RENOLD

Renold Chain India Private Limited
15th Annual Report

Re-engineering our future.

Continuing
Our Progress.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

S Ramachandran

Michael Peter Wallwork

James Robert Haughey

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Rakesh Kailash Sharma (Upto 10.12.2022)

COMPANY SECRETARY

T Vinothkumar

AUDITORS

MSKA AND ASSOCIATES

BANKERS

The Federal Bank Limited

State Bank of India

HDFC Bank Limited

HSBC Limited

Punjab National Bank

REGISTERED OFFICE

SF 568/1A, 569/1&2, D. Gudalur Post

Guziliamparai Taluk

Dindigul 624 620

CIN: U27109TZ2008FTC017737

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15TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

DATE	: 29.09.2023
DAY	: Friday
TIME	: 10:00 Hrs
VENUE	: Renold Chain India Private Limited D. Gudalur, Guziliamparai Taluk Dindigul 624620

Renold Chain India at a Glance

Who we are

Renold India manufactures and sells Transmission and conveyor chains which caters the need of the sectors which includes textiles, railways, food, cement, oil, agricultural, sugar etc.

Renold India is a part of Renold Group. Its equity share capital is held by Renold International Holding Limited, UK (ultimately held by Renold Plc UK) and Renold PLC, U.K. Renold India is a wholly owned subsidiary of Renold PLC.

Renold Plc, UK is an international engineering group and produces a wide range of precision engineering products. It is engaged in the manufacture and sale of industrial chains and torque transmission products.

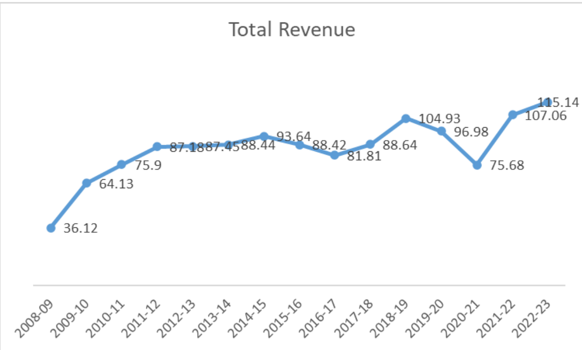
Renold India is uniquely positioned to offer global experience and local expertise to meet the demands of the Indian market for technically superior products at competitive prices.

What we do

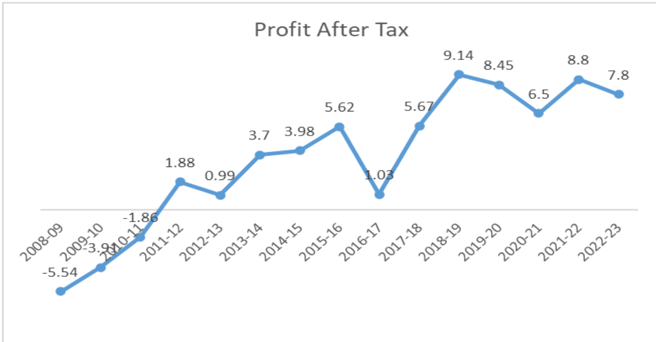
We work closely alongside our customers to design and manufacture industrial chains and provide solution to specific application needs. Our solution delivers excellent fatigue life, consistent reliability and long life demanding industrial applications. We are committed to focus on improving existing or developing new ways of doing business that will reduce our environmental foot print and increase our positive social impact.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Total Revenue (Net) – Rs. In Crores



Total Revenue (Net) – Rs. In Crores



NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the **15th Annual General Meeting** of the Company will be held at shorter notice on Friday, the 29th day of September 2023 at 10:00 Hrs IST at the Registered Office of the Company at 568/1A, 569/1&2, D.Gudalur Post, Guziliamparai Taluk, Dindigul District – 624 620, TamilNadu to transact the following businesses:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

Item No. 1 – Adoption of Audited Financial Statements

To receive, consider and adopt the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2023 together with the reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon.

Item No. 2 – Reappointment of Statutory Auditors

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

RESOLVED THAT in accordance with the provisions of Section 139 and 142 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable provisions if any, M/s MSKA & Associates, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No: 105047W) be and hereby re-appointed as the Auditors of the Company from the conclusion of this meeting to hold such office for a period of five years till the conclusion of the 20th Annual General Meeting at such remuneration as may be mutually agreed between the Board of Directors of the Company and the Auditors.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT Mr S Ramachandran, Managing Director of the Company be and is hereby authorised to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things may be considered necessary, desirable and expedient to give effect to this Resolution.

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

Item No 3 – Ratification of remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor

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

RESOLVED THAT pursuant to section 148 (3) and other applicable provision if any of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or amendment(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force) the remuneration of of Rs.50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) excluding all taxes and reimbursement of out of pocket expenses to Mr B Venkateswar, Cost Accountant (Membership Number: 27622) who has been reappointed by the board of Directors as Cost Auditor to conduct the audit of cost records of the Company for the financial year ending 31st March 2024 be and is hereby ratified and approved.

