



SANN & Co.
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of SPHERULE FOUNDATION

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of SPHERULE FOUNDATION ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, its profit, its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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 Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the 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 audit opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In the audit of current period, we have not observed any key audit matters required to be reported separately.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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



intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act based on our audit on separate financial statements, we report that a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order are not applicable to the company.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014];



- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) This report does not include Report on the internal financial controls under clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Report on internal financial controls'), since in our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the said report on internal financial controls is not applicable to the Company basis the exemption available to the Company under MCA notification no. G.S.R. 583(E) dated June 13, 2017, read with corrigendum dated July 13, 2017 on reporting on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements;
- (g) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022;
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

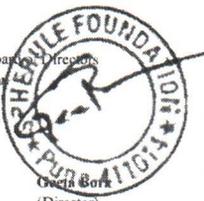
For **S A N N & CO**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 144916W

Suresh R. Malani
(Partner)
Membership Number: 148669
UDIN: 22148669AWYMMU4164
Place of Signature: Pune
Date: 07-09-2022



SPHERULE FOUNDATION
CIN: U85300PN2017NPL173116
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2022

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2022 (Current reporting period)	As at 31st March, 2021 (Previous reporting period)
		Rs.	Rs.
I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Shareholders' funds			
(a) Share capital		-	-
(b) Reserves and surplus	3	16,133	10,120
(c) Money received against share warrants			
2 Share application money pending allotment			
			-
3 Non-current liabilities			
(a) Long-term borrowings			
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	4	1,928	2,344
(c) Other Long-term liabilities			-
(d) Long-term provisions			-
4 Current liabilities			
(a) Short-term borrowings			
(b) Trade payables			
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	5	829	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises			52
(c) Other current liabilities	6	231	361
(d) Short-term provisions	7	46	89
TOTAL		19,166	12,965
II ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets			
(i) Property, Plant and Equipment	8	1,381	1,510
(ii) Intangible assets			-
(iii) Capital Work In Progress			-
(iv) Intangible Assets Under Developments			-
(b) Non-current investments			-
(c) Deferred tax assets (net)			-
(d) Long-term loans and advances			-
(e) Other non-current assets			-
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories			-
(b) Trade receivables	9	9	1,744
(c) Cash and cash equivalents	10	17,360	9,016
(d) Short-term loans and advances			-
(e) Other current assets	11	416	695
TOTAL		19,166	12,965
The accompanying notes 3 to 26 are an integral part of these financial statements			
As per our report of even date attached			
<p>For S A N N & CO Chartered Accountants Firm No : 144916W  Suresh R. Malani (Partner) MRN : 148669</p> <p>Place: Pune Date: 7-09-2022</p>		<p style="text-align: center;"> For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Spherule Foundation  Nisha Singh (Director) DIN: 07496264</p> <p>Place: Pune Date: 7-09-2022</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Spherule Foundation  Gagan Borkar (Director) DIN: 07505355</p> <p>Place: Pune Date: 7-09-2022</p>

SPHERULE FOUNDATION
CIN:U85300PN2017NPL173116
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2022

Particulars		Note	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
			Rs.	Rs.
INCOME				
I	Revenue from operations	12	52,232	25,929
II	Other Income	13	457	135
III	TOTAL INCOME (I + II)		52,689	26,064
EXPENSES				
	(a) Cost of materials consumed	14	36,758	11,936
	(b) Employee benefits expenses	15	5,388	709
	(c) Depreciation and amortisation expenses	8	313	33
	(d) Finance costs	16	8	1
	(e) Other expenses	17	4,209	1,096
	TOTAL EXPENSES		46,677	13,775
V	Profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax (III-IV)		6,013	12,288
VI	Exceptional items		-	-
VII	Profit before extraordinary items and tax (V- VI)		6,013	12,288
VIII	Extraordinary Items		-	-
IX	Profit before tax (VII-VIII)		6,013	12,288
X	Tax Expense:			
	(a) Current tax expense		-	-
	(b) Short/(Excess) Tax Provision		-	-
	(c) Deferred tax		-	-
XI	Profit / (Loss) from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		6,013	12,288
XII	Profit/(loss) from discontinuing operations		-	-
XIII	Tax expense of discontinuing operations		-	-
XIV	Profit/(loss) from Discontinuing operations (after tax)(XII - XIII)		-	-
XV	Profit/ (Loss) (XI+XIV)		6,013	12,288
XVI	Earning per equity share:			
	(1) Basic		-	-
	(2) Diluted		-	-

The accompanying notes 3 to 26 are an integral part of these financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For S A N N & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm No : 144916W

Suresh R. Malani

Suresh R. Malani
(Partner)
MRN : 148669

Place: Pune
Date: 7-09-2022


and on behalf of Board of Directors
of Spherule Foundation
M. N. Borra Singh
(Director)
DIN: 07496264


G. B. Bhat
(Director)
DIN: 07505355

Place: Pune
Date: 7-09-2022

Place: Pune
Date: 7-09-2022

SPHERULE FOUNDATION
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET

1 NOTE 1 : COMPANY INFORMATION

Spherule Foundation is a Charitable Institution and is engaged in to promote and undertake in India, charity for the welfare of general public at large and to provide medical relief at registered address S.No.232/1, Wing No.A1, Lalwani Vastu, Sakore Ngr., Pune, Maharashtra, India, 411014. The company was incorporated on 24th October, 2017.

