(0.44)	(0.17)
Other Adjustment	0.26	0.33
Interest on income tax	0.25	2.25
Deferred tax	1.07	(0.31)
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	1.33	2.12
Tax at effective Income Tax Rate	**15.45**	**30.36**

Note - INR 0.00 denotes amount less than INR 5000.00

Shailendra Goel & Associates Chartered Accountants New Delhi

PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

14. SHARE CAPITAL

i. Authorised Share Capital (Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	Equity Share	
	Number	Amount
Equity shares of Rs.10 each with voting rights		
At March 31, 2022	5,00,00,000	500.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2023	5,00,00,000	500.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2024	5,00,00,000	500.00

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

The company has increased its Authorized Share Capital amount from INR 45.00 Millions to 500.00 Millions and number of shares from 4.5 Millions to 50.00 Millions of INR 10 each as on March 11, 2022.

ii. Issued Capital

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	Number	Amount
At March 31, 2022	3,05,51,920	305.52
Issued during the period	-	-
At March 31, 2023	3,05,51,920	305.52
Issued during the period	1,32,00,158	132.00
At March 31, 2024	4,37,52,078	437.52

The company completed an Initial Public Offer ("IPO") of 13,200,158 equity shares of face value of INR Rs. 10/- each at an issue price of INR Rs. 54 per equity shares aggregating INR 71,28,08,532/- through fresh issue. The equity shares of the company were listed on BSE Limited ('BSE") and National stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE") on October 12, 2023 (refer note 45)

iii.The details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate equity shares in the Company:

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Promoter's name	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No of Shares	% Holding	No of Shares	% Holding
Equity Shares with Voting Rights				
Sonia Gupta	1,27,49,120	29.14%	1,27,49,120	41.73%
Sanjay Gupta	1,58,74,480	36.28%	1,58,74,480	51.96%
	2,86,23,600	65.42%	2,86,23,600	93.69%

iii. The details of shareholding of promoters are as under as at 31st March 2024 and 31st March 2023:

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Promoter's name	As at March 31, 2024			As at March 31, 2023		
	No of Shares	% Holding	% Change during the year	No of Shares	% Holding	% Change during the year
Equity Shares with Voting Rights						
Sonia Gupta	1,27,49,120	29.14%	-12.59%	1,27,49,120	41.73%	0%
Sanjay Gupta	1,58,74,480	36.28%	-15.68%	1,58,74,480	51.96%	0%
	2,86,23,600	65.42%		2,86,23,600	93.69%	

iv. Aggregate number of equity shares issued as bonus, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022*
Bonus Shares (Number) of Face value of Rs.10 each	Nil	Nil	2,67,32,930

** The Company has issued bonus of 2,67,32,930(Two Crore Sixty Seven lacs thirty Two Thousand Nine Hundered Thirty Only) equity shares having face value of Rs.10/-each in the ratio of 7:1 (in the propotion of 7 (seven) equity shares for every 1(one) existing equity share) vide board resolution dated 19.03.2022 to all the existing shareholders fully paid up of the company whose names appear in the register of members of the company on March 2,2022 i.e the record date.*

Note - INR 0.00 denotes amount less than INR 5000.00

Shailendra Goel & Associates Chartered Accountants New Delhi

PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

15. OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

A. Summary of Other Equity balance:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Securities Premium Account	495.90	-
Retained Earnings	261.75	225.25
Total	**757.65**	**225.25**

(a) Securities Premium Account

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Premium Received on issue of Equity shares	580.81	-
Less :- IPO Share issue expenses*	(84.91)	
Closing Balance	**495.90**	-

(b) Retained Earnings

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	225.25	151.75
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period	36.77	72.98
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	(0.34)	0.70
Income tax effect	0.08	(0.18)
Closing balance	**261.76**	**225.25**

** The IPO share issue expenses amounting to Rs.84.91 millions have been adjusted against the securities premium in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013.*

B. Nature and purpose of reserves:

Securities Premium - Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of bonus shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Retained Earnings - Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date or losses incurred till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

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PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

16. BORROWINGS

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non Current Borrowings		
Secured		
Term loan from banks		
Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line (GECL) - PNB (refer note -a(i)	30.92	48.85
Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line (GECL) - SCB (refer note -a(ii)	13.94	20.69
Term Loan against Property from SCB (refer note -a(iii)	4.06	11.89
Vehicles Term Loan (refer note -a(iv)	10.20	8.59
Unsecured		
Loans from Director's, their Relatives and Corporate	-	0.07
(A)	**59.12**	**90.09**
Less : Current Maturity of Non Current Borrowings		
Term loan from banks	28.48	33.31
(B)	**28.48**	**33.31**
Total (A)-(B)	**30.64**	**56.78**
Current Borrowings		
Secured		
(a) Cash Credit		
From Banks - PNB (refer note -b(i)	236.79	211.41
From Banks - SCB (refer note -b(ii)	117.17	95.25
(b) Current maturities of Long term borrowings (Refer Note No.a)	28.48	33.31
Total	**382.44**	**339.97**

Shailendra Goel & Associates New Delhi Chartered Accountants

a 'NON CURRENT BORROWING

i) Secured Term Loan availed under Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line(GECL) from Punjab National Bank(PNB)

Secured by equitiable hypothecation on present and future current assets of the company and equitable mortgage created against land and building of factory situated at Khatauni No. 31/32,152/154, khasra no. 923/56 (10-18), 924/58(4-6), 874/49/1(0-2) village katha baddi District Solan Himachal Pradesh alongwith Guarantee coverage from NCGTC.