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

Item No:4 – Approval of Related Party Transactions:

To Consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following resolution as Ordinary Resolution

RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") and other applicable provisions, if any, read with Rule 15 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, approval of Shareholders be and is hereby accorded to the Board of Directors of the Company to enter into contract(s)/ arrangement(s)/ transaction(s) with related party as detailed below within the meaning of Section 2(76) of the Act for the Sale / purchase of goods/ materials, rendering and availing of technical services on such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors may deem fit, for the financial year 2023-24, provided that the said contract(s)/ arrangement(s)/ transaction(s) so carried out shall be in the ordinary course of business of the Company.

The details of the related party transaction (s) are furnished below

S.No	Name of the Related Party	Name of the Director or KMP who is related	Nature of Relationship	Nature, material terms, monetary value and particulars of the contract or arrangement
1	Jeffrey Chain Corporation	James Robert Haughey	Fellow Subsidiary	Sale/ Purchase of industrial chains and/ or its components and the Monetary value of aggregate transactions value expected to be made during financial year 2023-24 is around INR 20 Crores
2	Renold PLC	James Robert Haughey	Ultimate Holding Company	a) Availing of Management related services and/or; b) Availing of IT/ Insurance related services and/ or; c) Availing of M3 Consulting services and/or; d) Purchase of IT Hardware related items; and e) The Monetary value of aggregate transactions value expected to be made during financial year 2023-24 is around INR 20 Crores.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT Mr S Ramachandran, Managing Director of the Company be and is hereby authorised to delegate all or any of the powers conferred on it by or under this resolution to do all acts and take such steps as may be considered necessary or expedient to give effect to the aforesaid resolution.

Date: 25.09.2023
Place: Dindigul

By the Order of Board
Renold chain India Private Limited
Sivavadivelu Ramachandran
Managing Director
DIN No: 03535894
<u>Residential address:</u>
3C, Apple Paradise Apartments,
SF643, Andan Kovil East Po
Reddipalayam, Ponnagar,
Andankovil East Karur,
Tamil Nadu – 639002, India

NOTES:

1. A member entitled to attend and vote at the annual general meeting ("the meeting") is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on a poll instead of himself and the proxy need not be a member of the company. A blank proxy form for the AGM is enclosed herewith. The instrument appointing the proxy should, however, be deposited at the registered office of the company or at the Venue of the Meeting before the scheduled time of the commencement of the meeting.

2. Corporate members intending to send their authorized representatives to attend the meeting are requested to send the company a certified copy of the board resolution authorizing their representative to attend and vote on their behalf at the meeting.

3. Shareholders/proxies /authorized representatives should bring the duly filled attendance slip enclosed herewith to attend the Annual General Meeting.

4. Pursuant to Section 101 of the Companies Act, 2013, shareholders have to submit consent to hold the Annual General Meeting at a shorter notice. Format of consent for shorter notice is annexed herewith and forms a part of this notice. Shareholders/authorized representatives are requested to submit the duly filled consent for shorter notice prior to the date of the Annual General Meeting.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 102 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ANNEXED TO THE NOTICE

Item No:3

The Board of Directors, has approved the re-appointment and remuneration of Mr B Venkateswar, Cost Accountant (Membership No.27622) as Cost Auditor to conduct the audit of the cost records of the Company for the Financial Year 2023-2024, subject to ratification by the Members. In accordance with the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor must be ratified by the Members of the Company.

Accordingly, the approval of the Members is sought for passing Ordinary Resolution as set out in Item No.3 of the Notice for ratification of the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor for conducting the Cost Audit of the Company for the Financial Year ending on March 31, 2024. The Board recommends the Ordinary Resolution as set out in Item No.3 of the notice for approval by the Members.

None of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their relatives, financially or otherwise, is concerned or interested in the proposed Ordinary Resolution as set out at Item No.3 of the Notice.

Item No:4

The Company has been entering into transactions with related parties confirming to prescribe statutory procedure under the Companies Act 2013.

The Company also proposes to enter into such transactions with related parties confirming to the requirements of the Companies Act 2013.

In the above context the necessary resolution is proposed for the approval of the members. The transactions have been approved by the Board of Directors subject to the company passing ordinary resolution as per requirement of the act.

The particulars as to related party transactions are furnished below as per the requirements of the prescribed rules and the grounds for having the transactions.

The details of the related party transaction (s) are furnished below

S.No	Name of the Related Party	Name of the Director or KMP who is related	Nature of Relationship	Nature, material terms, monetary value and particulars of the contract or arrangement
1	Jeffrey Chain Corporation	James Robert Haughey	Fellow Subsidiary	Sale/ Purchase of industrial chains and/ or its components and the Monetary value of aggregate transactions value expected to be made during financial year 2023-24 is around INR 20 Crores
2	Renold PLC	James Robert Haughey	Ultimate Holding Company	a) Availing of Management related services and/or; b) Availing of IT/ Insurance related services and/ or; c) Availing of M3 Consulting services and/or; d) Purchase of IT Hardware related items; and e) The Monetary value of aggregate transactions value expected to be made during financial year 2023-24 is around INR 20 Crores.