NOTE 2 : BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2 2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MEASUREMENT

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historic cost convention on accrual basis of accounting, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") applicable in India. GAAP comprises mandatory accounting standards as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the provisions of the Act (to the extent notified).

2.2 Key Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of standalone financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Continuous evaluation is done on the estimation and judgments based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively

2.3 Amendments to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued notifications dated 24th March, 2021 to amend Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 to enhance the disclosures required to be made by the Company in its financial statements. These amendments are applicable to the Company for the financial year starting 1st April, 2021 and applied to the standalone financial statements as required by Schedule III

2.4 Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies used in preparation of the standalone financial statements are as under

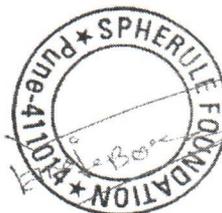
a Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at acquisition cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of acquisition or construction of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts, rebates and any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance cost are charged to the standalone statement of profit and loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Gains or losses that arise on disposal or retirement of an asset are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying value of property, plant and equipment and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the same is derecognized.

Depreciation is calculated on pro rata basis on straight-line method based on estimated useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Freehold land is not depreciated.



The useful life of major components of Property, Plant and Equipment is as follows

PPE	Useful Life (Years)
Vehicle	8
Computer and data processing units	3
Office equipments	5

Assets costing Rs. 5,000 or less are fully depreciated in the year of purchase

Accelerated Depreciation is charged in case of assets forming part of a restructuring project basis planned remaining useful life of assets

Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight line basis over the useful life of the asset or the lease period, whichever is lower.

Capital work-in-progress comprises of property, plant and equipment that are not ready for their intended use at the end of reporting period and are carried at cost comprising direct costs, related incidental expenses, other directly attributable costs and borrowing costs

Temporarily suspended projects do not include those projects where temporary suspension is a necessary part of the process of getting an asset ready for its intended use.

b Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Intangible assets purchased are initially measured at cost.

The cost of an intangible asset comprises its purchase price including duties and taxes and any costs directly attributable to making the asset ready for their intended use

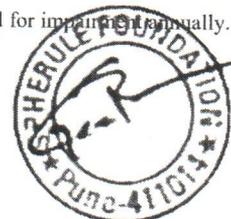
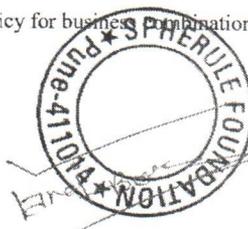
The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Finite-life intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their estimated useful lives. Estimated useful lives by major class of finite-life intangible assets are as follows:

Intangible Assets	Useful Life (Years)
Goodwill	
Brands and Trademarks	
Computer Software	
Mastheads and Publishing Titles	
Mining rights	
Copyrights, patents and IPR	
Recipe, Formulae, Models, Designs , prototypes	
Licences and Franchises	
Others	

Development expenditures on an individual project are recognized at cost as an intangible asset when the following conditions are satisfied.

- The company can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- The company can demonstrate its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- It is probable that the asset will generate future economic benefits
- Adequate resources are allocated to complete the development and to use or sell of the asset
- Expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development can be measured reliably

Goodwill is initially recognised based on the accounting policy for business combinations and is tested for impairment annually.



Assessment for impairment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an intangible asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount (higher of net realisable value and value in use) of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that, the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably estimated and collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when control of the products being sold is transferred to our customer and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations. The Performance Obligations in our contracts are fulfilled at the time of dispatch, delivery or upon formal customer acceptance depending on customer terms.

Revenue is measured on the basis of sale price, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government such as goods and services tax, etc. Accumulated experience is used to estimate the provision for such discounts and rebates. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur.

Unbilled revenue represents earnings on ongoing fixed price and time and material contracts over and above the amounts invoiced to

Other revenues

Income from interest is being accounted for on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable rate of interest.

Employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within 12 months of leaving employee services are classified as short term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages bonus and ex- gratia. The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognized as an expense as the related services is rendered by employees.