- Outstanding amount of INR 7.91 Millions (31st March, 2023 INR 23.75 millions) repayable in 06 monthly EMI of INR 1.32 millions each
- Outstanding amount of INR 23.01 Millions (31st March, 2023 INR 25.09 millions) repayable in 33 monthly EMI of INR 0.70 millions each

ii) Secured Term Loan availed under Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line(GECL) from Sandard Chartered Bank(SCB)

Hypothecation by way of (i) second charge over present and future current assets of the company and (ii) second charge over company's immovable property i.e. property bearing no. A-74 situated at Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-2, New Delhi together with all buildings and structures therein.

- Outstanding amount of INR 3.94 millions (31st March, 2023 INR 10.69 millions) repayable in 07 monthly EMI of INR 0.56 millions each
- Outstanding amount of INR 10.00 millions (31st March, 2023 INR 10.00) repayable in 36 monthly EMI of INR 0.30 millions each

iii) Secured Term Loan against property from Standard Chartered Bank

Secured by equitiable motgage on company's immovable property i.e. property bearing no. A-74 situated at Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-2, New Delhi together with all buildings and structures therein.

- Outstanding amount of INR 4.06 millions (31st March, 2023 INR 11.89 millions) repayable in 05 monthly EMI of INR 0.65 millions each.

iv) Secured by way of Hypothication of Respective Vehicle/Assets

List of Secured Vehicles Term Loan -Vehicle

'- Outstanding amount of INR Nil Millions (31st March, 2023 INR 1.67 millions) from bank.
- Outstanding amount of INR 1.92 Millions (31 March, 2023 INR 2.42 millions) from bank repayable in 34 monthly EMI of INR 0.06 millions each
- Outstanding amount of INR 3.79 Millions (31 March, 2023 INR 4.50 millions) from Financial Institution repayable in 49 monthly EMI of INR 0.09 millions each
- Outstanding amount of INR 0.70 Millions (31 March, 2023 INR Nil millions) from bank repayable in 28 monthly EMI of INR 0.03 millions each
- Outstanding amount of INR 3.00 Millions (31 March, 2023 INR Nil millions) from bank repayable in 36 monthly EMI of INR 0.10 millions each
- Outstanding amount of INR 0.80 Millions (31 March, 2023 INR Nil millions) from bank repayable in 36 monthly EMI of INR 0.03 millions each

b. CURRENTBORROWING

i) Cash Credit from Punjab National Bank(PNB) at inerest rate of 9.67% to 11.20% :- (i) Hypothecation by way of charge created against land and building of factory situated at Khatauni No.31/32,152/154, khasra no. 923/56 (10-18), 924/58(4-6), 874/49/1(0-2) village katha baddi District Solan Himachal Pradesh, (ii) hypothecation on all present and future current assets of the company (including entire stocks and book debts) and movable assets forming part of fixed assets/block assets, machines etc and (iii) Land in the name of director Sh.Sanjay Gupta situated at Mauza - Sulatnpur,Tehsil, District Sonepat along with personal guarantee of Directors.

ii) Cash Credit from Standard Chartered Bank(SCB) at inerest rate of 9.75% to 10.15%:-i) Hypothecation by way of Pari Passu charge over all present and future current assets of the company stored or to be stored at the company's godown or premises or wherever else the same may be (ii) Company's immovable property i.e. property bearing no. A-74 situated at Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-2, New Delhi together with all buildings and structures therein along with personal guarantee of Directors.

c. Company has borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

The company has been sanctioned working capital limits, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets during any point of time of the year. The quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks or financial institutions and the reconciliation as per return filed and unaudited books of accounts is stated below:

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Inventories	Trade Receivables	Inventories	Trade Receivables
As per books of accounts (March 31)	335.29	597.52	299.77	520.18
As per unaudited books of accounts (March 29)	346.87	486.90	315.18	456.57
As per statement of current assets (March 29)	347.08	488.41	315.34	453.92
Excess/Shortages	(0.21)	(1.52)	(0.16)	2.65

Note : The company had submitted the quarterly statements as on March 29 to the bank and hence the same has been disclosed here with.