Date: 25.09.2023

Place: Dindigul

By the Order of Board

Renold chain India Private Limited

Sivavadivelu Ramachandran

Managing Director

DIN No: 03535894

Residential address:

3C, Apple Paradise Apartments,

SF643, Andan Kovil East Po

Reddipalayam, Ponnagar,

Andankovil East Karur,

Tamil Nadu – 639002, India

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear shareholders

Your Directors take pleasure in presenting the 15th Annual Report of your Company together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023.

COMPANY SPECIFIC INFORMATION

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The Summary of the financial performance of the company for the year ended 31st March 2023 as compared to the previous year is as below:

All amounts are in Lakhs of Indian Rupees

Particulars	31-03-2023	31-03-2022
Total Revenue	**11,570**	**10,740**
Profit before interest, depreciation & tax	1,519	1,416
Less: Depreciation and amortization Expenses	317	237
Less: Finance Cost	4	4
Profit Before Tax	**1,199**	**1,175**
Less: Tax Expenses		
(a) Current Tax	**385**	**320**
(b) Deferred Tax	**28**	**(23)**
Other comprehensive income	1	(13)
Profit after Tax & comprehensive income	**787**	**864**

OVERVIEW OF COMPANY'S FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Total Revenue from operations increased to Rs. 115.70 crores against Rs.107.40 crores in the previous year, there by registering the growth of 7.8%.

The Profit after tax for the current year is Rs 7.87 Crores as against Rs, 8.65 in the previous year.

TRANSFER OF PROFIT TO RESERVES

The Board of Directors has decided to retain the profit in the Profit and Loss Account and hence no amount has been transferred to reserves.

DIVIDEND

Considering the continuous investments in capital expenditure which has been estimated for the Financial Year 2023-24, your Directors regret their inability to recommend the dividend for the Financial Year 2022-23.

INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND (IEPF)

Pursuant to section 125 of the Companies Act 2013, there is no unpaid or unclaimed fund in the Company to be transferred to IEPF.

MATERIAL CHANGES AFFECTING THE COMPANY

There were no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between the end of the Financial year 2022-23 and the date of this report.

CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS

There has been no change in the nature of business of the Company.

CAPITAL AND DEBT STRUCTURE

SHARE CAPITAL

The Authorised Share capital of the Company as at 31st March 2023 was Rs 41 Crores comprising of 4,10,00,000 equity shares of ₹.10/- each. The issued, subscribed and paid up share capital of the company as at 31st March, 2023 stood at Rs.30.75 Crores comprising of 3,07,50,000 equity shares of ₹10/- each . During the year under review the company has not made any fresh issue of shares.

There was no public issue, right issue, bonus issue or preferential issue, etc. during the year under review. The company has not issued shares with differential voting rights, sweat equity shares, neither has it granted any employee stock option nor issued any convertible securities.

MANAGEMENT

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Directors

Mr S Ramachandran – Managing Director, Michael Peter Wallwork – Director and James Robert Haughey – Director are the Board of Directors of the Company.

During the year under review, there were no changes made to the Board of Directors of the Company.

Resignation of Mr Rakesh Kailash Sharma, Chief Financial Officer

Mr Rakesh Kailash Sharma, Chief Financial Officer has resigned effective from December 10, 2022. The Board of Directors placed on record his appreciation for the services rendered by him.

Key Managerial Personnel

Mr S Ramachandran, Managing Director, Mr Rakesh Kailash Sharma, Chief Financial Officer (Until 10.12.2022) and Mr T Vinothkumar, Company Secretary are the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company in accordance with the provision of sections 2(51), 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force).

DIRECTORS LIABLE TO RETIRE ROTATION

Being a Private Limited Company Provisions of Section 152 (6) pertaining to the retirement of Directors by rotation at the Annual General Meeting does not apply to our company.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

Being a Private Limited Company Provisions of Section 149 pertaining to the appointment of Independent Directors does not apply to our company.

BOARD MEETING

The Company had conducted 5 Board Meetings during the Financial year and the date on which the Board Meetings were conducted is given below.

The intervening gap between the meetings was within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

S. No	Date of Board Meeting	Mode of Board Meeting
1	10.05.2022	Virtual Mode
2	09.08.2022	Virtual Mode
3	11.10.2022	Virtual Mode
4	24.11.2022	Physical Mode at Registered Office
5	05.01.2023	Physical Mode at Hotel Trident, Chennai

EVALUATION OF BOARD'S PERFORMANCE

Section 134 (3) (p) of the Companies Act, 2013 as well as Rule 8 (4) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is not applicable to the Company.

SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Company has complied with the Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India on Meeting of Board of Directors (SS-1) and General Meetings (SS-2).

COMMITTEES

AUDIT COMMITTEE AND VIGIL MECHANISM

The provisions of section 177(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 6 of the Companies (Meetings of the Board and its powers) Rules, 2014 is not applicable to the Company.

The provisions of section 177 (9) relating to establishment of vigil mechanism is not applicable to the company.