Provident Fund

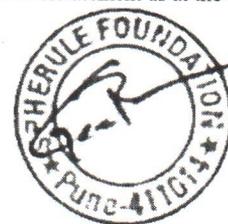
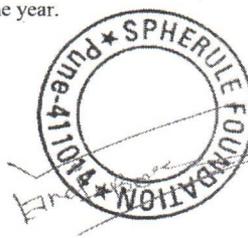
Eligible employees receive benefits from the provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the employee and the Company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to specified percentage of the covered employees' basic salary. The Company has no further obligations under the plan beyond its monthly contributions. Contributions to provident fund are charged to the statement of profit and loss on accrual basis

Gratuity

The Company provides gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The Company provides the gratuity benefit through annual contribution to Life Insurance Corporation ("LIC"). Liabilities related to the gratuity plan are determined by actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method carried out by an independent actuary as at the balance sheet date. Actuarial gain or loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Foreign currency transactions:

Foreign exchange transactions are recorded at the rate prevailing on the date of the respective transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at the balance sheet date are translated at the closing exchange rates on that date. Non monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year and on restatement as at the balance sheet date are recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the year.



Income Taxes

Income-tax expense comprises current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the period determined in accordance with the income-tax law) and deferred tax charge or credit effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the period). Income-tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except that tax expense related to items recognised directly in reserves is also recognised in those reserves.

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the applicable tax rates and tax laws. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income i.e. differences that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. The deferred tax charge or credit and the corresponding deferred tax liabilities or assets are recognised using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the assets can be realised in future; however, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is a virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed as at each balance sheet date and written down or written-up to reflect the amount that is reasonably/virtually certain (as the case may be) to be realised.

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is recognised as current tax in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set-off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognised as an asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

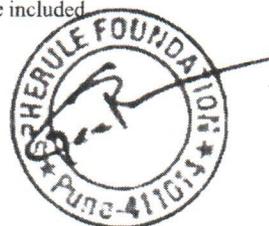
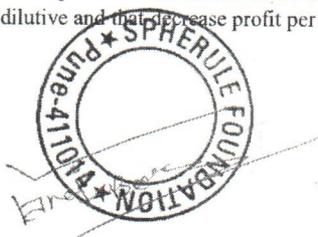
A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event i.e., it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per equity share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company and weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. In computing dilutive earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and that decrease profit per share are included.



SPHERULE FOUNDATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3 RESERVES AND SURPLUS

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
	Rs.	Rs.
(A) Surplus / (Deficit) in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Opening balance	10,120	(2,168)
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year	6,013	12,288
Total	16,133	10,120

4 LONG-TERM BORROWINGS

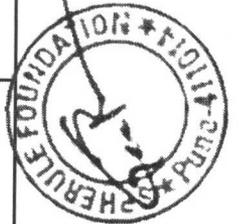
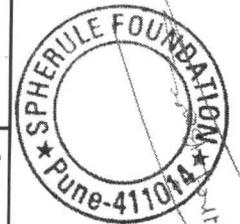
Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
	Rs.	Rs.
(A) Unsecured		
(a) Loans and advances from related parties	1,928	2,344
(b) Other loans and advances (specify nature)	-	-
Total	1,928	2,344

5 TRADE PAYABLES

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
	Rs.	Rs.
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	52
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	829	-
Total	829	52

Agging for trade payables from the due date of payment for each of the category as at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Not due	As at 31 March, 2022			Total
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	
(i) Undisputed dues - MSMIE					
(ii) Undisputed dues - Others	829				829
(iii) Disputed dues - MSMIE					
(iv) Disputed dues - Others					
Total		829			829



Ageing for trade payables from the due date of payment for each of the category as at 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Not due	As at 31 March, 2021				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed dues - MSME						
(ii) Undisputed dues - Others		52				52
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME						
(iv) Disputed dues - Others						
Total		52				52

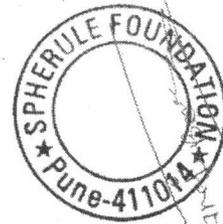
6 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022 Rs.	As at 31 March, 2021 Rs.
(I) Others payables (specify nature)		
GST	100	309
TDS	111	52
Profession Tax	3	-
(II) Advance from Customers	17	-
Total	231	361

7 SHORT-TERM PROVISIONS

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022 Short-term	As at 31 March, 2021 Short-term
(A) Provision for employee benefits		
(B) Others	46	89
Total	46	89

341700



8 NOTE 8 - PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
a. Details of PPE

Particulars	Motor Car (Ertiga) Rs.	HP Printer Rs.	Laptop Rs.	Router Rs.	TV Rs.	Total Rs.
Balance as at March 31, 2021	1,140	-	404	-	-	1,544
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	11	155	2	15	
Capitalised						
Balance as at March 31, 2022	1,140	11	559	2	15	1,727
Accumulated Depreciation	14	-	19			
Balance as at March 31, 2021	1,140	-	559	-	-	1,699
Charge for the Year	135	4	173	0	1	313
Disposals for the Year						
Changes due to Revaluation						
Balance as at March 31, 2022	990	8	367	2	14	1,381
Carrying Amounts (Net)						
As at March 31, 2021	1,140	-	404	-	-	1,544
As at March 31, 2022	990	8	367	2	14	1,381