Shailendra Goel & Associates Chartered Accountants New Delhi

17. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non Current		
(i) Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
Security deposits payable	3.46	7.46
Total	3.46	7.46

18. TRADE PAYABLES

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Trade Payables to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Trade Payables to other than micro and small enterprises	56.06	104.85
Total	56.06	104.85

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule : 2023-24

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 yea	Total
(i) MSME	-			-	-
(ii) Others	49.19	0.03	6.79	0.05	56.06
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule : 2022-23

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 yea	Total
(i) MSME	-			-	-
(ii) Others	98.01	6.79	0.04	0.01	104.85
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

Shailendra Goel & Associates * New Delhi * Chartered Accountants

PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

19. OTHER LIABILITIES

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Advance received from Customers	4.84	4.54
Statutory dues	3.47	2.23
Creditor for capital expenditure	0.36	1.56
Other payables	35.75	32.37
Total	**44.42**	**40.70**

20. LEASE LIABILITIES

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non Current		
Lease Liabilities	-	0.09
Total	-	0.09
Current		
Lease Liabilities	0.10	0.40
Total	0.10	0.40

i. Movement in lease liabilities

Reconciliation of Fair Value: (Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	Amount
At March 31, 2022	**1.36**
Additions	-
Finance cost accrued during the period	0.06
Payment of lease liabilities	(0.53)
Other Adjustment	(0.40)
At March 31, 2023	**0.49**
Additions	-
Finance cost accrued during the period	0.02
Payment of lease liabilities	(0.41)
Other Adjustment	
At March 31, 2024	**0.10**

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regards to its lease Liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet obligations to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

ii. The details of the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Within one year	0.10	0.40
One to five years	-	0.09
More than five years	-	-
	0.10	**0.49**

(iii) The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 8% as on March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023 : 8%.)

(iv) The Company had total cash outflow for leases (including the short-term leases) for March 31, 2024: INR 0.41 Millions(March 31, 2023: INR 0.53 Millions)

Note - INR 0.00 denotes amount less than INR 5000.00

Shailendra Goel & Associates Chartered Accountants New Delhi

21. PROVISIONS

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (*Refer Note 32*)	5.99	6.22
Leave encashment	0.07	0.20
Total	6.06	6.41
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (*Refer Note 32*)	2.14	0.72
Leave encashment	0.04	0.07
Total	2.18	0.79

Provision Movements	Gratuity	Compensated Absences
As at March 31,2022	6.22	0.22
Arising during the year	1.43	0.56
Utilised		(0.12)
Remeasurement gain/(Loss) on liability	(0.71)	(0.39)
As at March 31,2023	6.94	0.27
Arising during the year	1.34	0.28
Utilised	(0.49)	(0.11)
Remeasurement gain/(Loss) on liability	0.34	(0.33)
As at March 31,2024	8.13	0.11

22. CURRENT TAX LIABILITY(NET)

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current tax payable for the year (net of advance tax/TDS & TCS)	1.42	28.02
Total	1.42	28.02

Shailendra Goel & Associates
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

23. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-2023
Sale of Products	1,988.05	1,824.92
	1,988.05	1,824.92

Critical judgements in calculating amounts

The company has recognised revenue amounting to INR 1,988.05 millions for sale of product to customers during March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: INR 1,824.92 millions) net of variable consideration , if any.

(i) Disaggregated revenue information :

Particulars	2023-24	2022-2023
Sale of products (transferred at a point of time)		
India	1,984.40	1,824.92
Outside India	3.65	-
Sale of service (transferred over period of time)		
India	-	-
Outside India	-	-

(ii) Contract balances :

Particulars	2023-24	2022-2023
Contract assets (Unbilled revenue)	-	-
Contract liabilities (Advance from customers)	4.84	4.54

For Trade receivable Refer note 9

Movement in contract liabilities during the year:

Particulars	2023-24	2022-2023
Contract Liabilities (Advance from customers):		
Opening Balance	4.56	3.36
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	(2.18)	(2.62)
Advance received during the year	2.46	3.82
Closing balance	4.84	4.56

(iii) Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Particulars	2023-24	2022-2023
Contracted price	2,006.88	1,837.11
Less : Adjustments (if any)	-	-
Less : Rebates & Discount	(18.83)	(12.18)
Total Revenue as per statement of profit and loss	1,988.05	1,824.92

24. OTHER INCOME

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Interest income on		
Bank fixed deposits	9.00	0.61
Fair value income on security deposit (lease)	0.01	0.03
Others	0.29	0.08
Other Non Operating Income		
Miscellaneous Income	0.14	0.05
Credit Balance Written Back	0.89	0.26
Profit on sale of Fixed assets	0.68	
	11.01	1.03

25. COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
As at beginning of the year	96.37	56.73
Add : Purchases for the year	1,579.03	1,385.72
Less : As at end of the year	(108.09)	(96.37)
	1,567.31	1,346.08

26. CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Inventories as at the beginning of the year		
Work - in - process	48.36	34.03
Finished goods	147.40	210.46
Total	195.76	244.49
Less : Inventories as at the end of the year		
Work - in - process	57.03	48.36
Finished goods	163.08	147.40
Stock In Transit	-	-
Total	220.11	195.76
Net decrease / (increase) in inventories	(24.35)	48.72