Pursuant to Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Meeting of Board and its powers) Rules, 2014, we nominate Mr S Ramachandran, Managing Director of the Company to play the role of Audit Committee for the purpose of Vigil Mechanism to whom other directors and employees may report their concerns.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Being a Private Limited Company, the provisions of Section 178 (1) relating to constitution of Nomination and Remuneration committee are not applicable to the Company and hence the company has not devised any policy relating to appointment of directors, payment of Managerial Remuneration, Directors Qualification, positive attributes, independence of Directors and other related matters as provided under section 178 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

None of the employees is in receipt of remuneration of Rupees Eight Lakhs Fifty Thousand per month and Rupees One Crore Two Lakhs per annum during the financial year under review.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Pursuant to Section 135 (9) of the Companies Amendment Act, 2020, as the CSR amount spent by the Company does not exceed the amount of 50 Lakhs rupees and hence the functions of the CSR committee is discharged by the Board of Directors of the Company. The CSR Policy is available on the Company’s website at https://www.renold.in/company/investor-relations

The Company is bound to spend INR 21.54 Lakhs towards Corporate Social Responsibility activities during the financial year 2022-23 and against which the company has spent INR 21.68 Lakhs.

The Company’s CSR policy statement and annual report on CSR activities undertaken during the financial year ended 31st March 2023, in accordance with section 135 of the Companies Act,2013 and companies (Corporate Social Responsibility policy) Rules,2014 is annexed to this report as **Annexure C.**

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to Section 134(3) (C) read with section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 the Directors, to the best of their knowledge and belief, based on the information and explanations obtained by them, confirm that:

i. In the preparation of the annual accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2023, the applicable accounting standards had been followed with proper explanation relating to material departures;

ii. The Directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March 2023 and of the profit and loss of the company for that period;

iii. The Directors had taken Proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

iv. The Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;

v. The Directors has devised Proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

vi. The Directors has laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and operating effectively.

ADEQUACY OF INTERNAL FINANACIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company has implemented and evaluated the Internal Financial Controls which provide a reasonable assurance in respect of providing financial and operational information, complying with applicable statutes and policies, safeguarding of assets, prevention and detection of frauds, accuracy and completeness of accounting records.

The Directors and Management confirm that the Internal Financial Controls (IFC) are adequate with respect to the operations of the Company. A report of Auditors pursuant to Section 143(3) (i) of the Companies Act, 2013 certifying the adequacy of Internal Financial Controls is annexed with the Auditors report.

FRAUDS REPORTED BY AUDITORS

Auditors of the Company have not reported any fraud as specified under the second proviso of Section 143 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force.

DISCLOSURES RELATING TO SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES COMPANIES

During the year under review none of the company became the subsidiary or joint venture or an associate company of your company and vice versa.

REPORT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF EACH OF SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

Pursuant to the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 the company neither has any subsidiaries, Associates nor has entered into any form of joint venture for the relevant year.

DETAILS OF DEPOSITS

During the year under review, your company has not accepted any deposit within the meaning of Sections 73 and 74 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules,2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) for time being in force) and as such, no amount of Principal or interest was outstanding as of the Balance sheet date.

During under the review, your Company has not received any amount as deposits from any of the Director of the Company or relative of the Director of the Company.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES AND INVESTMENTS

There were no loans and no guarantees were given by the Company as mentioned under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the Financial year 2022-23.

The company has not made any investments during the year under review and the investments made in earlier years has been disclosed under the relevant notes to the financial statements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the financial year 2022-23, your company has entered into transaction with related parties as defined under section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Specification of Definition Details) Rules, 2014 all of which were in the ordinary course of business and on arm’s length basis and in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013. All the transactions were reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors.

The details of related party transactions as per Accounting Standard 18 are set out in the Notes to the Financial Statements forming part of this report.

The material transactions during the year are reported in Form AOC.2.

The Form AOC-2 pursuant to section 134(3) (h) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is set out in the **Annexure B** to this report.

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

We continue with our initiatives to save energy wherever possible.

Energy Conservation

Your Company continues to give priority to conservation of energy on an ongoing basis. This includes reviewing the running time of the production equipment to avoid waste and minimizing the diesel generator sets wherever possible, replacing light with solar lights.

Technology Absorption

There is ongoing technology absorption towards development in increasing the resistance of chain, upgradation of design and development with upgraded software.

Research and Development

Your company continues to accord top priority to research and development activity which is a continuous ongoing process.

Foreign Exchange Earning and Outgo

I.	Foreign Exchange earned during the year amounts to	: Rs. 31,02,46,116
II.	Foreign Exchange used	: Rs. 5,89,15,221

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Company has a well-defined process to ensure risks are identified and steps to treat them are put in place at the right level in the management. The operating managers are responsible for identifying and putting in place mitigation plan for operational and process risks. Key strategic and business risks are identified and managed by the senior leadership team in the organisation. There are no risks which in the opinion of the Board threaten the existence of the Company.

DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE FORUM

There are no significant and material orders that were passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and company's operation in future.