9 TRADE RECEIVABLES

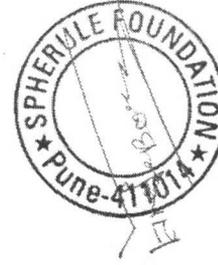
Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Trade Receivables				
Unsecured - Considered Good				
a) Less than six months	9		1,744	
b) More than six months				
Total	9		1,744	

Trade Receivables Aging Schedule for 31st March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables						
- Considered Good	9					9
- Considered Doubtful						
Total	9					9

Trade Receivables Aging Schedule for 31st March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables						
- Considered Good	1,744					1,744
- Considered Doubtful						
(ii) Disputed Trade Receivables						
- Considered Good						
- Considered Doubtful						
Total	1,744					1,744



10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Balances with banks				2,079
Cheques, drafts on hand	3,652			-
Cash on hand	-		27	40
Others -Fixed Deposit with banks		13,681		6,896
Total		17,360.21		9,015.52

Of the above:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Bank Deposits with more than 12 months maturity (Specify)		6,896		

11 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Current assets				
TDS Receivables		416		162
Other Current assets		-		533
Total		416		695



12 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
	Rs.	Rs.
CSR Activity	10,703	9,533
Distribution of Sanatiry Napkin	1,029	91
Donation	33,052	16,145
POSH Compliance	467	159
FCRA Contributions	6,982	-
Total	52,232	25,929

13 OTHER INCOME

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest Income	445	99
Other Income	12	37
Total	457	135

14 UTILIZATION OF PROJECT

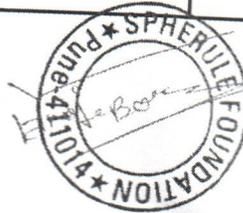
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
	Rs.	Rs.
CSR and Project cost of Donation	36,758	11,936
Total	36,758	11,936

15 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries and wages	5,383	672
Staff Welfare	5	38
Total	5,388	709

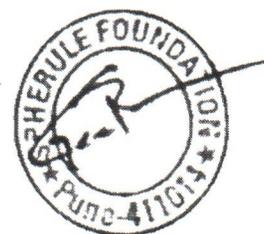
16 FINANCE COSTS

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest Expense	-	-
Other Borrowing Costs - Bank Charges	8	1
Total	8	1



17 OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
	Rs.	Rs.
Accounting charges	90	36
Electricity expenses	57	23
Purchase of sanitary napkins	750	238
Administrative expenses	14	45
Other expenses	1,279	73
Rent	658	154
Books and periodicals	-	1
Repairs and maintenance	264	175
Software expenses	4	17
Professional Charges	183	227
Auditors Fees	50	45
Travel expenses	150	3
Printing and stationery	711	59
Total	4,209	1,096
Of above, payment to Auditors		
Statutory Audit	50	45
Other Services	17	-



18 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

1 Names of related parties & description of relationship

Relationship	Name of related party
Key Management Personnel, Director	Geeta Bora
Key Management Personnel, Director	Deepesh Kuruppath
Key Management Personnel, Director	Manoj Singh Bora
Common Director	Innocative Technologies Private Limited

Note

In respect of above parties, there is no provision for doubtful debts as on 31st March 2022 and no amount has been written off/written back during the year in respect of debt due from them.

2 Disclosure of transactions with related parties:

Sr. No.	Name of the related party & Nature of Relationship	Nature of Transactions	Financial Year 2021-22		Financial Year 2020-21	
			Transaction Amount	Outstanding Amounts Carried in the Balance Sheet	Transaction Amount	Outstanding Amounts Carried in the Balance Sheet
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Geeta Bora (Director)	a. Salary	540	-	540	-
		b. Loan	(416)	(1,928)	7	(2,344)
		c. Rent	495	-	-	-
2	Deepesh Kuruppath	a. Salary	-	-	-	-
3	Manoj Singh Bora	a. Salary	90	0	540	-
4	Innocative Technologies Private Limited	b. Loan	-	-	76	-
		a. Professional charges	-	-	422	(10)

For SANN & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 144916W

Suresh R. Malani

Suresh R. Malani
(Partner)
MRN : 148669

Place: Pune
Date: 7-09-2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Innocative Technologies Private Limited

Manoj Singh Bora

Manoj Bora Singh
(Director)
DIN: 07586155

Place: Pune
Date: 7-09-2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Innocative Technologies Private Limited

Geeta Bora

Geeta Bora
(Director)
DIN: 07586155

Place: Pune
Date: 7-09-2022