Shailendra Goel & Associates Chartered Accountants CA New Delhi

PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

27. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Salaries, wages and bonus *	110.47	106.47
Contribution to provident and other funds	4.19	3.94
Staff welfare expenses	4.68	3.84
Gratuity Expense	1.35	1.51
	120.69	115.77

* Include Director's Remuneration of Rs.13.80 millions (Previous Year Rs.15.15 millions)

28. FINANCE COST

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Interest expense on borrowings	41.97	40.30
Interest on Lease liability	0.02	0.06
Other borrowing costs	1.29	1.79
	43.28	42.14

29. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Depreciation on tangible assets	13.90	11.65
Amortisation on intangible assets	0.36	0.39
Depreciation on right -of- use assets	0.37	0.50
	14.63	12.54

30. OTHER EXPENSES

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Commission & incentive on sale expense	34.28	16.37
Man Power expense	30.19	17.46
Printing and Stationery expense	0.82	0.72
Advertisement expenses	16.13	9.92
Bad Debts Written off	1.24	2.63
Freight,Handing and Octroi	47.07	30.10
Telephone expense	0.89	0.81
Travelling & Conveyance	22.17	15.72
Office Expenses	2.45	2.60
Postage Stamp & Courier expense	0.69	0.86
Computer expense	1.28	1.78
Director sitting fees	0.24	0.20
Packing Material expense	1.87	1.19
Vehicle Running & Maintainanace	2.93	2.33
Electricity & water expense	16.68	11.47
Fees & Tax expense	2.47	1.16
Insurance expense	1.65	1.48
Legal and Professional expense	4.15	3.31
Auditors Remuneration (Refer note (a) below)	1.09	0.61
Rent expense *	7.24	5.48
Sales & Business Promotion expense	14.29	16.74
Repair & maintenance - Building	1.46	1.43
Repair & maintenance - Machinery	1.23	1.01
Repair & maintenance - Others	5.66	4.98
Others Misc. expense	5.36	5.04
Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	-	0.58
Corporate Social Responsibility expense	1.73	1.38
Total	225.28	157.37

* It includes amount of short term leases and low value lease assets

(a) Details of Payments to auditors**

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
As Statutory Auditor		
Audit Fee	0.55	0.55
Limited Review Fee	0.40	-
Tax audit fee	0.05	0.05
Certification fee	0.06	-
Reimbursement of expenses	0.03	0.01
	1.09	0.61

**It exclude remuneration amounting to Rs.0.50 millions (31st march 2023: Rs.0.48 millions) paid to the statutory auditors of the company for services in connection with intial public offer of equity shares of the company which are accounted in the 'securities premium Account'.

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Chartered Accountants

PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

31. EARNINGS PER SHARE

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a) Basic earnings per share		
Basic earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the company	1.00	2.39
Total basic earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the company	**1.00**	**2.39**
(b) Dilluted earnings per share		
Dilluted earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the company	1.00	2.39
Total dilluted earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the company	**1.00**	**2.39**
(c) Par value per share	10.00	10.00

(d) Reconciliations of earnings used in calculating earnings per share		
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share	36.77	72.97
	36.77	**72.97**
Dilluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating dilluted earnings per share	36.77	72.97
	36.77	**72.97**
(e) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	3,68,63,470	3,05,51,920
Adjustments for calculation of dilluted earnings per share:	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating dilluted earnings per share	**3,68,63,470**	**3,05,51,920**

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32. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	Current	Non Current	Total	Current	Non Current	Total
Leave obligations	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.20	0.27
Gratuity	2.14	5.99	8.13	0.72	6.22	6.94
Total Employee Benefit Obligation	2.18	6.06	8.24	0.79	6.42	7.21

(i) Leave Obligations

The leave obligations cover the company's liability for sick and earned leave.

(ii) Post Employement obligations

a) Gratuity

The company provides for gratuity for employees in india as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of five years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/ termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary

The gratuity plan is a **unfunded plan** and the company makes contributions to recognised funds in India. The company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.

The amount recognised in the balance sheet and the movement in the net defined benefit obligation over the period are as follows

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
As at March 31, 2022	6.22	-	6.22
Current service cost	0.99	-	0.99
Interest expense/(income)	0.43	-	0.43
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	7.64	-	7.64
Remeasurements			
Retrun of plan assets, excluding amount included in interest (income)	-	-	
(Gain)/Loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
(Gain)/Loss from change in financial assumptions	-0.96	-	-0.96
Experience (gains)/losses	0.26	-	0.26
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	-0.70	-	-0.70
Contributions by Employer	-	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	6.94	-	6.94
Current service cost	0.87	-	0.87
Past Service Cost- (non vested benefits)			
Past Service Cost -(vested benefits)			
Interest expense/(income)	0.47	-	0.47
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	8.28	-	8.28
Remeasurements			
Retrun of plan assets, excluding amount included in interest (income)	-	-	
(Gain)/Loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
(Gain)/Loss from change in financial assumptions	0.14	-	0.14
Experience (gains)/losses	0.20	-	0.20
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	0.34	-	0.34
Contributions by Employer	0.49	-	0.49
Contributions by Employee			
Benefits Paid	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	8.13	-	8.13