AUDITORS

STATUTORY AUDITORS

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 139 of the act and rules there under, M/s. MSKA & Associates (Firm Registration No: 105047W) were appointed as the statutory auditors of the company at the Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 06th January 2023, to hold office till the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting to be held in the year 2023.

Further, there are no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks or disclaimers made by M/s.MSKA & Associates, the statutory auditors in their audit report for the year ended 31st March 2023.

COST AUDITOR

The Company has made and maintained cost records for certain products as specified by the Central Government under Section 148 of the Act. In terms of the provisions of sec 148 of the Act read with the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company had re-appointed Mr B Venkateswar (Membership No. 27622) Cost Accountant as the Cost Auditor to conduct an audit of cost records of the Company for the Financial year 2023-24 and the remuneration payable to him, subject to ratification by the Members by means of passing Ordinary Resolution. As required under the provisions of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, necessary ordinary resolution seeking Member's ratification for the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor is included in the Notice convening the 15th Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Further, the Cost Audit Report for the Financial Year 2022-23 will be filed with the Central Government in the prescribed form within the period stipulated under the Companies Act 2013.

SECRETARIAL AUDITOR

Being a private limited company, the provisions of section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company and hence the company has not appointed any secretarial auditor for the year 2022-23.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

The details forming part of the extract of Annual Return as on 31st March, 2023 in Form MGT – 9 in accordance with section 92 (3) of the companies act, 2013 read with Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 are set out herewith as **Annexure A** to this report.

DISCLOSURES PERTAINING TO THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT THE WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

The Company has in place a policy on prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 ("Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act") and Rules framed thereunder and an internal complaints committee has also been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment.

During the year under review there were no cases filed pursuant to the Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. The company's annual report on Policy on Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace is annexed to this report in **Annexure D**.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

GENERAL INFORMATION

QUALITY

The company continues to attach great importance in the Quality of its products and its pursuit for perfection in its direction is an ongoing process. The company is aware of the need to globalize its business and as an integral part of its goal, concentrates its efforts towards conducting training programme on quality aspects for personnel from various departments of the company, thereby enabling the company to conform to international standards and making its product readily acceptable in the International Markets.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Your Company has always considered its workforce as its valuable asset and continues to invest in their excellence and development programs. Your company has taken several initiatives for enhancing employee engagement and satisfaction.

HUMAN RESOURCE

Your Company Firmly believes that employees are its most valued resource and their efficiency plays a key role in achieving defined goals and building a competitive work environment. Many initiatives have been taken to support business through organizational efficiency, process change support and various employee engagement programmes which has helped the Organization achieve higher productivity levels. In its pursuit to attract, retain and develop best available talents, several programmes are regularly conducted at various levels across the Company. Employee relations continued to be cordial and harmonious across all levels and at all the units of the Company.

MIGRATION OF ERP

At present, the company operates in SAP, an ERP system wherein all of its accounting records are stored in electronic form. Renold group wants to have a common ERP platform across all of its group companies. Hence, it has been decided to migrate from SAP to M3 software and the migration is under progress and it is expected to be completed before the end of the current Financial year.

ENVIROMENT HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Company carries out activities with due attention to Environment, Health & Safety. The Company is committed to maintain its operations and workplace free from incidents and significant risk to the Health & Safety of its stakeholders through improved engineering practises, constant communication, safety awareness, robust checking system and sound training practises and through audits. Safety Awareness are created amongst the workforce by providing the refresher training to the employees by the qualified safety officer of the Company, conducting monthly safety competitions and rewarding the employees, celebrating the Safety Day during March Month, Conducting Mock Drill & Fire Drill etc. Each employee of the company is educated regarding health & safety policy of the company. The Department Heads and Supervisors ensure adequate safety and security in their respective departments.

The main objective of the safety theme followed at Renold India is to "Be Safe, Act Safe and Think Safe" always. All employees at the factory (including contract labourers) are provided with necessary Personal Protective Equipment's. This provides an additional layer to ensure that facilities are as safe as possible for every employee. As a result, there were no fatal accidents during Financial Year 2022-23.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors wish to convey their gratitude and place on record their appreciation for all the employees at all levels for their hard work, solidarity, cooperation and dedication during the year.

Your Directors sincerely convey their appreciation to employees, shareholders, customers, vendors, bankers, regulatory and Governmental authorities for their continued support.

Date: 07.09.2023	**By Order of the Board** **S. RAMACHANDRAN** — **MICHAEL PETER WALLWORK** **MANAGING DIRECTOR** — **DIRECTOR** **DIN NO: 03535894** — **DIN NO: 07291292** **Place: Dindigul** — **Place: United Kingdom**

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE BOARD REPORT

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN as on the financial year ended 31.03.2023

[Pursuant to Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, and Rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

FORM NO. MGT – 9

1. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS:

i)	CIN	U27109TZ2008FTC017737
ii)	Registration Date	01/05/2008
iii)	Name of the Company	Renold Chain India Private Limited
iv)	Category / Sub-Category of the company	Company having Share Capital
v)	Address of the Registered office and contact details	568/1A, 569/1&2, D.Gudalur, Guziliamparai Taluk, Dindigul – 624 620
vi)	Whether listed company Yes / No	No
vii)	Name, Address and contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	Not Applicable

II PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

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

Sl. No	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Products/ Service	% to total turnover of the Company
1	Industrial Chains	2814	100%

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:-

Sl. No	Name and Address of the company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1.	Renold International Holdings Limited	Not Applicable	Holding	100%	2(46)

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

i) Category-wise Share Holding

Category Code	Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
		Demat	Physical	Total	% of total shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of total shares	
(A)	**Promoter and Promoter Group**									
(1)	**Indian**									
(a)	Individuals/ Hindu Undivided Family	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b)	Central Government/ State Government(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	Bodies Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d)	Financial Institutions/ Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e)	Any Other (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Total (A)(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2)	**Foreign**									
(a)	Individuals (Non-Resident Individuals/ Foreign Individuals)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b)	Bodies Corporate	-	3,07,50,000	3,07,50,000	100	-	3,07,50,000	3,07,50,000	100	-
(c)	Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d)	Qualified Foreign Investor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e)	Any Other (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Total (A)(2)	-	3,07,50,000	3,07,50,000	100	-	3,07,50,000	3,07,50,000	100	-
	Total Shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group (A)= (A)(1)+(A)(2)	-	3,07,50,000	3,07,50,000	100	-	3,07,50,000	3,07,50,000	100	-
(B)	**Public shareholding**									

(1)	**Institutions**									
(a)	Mutual Funds/UTI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b)	Financial Institutions/ Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	Central Government/ State Government(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d)	Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e)	Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f)	Foreign Institutional Investors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(g)	Foreign Venture Capital Investors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(h)	Qualified Foreign Investor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Any Other (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Total (B)(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2)	**Non-institutions**									
(a)	Bodies Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b)	Individuals -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(i) Individual shareholder holding nominal share capital up to Rs. 1 lakh.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Individual shareholder holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 1 lakh.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	Qualified Foreign Investor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d)	Any Other (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NRIs/OCBs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Clearing Member	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Directors & Relatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hindu Undivided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Families									
	Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Total (B)(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Public Shareholding (B)= (B)(1)+(B)(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL(A)+(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(C)	**Shares held by Custodians and against which Depository Receipts have been issued**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Promoter and Promoter Group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL (A)+(B)+(C)	**-**	**3,07,50,000**	**3,07,50,000**	**100**	**-**	**3,07,50,000**	**3,07,50,000**	**100**	**-**

ii) Shareholding of Promoters

	Shareholders Name	**No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year 01.04.2021**			**No. of Shares held at the end of the year 31.03.2022**			**% change in shareholding during the year**
		No. of Shares	% of total Share Of the Company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Share of the Company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1	Renold International Holdings Limited	3,07,49,997	100	-	3,07,49,997	100	-	-
2	Renold PLC	3	-	-	3	-	-	-

iii) Change in Promoters' shareholding (Please specify, if there is no change)

	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
At the beginning of the year	No Change			
Date/wise Increase/Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/ decrease (e.g. allotment/transfer/bonus/sweat equity etc);				
At the end of the year				

iv) Shareholding Pattern of Top Ten Shareholders (Other than directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs)

For Each of the Top Ten Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Shareholding at the end of the year	
	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the company
Not Applicable				

v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

For Each of the Directors and KMP	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company
Michael Peter Wallwork	-	-	-	-
James Robert Haughey	-	-	-	-
S Ramachandran	-	-	-	-
T Vinothkumar	-	-	-	-
Rakesh Kailash Sharma	-	-	-	-

V. INDEBTEDNESS

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

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

VI. A. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Sr. No	**Particulars of Remuneration**	**Mr. S Ramachandran Managing Director Amount in Lakhs**
1	Gross Salary	75.44
2	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in Section 17(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	-
3	(b) Value of perquisites under Section 17(2) Income Tax Act, 1961	-
4	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under Section 17(3) Income Tax Act, 1961	-
5	Stock Options	-
6	Sweat Equity	-
7	Commission	-
	- as % of profit	-
	- others, specify….	-
	Others, please specify i. Deferred bonus (pertaining to the current Financial year payable in 2021) ii. Retirals iii. Management incentive Plan for the F.Y 2021-22	 - -
	Total (A)	**75.44**

B. Remuneration to other Directors:

1. Non-Executive Directors

All amounts are mentioned in Lakhs of Indian Rupees

S.No	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of the Directors		Total Amount
		James Robert Haughey	Michael Peter Wallwork	
1	Fee for attending Board/ committee Meetings	-	-	-
2	Commission	-	-	-
3	Others, please specify	-	-	-
Total				

2. Independent Directors

S.No	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors	Total Amount
1	Fee for attending Board/ Committee Meetings	Not Applicable	
2	Commission		
3	Others, please specify		
4	Total (B)(2)		
	Total (B)=(B) (1) + (B)(2)		**0**

C.REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OTHER THAN MD / MANAGER / WTD