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PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded and unfunded plans are as follows:

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Present value of funded obligations	8.13	6.94
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Liability recognised in Balance Sheet	**8.13**	**6.94**

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Mortality	IALM (2012-14) Ult.	IALM (2012-14) Ult.
Discount rate	6.97%	7.20%
Expected return on plan assets	N.A.	N.A.
Salary growth rate	1.00%	1.00%
Expected Average remaining service	11.36	12.87
Retirement Age	62 Years	62 Years
Employee Attrition Rate	PS: 0 to 5 : 50% PS: 5 to 47 : 0%	PS: 0 to 5 : 50% PS: 5 to 47 : 0%

Sensitivity Analysis

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	DR: Discount Rate		ER: Salary Escalation Rate	
	PVO DR +1%	PVO DR -1%	PVO ER +1%	PVO ER -1%
PVOC				
March 31, 2023	6.43	7.54	7.58	6.39
March 31, 2024	7.56	8.81	8.84	7.52

Effected Payout

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	Expected Payout First	Expected Payout Second	Expected Payout Third	Expected payout Fourth	Expected payout Fifth	Expected payout Six to Ten years
March 31, 2023	0.72	1.51	0.29	0.08	0.53	1.78
March 31, 2024	2.15	0.36	0.12	0.61	0.27	1.85

Asset Liability Comparisons

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Year	31-03-2023	31-03-2024
PVO at end of period	6.94	8.13
Plan Assets	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit)	(6.94)	8.13
Experience adjustments on plan assets	-	-

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 9.12 years (March 31, 2023)
The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 8.49 years (March 31, 2024)

Shailendra Goel & Associates
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New Delhi

PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

33. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(i) List of related parties as per the requirements of Ind-AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Country of Incorporation
Sanjay Gupta	Director	India
Sonia Gupta	Director	India
Abhishek Gupta	Director	India
Aditya Gupta	Director	India
B. S. Gupta	Relative of KMP	India
Plaza Cable Electric Pvt Ltd	Associate Company	India
Plaza Power & Infrastructure Co.	Proprietorship Concern of Director	India
Plaza Electrical Industries	Associate Company by common directorship	India
Plaza Lamps And Tubes Ltd	Associate Company by common directorship	India
Plaza Power Solution Private Limited	Associate Company by common directorship	India
Plaza Netcom Private Limited	Associate Company by common directorship	India
Plaza Projects Limited	Associate Company by common directorship	India
Plaza Wires & Electricals Pvt Ltd.	Associate Company by common directorship	India
Plaza Hitec Private Limited	Associate Company by common directorship	India
Bhavika Kapil	Company Secretary	India
Ajay Batla	Chief Financial Officer	India

(ii) Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Name	Nature of Relationship	Nature of Transaction	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Plaza Cable Electric Pvt Ltd	Common Director	Purchase	42.76	36.37
Plaza Power & Infrastructure Co.	Director is Prop.	Purchase	20.00	27.45
Plaza Cable Electric Pvt Ltd	Common Director	Sale	26.73	33.34
Plaza Power & Infrastructure Co.	Director is Prop.	Sale	1.75	0.23
Plaza Hitech Pvt Ltd	Common Director	Sale	0.07	-
Plaza Power Solutions Pvt Ltd	Common Director	Sale	0.19	0.63
Sanjay Gupta(Prop.Plaza Power & Infrastru	Director	Rent	3.60	3.00
B.S Gupta	Relative of KMP	Advance given	-	0.23
Sanjay Gupta	Director	Remuneration	4.20	4.50
Sonia Gupta	Director	Remuneration	3.60	4.05
Abhishek Gupta	Director	Remuneration	3.00	3.30
Aditya Gupta	Director	Remuneration	3.00	3.30
Bhavika Kapil	Company Secretray	Remuneration	0.51	0.50
Ajay Batla	Chief Financial Officer	Remuneration	3.85	3.54

(iii) Outstanding balances payable to :

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Name	Nature of Transaction	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Sanjay Gupta	Loan / Remuneration Payable	0.24	0.05
Abhishek Gupta	Loan / Remuneration Payable	0.18	0.72
Sonia Gupta	Remuneration Payable	0.12	0.04
Aditya Gupta	Remuneration Payable	0.12	0.01
Bhavika Kapil	Remuneration Payable	0.04	0.04
Ajay Batla	Remuneration Payable	0.35	0.23

(iv) Outstanding balances arising from advance sales/purchases of goods and services and advances

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Name	Nature of Relationship	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Receivables :			
Plaza Cable Electric Pvt Ltd	Associate Company	46.47	19.88
Plaza Power & Infrastructure co.	Proprietorship Concern of Director	0.08	5.34
Plaza Electrical Industries	Associate Company by common directorship	-	1.00
B. S. Gupta	Relative of KMP	-	0.23

(v) Key management personnel compensation

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Short term employee benefits	0.00	0.00
Long term employee benefits	0.59	0.51
	0.59	**0.51**

(vi) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables and payables. For the year ended March 31,2024 and year ended March 31,2023 the company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owned by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties and market in which the related party operates.

Shailendra Goel & Associates
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Chartered Accountants

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

34. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company is exclusively engaged in the business of in manufacturing and trading of electrical wire and allied products. As per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" there are no reportable operating segment applicable to the company.

Information about Geographical Areas :

Revenue from External Customers

The major sales of the company are made to customer which are domiciled in India. The amount of its revenue from external customers broken down by location of the customers is shown in the table below:

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
India	1,984.40	1,824.92
Outside India	3.65	-
	1,988.05	**1,824.92**

Revenue from Major Customers

Revenue from customers exceeding 10% of total revenue for the period March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 is : Nil

Non Current Assets

The non current assets of the company are located in india and hence no specific disclosures have been made.

35. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The company includes within debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalent.

0

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Borrowings other than convertible preference shares	413.08	396.75
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	(296.77)	(0.07)
Net Debt	**116.31**	**396.68**
Convertible preference shares		
Equity	437.52	305.52
Other Equity	757.65	225.25
Total Capital	**1,195.18**	**530.77**
Capital and net debt	**1,311.49**	**927.45**
Gearing ratio	**0.09**	**0.43**

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36. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

i. Financial Instruments by Category (Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Amortised cost				
Trade Receivables	597.52	521.34	597.52	521.34
Cash and Cash Equivalents	296.77	0.07	296.77	0.07
Security Deposits	10.35	2.84	10.35	2.84
Other Bank Balances	39.43	2.89	39.43	2.89
Other Financial Assets	0.92	6.95	0.92	6.95
Total	**944.99**	**534.09**	**944.99**	**534.09**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Amortised cost				
Borrowings	413.08	396.75	413.08	396.75
Trade Payables	56.06	104.85	56.06	104.85
Lease Liabilities	0.10	0.49	0.10	0.49
Other Financial Liabilities	3.46	7.46	3.46	7.46
Total	**472.70**	**509.55**	**472.70**	**509.55**

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair values for security deposits and other financial assets were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the Fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

The fair values of non current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

ii. Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measure at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determing fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.
An explanation of each level follows below:

Level 1 - Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2 - The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3 - If one or more of the significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity shares, contingent consideration and indemnification assets included in level 3.

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(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's activity expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations leading to a financial loss. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including

i. Credit risk management

The company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system. Internal credit rating is performed on a group basis for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics. The company assigns the credit ratings to each class of financial assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets:

The company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information.

ii. Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Gross receivables	608.92	533.22
Less: Loss allowance based on expected credit loss model	11.40	11.88
Net receivables	**597.52**	**521.34**

iii. Reconciliation of loss allowance provision - Trade receivables

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Loss allowance on March 31, 2023	**11.88**	**11.30**
Changes in loss allowance	(0.48)	0.58
Loss allowance on March 31, 2024	**11.40**	**11.88**

Significant estimates and judgements

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed above are based on assumptions by management about risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Shailendra Goel & Associates Chartered Accountants New Delhi

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(B) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

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

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

Particulars	Carrying Value	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years
March 31, 2024			
Non-derivatives			
Borrowings	413.08	382.44	30.64
Lease Liabilities	0.10	0.10	-
Trade payables	56.06	56.06	-
Other financial liabilities	3.46	-	3.46
Total non derivative liabilities	472.70	438.60	34.09
March 31, 2023			
Non-derivatives			
Borrowings	396.75	339.97	56.78
Lease Liabilities	0.49	0.40	0.09
Trade payables	104.85	104.85	-
Other financial liabilities	7.46	-	7.46
Total non derivative liabilities	509.55	445.22	64.33

(C) Market risk

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

(i) Foreign currency risk

The company generally does not operate internationally and is not exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions.

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the company's functional currency (INR). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows. The objective of the company is to minimise the volatility of the INR cash flows of highly probable forecast transactions.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the company to cash flow interest rate risk. During March 31, 2024 and March 31,2023 the company's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in INR.

(a) Interest rate risk exposure

The exposure of the company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Variable rate borrowings	353.96	306.66
Fixed rate borrowings	59.12	90.02
Total borrowings	413.08	396.69
% of borrowings at variable rate	85.69%	77.31%

(b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates. Other components of equity change as a result of an increase/decrease in the fair value of the cash flow hedges related to borrowings.

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total interest expense on borrowing (in Millions)	41.97	40.30
Interest rates - increase by 100 basis points (100 bps)*	0.42	0.40
Interest rates - decrease by 100 basis points (100 bps)*	(0.42)	(0.40)

* holding all other variables constant

(iii) Price risk

(a) Exposure

Commodity price risk - The company is in the business of manufacturing cables and wires and will affected by the price volatility of mainly copper (metal) commodity. Its operating activities require the ongoing purchase and manufacture of finished goods - Cable and wires and therefore require a continuous supply of raw mateial - Copper. Due to the significantly increased volatility of the price of the copper, the company also entered into various daily purchase contracts in an active market.