All Amounts are mentioned in Lakhs of Indian Rupees

S. No	Particulars of Remuneration	Mr. Rakesh Kailash Sharma Chief Financial Officer	Mr. T Vinothkumar Company Secretary
	Gross Salary	25.34	16.43
1	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in Section 17(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961		
	(b) Value of perquisites under Section 17(2) Income Tax Act, 1961		
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under Section 17(3) Income Tax Act, 1961		
2	Stock Options		
3	Sweat Equity		
4	Commission		
	- as % of profit		
	- others, specify….		
5	Others, Performance Bonus		
	Total	**25.34**	**16.43**

VII.PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT / COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty / Punishment / compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD / NCLT / COURT]	Appeal; made, if any (give details)
A.COMPANY					
Penalty	NONE				
Punishment					
Compounding					

B.DIRECTORS	
Penalty	NONE
Punishment	
Compounding	
C.OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT	
Penalty	NONE
Punishment	
Compounding	

Date: 07.09.2023	**By Order of the Board** **S. Ramachandran** **Managing Director** **DIN No. 03535894** **Place: Dindigul**	**Michael Peter Wallwork** **Director** **DIN No: 07291292** **Place: United Kingdom**

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE BOARD'S REPORT

Form No. AOC.2

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/ arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis : **NIL**

2. Details of material contracts or arrangements or transactions at arm's length basis:

S.No	Particulars	Details
a)	Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Name : Jeffery Chain Corporation Relationship: Fellow Subsidiary Company
b)	Nature of contracts / arrangements / transactions	sale of industrial chains and/ or its components
c)	Duration of contracts / arrangements / transactions	One Year
d)	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	Prices to be paid shall be competitive and based on prevailing the Market prices
e)	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	Date of approval in Board Meeting: 10th May 2022
f)	Amount paid as advances, if any	NIL

Date: 07.09.2023	**By order of the Board** **S. Ramachandran** **Managing Director** **DIN No: 03535894** **Place: Dindigul**	**Michael Peter Wallwork** **Director** **DIN No: 07291292** **Place: United Kingdom**

ANNEXURE 'C' TO BOARD'S REPORT

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities Pursuant to Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013

1. **Brief Outline on CSR Policy of the Company:**

- In accordance with the CSR Policy of the Company, the CSR initiatives were focussed on the areas of 'Promoting Education'.
- In the area(s) of promoting education, the company would contribute towards facilitating & providing support in developing infrastructure for Government/Government aided schools, conducting education programmes that lead to development of a better community, livelihood, etc.

2.	**Composition of CSR Committee**	Not Applicable
3.	Provide the Web-link where the Composition of CSR Committee and CSR Projects approved by the Board are disclosed on the Website of the Company	https://www.renold.in/media/4090342/csr-policy.pdf
4.	Provide the details of Impact Assessment of CSR Projects carried out in pursuance of sub rule (3) of rule 8of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report)	Not Applicable
5.	Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the Financial Year, if any.	NIL
6.	Average net Profit of the Company as per section 135 (5)	₹.10,76,81,333
7.	(a) Two Percentage of average net profit of the Company as per section 135 (5)	₹.21,53,627

(b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years.	NIL
(C) Amount required to be set off for the Financial Year	NIL
(d) Total CSR Obligation for the Financial year (7a+7b-7c)	₹.21,53,627

8. (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year	Amount Unspent in INR				
	Total Amount transferred to unspent CSR Account as per Section 135 (6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to the section 135(5)		
	Amount	Date of Transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of Transfer
₹21,68,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
S. No	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII of the act	Local Area (Yes/ No)	Location of the Project		Project duration	Amount allocated for the Project (in Rs)	Amount spent in the current financial year (in Rs)	Amount transferred to unspent CSR Account for the project as per section 135 (6) (in Rs.)	Mode of Implementation – Direct (Yes/ No)	Mode implementation through implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration Number
1	Construction of 3 smart classrooms at Guziliamparai Higher Secondary School	Schedule VII (ii)	Yes	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	One Year (Covers 2 F.Y – 2022-23 2023-24)	31,31,425	18,14,001	-	Yes	NA	NA
	Total						31,31,425	18,14,001				

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the financial year:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	
S. No	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the act	Local area (Yes / No)	Location of the Project		Amount spent for the Project	Mode of Implementation – Direct (Yes/ No)	Mode of implementation through implanting Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration Number
1	Repairs & Renovation Work at D.Gudalur Primary Health Centre	Schedule VII (i)	Yes	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	3,54,000	Direct	NA	NA
	Total					3,54,000			

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads : NA

(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable : NA

(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e) : ₹ 21,68,001

(g) Excess amount for set off, if any

S.No	Particular	Amount (in Rs)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per section 135 (5)	21,53,627
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	21,68,001
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	14,374
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	NIL
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	14,374

9. (a) Details of unspent CSR Amount for the preceding three financial years:

S.No	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in Rs)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in Rs)	Amount transferred to any fund specified under schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any.			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (in Rs)
				Name of the Fund	Amount (in Rs)	Date of Transfer	
1	2021-22	NIL	Not Applicable				
2	2020-21	NIL					
3	2019-20	NIL					
Total		NIL					

(b) Details of CSR amount Spent in Financial Year for Ongoing Projects of the preceding financial years: ₹3,50,000/- for the Construction of Toilet for Female students at Guziliamparai Higher Secondary School.