The sensitivity analysis of the change in copper price on the inventory as at year end, other factors remaining constant is given in table below:

(b) Sensitivity

Commodity price sensitivity

Particulars	Effect on profit and loss account	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Copper- Raw Material		
Copper- Raw Material - Increase in sale price by 100 basis points	1.00	0.60
Copper- Raw Material - Decrease in sale price by 100 basis points	(1.00)	(0.60)

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PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

38. DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006 (MSMED ACT, 2006)

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act, on the above amount	-	-
Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond the appointed day, during the year	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, (other than Section 16)	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, (Section 16)	-	-
Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, for payment already made	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

The information has been given in respect of such vendors to the extent they could be identified as "Mico and Small" enterprises on the basis of information available with the Company.

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Chartered Accountants

PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

A. Commitments

i. Capital Commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Property, plant and equipment	79.87	0.70
Intangible assets	-	-

ii. Leases

Lease commitments are the future cash out flows from the lease contracts which are not recorded in the measurement of lease liabilities. These include potential future payments related to leases of low value assets, leases with term less than twelve months and variable leases.

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Not later than one year	0.10	0.40
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	0.09
Later than five years	-	-
	0.10	**0.49**

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

B. Contingent Liabilities	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
i. Claim against the company not acknowledged as debt	-	-
ii. Guarantees excluding financial guarantees	**5.59**	**2.67**
iii. Other money for which the company is contingently liable	**5.55**	**19.64**

Breif description of the nature of each contingent liability

The company's customers have availed channel financing facility from Adani Capital (lender) against which the company has provided guarantee.

C. Financial Guarantees
Nil

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PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

40. ASSETS PLEDGED AS SECURITY

The carrying amount of assets pledged as security for current and non current borrowings are:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
NON CURRENT ASSETS		
Freehold land	97.93	97.93
Freehold building	59.29	59.23
Capital work in Progress	28.30	27.80
Plants and machinery	60.61	33.17
Furniture, fittings and equipment	12.33	9.25
Vehicles	18.27	22.00
Computer	0.51	0.56
Solar Plant	6.94	7.29
	284.19	**256.21**
CURRENT ASSETS		
Trade receivables (Book debts)	597.52	521.34
Inventory (Stock)	335.29	299.46
	932.82	**820.80**
Total assets pledge as security	1,217.00	1,077.01

41. EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

NIL

Shailendra Goel & Associates
CA
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

42 RATIO AND ITS COMPONENTS"

Ratio

Sr No.	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	% change from March 31, 2023 to March 31, 2024
1	Current ratio	2.94	1.66	77%
2	Debt- Equity Ratio	0.35	0.75	-54%
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio*	1.32	1.68	-22%
4	Return on Equity Ratio	4%	15%	-71%
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio*	4.86	4.58	6%
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio*	3.55	3.78	-6%
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	19.63	12.95	52%
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	2.11	5.38	-61%
9	Net Profit Ratio	2%	4%	-54%
10	Return on Capital Employed	6%	16%	-62%
11	Return on Investment	22%	7%	222%

*Note: No explanation has been provided as there is no change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to the ratio of preceding year.

Components of Ratio (Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Sr No.	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
				Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator
1	Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1,430.71	486.62	853.84	514.73
2	Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debts (Including Government Grants)	Total Equity (Equity Share capital + Other equity-Revaluation Reserve-Capital Redepmtion Reserve)	413.08	1,195.17	396.75	530.77
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses (i.e. depreciation and other amortizations + Interest)	Finance Cost+ Lease Repayment +Principle Repayment of Long term Borrowings during the Period /Years	94.69	71.86	127.66	75.85
4	Return on Equity Ratio	Net profit after tax - Exceptional items	Closing Total Equity	36.77	862.97	72.97	494.02
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory (opening balance+ closing balance/2)	1542.96	317.37	1394.81	304.32
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivable (Opening balance + closing balance /2)	1,988.05	559.43	1,824.92	482.31
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Purchase of stock in trade	Average trade payable (Opening balance + closing balance /2)	1,579.03	80.45	1,385.72	107.05
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital (Current asset - current liabilities) - other income	1,988.05	944.10	1,824.92	339.11
9	Net Profit Ratio	Net profit after tax - Exceptional items	Revenue from operations + other income	36.77	1988.05	72.97	1824.92

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10	Return on Capital Employed	Profit Before interest, Tax & Exceptional item - other income	Equity Share capital + Other equity-Revaluation Reserve-Capital Redepmtion Reserve + Total Debts (Including Government Grants)	95.50	1,608.25	145.48	927.52
11	Return on Investment	Interest Income on fixed deposits	Fixed deposits with bank	9.00	40.29	0.61	8.81

Reasons for variance of more than 25% in above ratios

Sr No.	Particulars	March 31, 2024
1	Current ratio	Change in mainly due to increase in Current Assets on account temporary IPO fund park in working capital
2	Debt- Equity Ratio	Change due to increase in Equity on account of IPO during current year
4	Return on Equity Ratio	Change due to increase in Equity and lower profit during the current year as compared to previous year
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Increase is mainly due to increase in trade payable as compared to previous year
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Decrease in mainly due to increase in Current Assets on account temporary IPO fund park in working capital
9	Net Profit Ratio	On account of Lower Profit in current year as compared to previous year.
10	Return on Capital Employed	Change due to increase in Equity and lower profit during the current year as compared to previous year.
11	Return on Investment	Return on Investment (ROI) is not applicable since the Company do not have any significant investment.Only temporary funds are parked

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New Delhi

PLAZA WIRES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PLAZA WIRES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

43 OTHER STATUTORY DISCLOURES "

(i).The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii).The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during reporting periods.

(iii).The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(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

(iv).The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(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,

(v).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)

(vi).The Company does not have any borrowings from banks and financial institutions that are used for any other purpose other than the specific purpose for which it was taken at the reporting balance sheet date.

(vii).The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(viii). The Company is not declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender during the any reporting period.

(ix).The Company shall disclose as to whether the fair value of investment property (as measured for disclosure purposes in the financial statements) is based on the valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017. Since, the Company does not have any investment property during any reporting period, the said disclosure is not applicable.

(x).Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 companies are required to disclose grants or donations received during the year. Since, the Company is not covered under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013, the said disclosure is not applicable.

(xi). There are no scheme of arrangements which have been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the reporting periods.

(xii).During the reporting periods, the Company does not have any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and related parties as per the definition of Companies Act, 2013.

(xiii). The Company has not identified any transactions or balances in any reporting periods with companies whose name is struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

(ix) The company has no unrecorded transactions in 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)

(xv) There are no charge or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period by the company as at the reporting periods.

44. The Company has been converted from private limited company to public limited company as on March 10 ,2022.

45. The company received an amount of Rs. 610.16 millions (net of estimated IPO expenses of Rs.102.65 millions) via fresh issue of 13200158 equity shares of face value Rs.10/-each at an issue price of Rs.54/- per share through Initial Public Offering (IPO). The company's equity shares were listed on the National Stock exchange(NSE) and BSE limited (BSE) on October 12,2023. The utilisation of the net IPO proceed is summarised below :

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Objects of the issue as per Prospectus	Amount to be utilised as per Prospectus	Utilisation upto March 31, 2024	Unutilised amount as on March 31, 2024
Capital Expenditure to be incurred for setting up the manufacturing unit	244.13	107.89*	136.24
Working Capital expenditure	220.00	39.94	180.06
General Corporate Purpose	146.03	146.03	-
Net proceed	610.16	293.86	316.30

* Include advance paid for capital expenditure.

Net IPO Proceed which were unutilised as on March 31 ,2024 were temporarily invested in fixed deposits with Axis Bank Limited

Detail of IPO Expenses

The company has estimated Rs. 102.65 millions in prospectus as IPO related expenses and an amount of Rs.84.91 millions (net of GST benefits) incurred til March 31st, 2024 as IPO expenses, has been adjusted against the Securites Premium as per detail below :

Particulars	Amount (In Millions)
IPO expenses incurred till March 31st 2024	99.67
Less GST input taken	14.76
Net Amount debited to Securities Premium	**84.91**

Shailendra Goel & Associates New Delhi Chartered Accountants

46 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the following year wise amount was utilized as financial contribution towards CSR Activities:

(Amount in INR Millions, unless other wise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	1.73	1.39
(b) Amount incurred during the year on:		
Ongoing Projects		-
(i) Woman empowerment	1.73	1.38
Other than Ongoing Projects		
(i) Healthcare	-	-
(ii) Education	-	-
Total	1.73	1.38
(c) Total of previous years shortfall	-	0.01
(d) Shortfall/ (Excess) at the end of year	-	-
(e) Reason of Shortfall	-	-

47. The company has filed court cases during the current financial year under negotiable instruments act to recover INR 2.22 millions (Previous Year March 31, 2023 : INR 1.96 millions) and they are considered good and recoverable.The court cases pending at the end of the year March 31,2024 is INR.8.10 millions (March 31,2023 :- INR 8.57 millions) and they are considered good and recoverable.

48. Previous Year Figures have been regrouped / rearranged ,wherever considered necesaary to conform to current years classification.

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the Financial Information.

As per our Audit report of even date attached
For and on behalf of
Shailnedra Goel & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN:-013670N

Shailendra Goel

Shailender Goel
Partner
M.No.092862
UDIN:- 24092862BKHJXA4621

Shailendra Goel & Associates Chartered Accountants New Delhi

Place:-Delhi
Date:-30th May 2024

For and on behalf of the board

SANJAY GUPTA
Managing Director
DIN :-00202273

Aditya Gupta

ADITYA GUPTA
Wholetime Director
DIN:-07625118

AJAY BATLA
Chief Financial Officer

Bhavika

BHAVIKA KAPIL
Company Secretary