10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year
(Asset wise details)

(a) Date of creation or acquisition of capital asset	Not Applicable
(b) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset.	Not Applicable
(c) Details of entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address, etc.	Not Applicable
(d) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset)	Not Applicable

11. Specify the reason(s), if the Company has failed to spend two percent of the average net profit as per section 135(5) — Not Applicable

	By order of the Board	
Date: 07.09.2023	**S. Ramachandran** **Managing Director** **DIN No: 03535894** **Place: Dindigul**	**Michael Peter Wallwork** **Director** **DIN No: 07291292** **Place: United Kingdom**

ANNEXURE 'D' TO BOARD'S REPORT

Annual Report on Complaints received by the Sexual Harassment Committee during the Financial Year Ended 31.03.2023

The details of the meeting of the Sexual Harassment Committee, the complaints received are as under:

1. Number of Meeting held during the year : 2
2. Number of complaints received during the year : NIL
3. Number of Complaints disposed off during the year : NIL
4. Number of cases pending for more than 90 days : NIL
5. Number of Awareness Program carried during the year : 01
6. Nature of action taken by the Employer : NIL

No Complaints were received by the Committee or by the HR department during the financial year 2022-2023.

	By order of the Board	
Date: 07.09.2023	**S. Ramachandran** **Managing Director** **DIN No: 03535894** **Place: Dindigul**	**Michael Peter Wallwork** **Director** **DIN No: 07291292** **Place: United Kingdom**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Renold Chain India Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Renold Chain India Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, 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 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 ("the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its profit , other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the 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 (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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Financial Statements.

Other Matters

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022 were audited by another auditor whose report dated 15 October 2022 expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31,2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C".

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 29 to the financial statements;

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

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

iv.

(1) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief as disclosed in Note 34 (e)to the financial statements, no funds 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(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(2) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief as disclosed in Note 34 (f) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Parties), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, as on the date of this audit report, that the Company shall, 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.

(3) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, and according to the information and explanations provided to us by the Management in this regard 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 (1) and (2) above, contain any material mis-statement.

V. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

vi. As proviso to rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the company only w.e.f. April 1, 2023, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

3. In our opinion, according to information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act and the rules thereunder are not applicable to the Company as it is a private Company.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W
T.V.Ganesh
Partner
Membership No. 203370
UDIN: 23203370BGRKZG3776

Place: Chennai
Date: September 07,2023

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF RENOLD CHAIN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W
T.V.Ganesh
Partner
Membership No. 203370
UDIN:23203370BGRKZG3776

Place : Chennai
Date: September 07, 2023

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF RENOLD CHAIN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report]

i.

(a)

A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which they are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) as disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and Equipment or intangible assets or both during the year. Accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as amended and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

ii.

(a) The inventory (excluding stocks with third parties) has been physically verified by the Management during the year. In respect of inventory lying with third parties, these have been substantially confirmed by them. In our opinion, the frequency, coverage & procedure of such verification is reasonable and appropriate, having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits during the year. Accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iii. According to the information explanation provided to us, the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or 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. Hence, the requirements under paragraph 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither, directly or indirectly, granted any loan, or provided guarantee or security to any of its directors or to any other person in whom the director is interested, in accordance with the provisions of Section 185 of the Act nor made investments through more than two layers of investment companies in accordance with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, provisions stated in paragraph 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meanings of Sections 73,74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the rules framed thereunder.

vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act and we 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.

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with appropriate authorities in all cases during the year.

There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess, and other statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and examination of records of the Company, details of statutory dues referred to in sub clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2023 on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the Statute	**Nature of Dues**	**Amount Demanded (Rs. In Lakhs)**	**Amount Paid (Rs. In Lakhs)**	**Period to which the amount relates**	**Forum where dispute is pending**
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Notice for Proceedings u/s 201(1) / 201 (1A) of the Income Tax Act 1961	33.00	6.60	2013-14	Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, International Taxation, Coimbatore
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Notice for Proceedings u/s 201(1) / 201 (1A) of the Income Tax Act 1961	71.16	14.23	2014-15	Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, International Taxation, Coimbatore
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Notice for Proceedings u/s 201(1) / 201 (1A) of the Income Tax Act 1961	44.56	8.91	2015-16	Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, International Taxation, Coimbatore
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Notice for Proceedings u/s 201(1) / 201 (1A) of the Income Tax Act 1961	38.54	7.71	2016-17	Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, International Taxation, Coimbatore

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions which are not accounted in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Tax Assessment of the Company. Also, there are no previously unrecorded income which has been now recorded in the books of account. Hence, the provision stated in paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. The Company does not have any loans or borrowings and repayment to lenders during the year. Accordingly, the provision stated in paragraph 3(ix)(a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x.

(a) In our opinion and according to the information explanation given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully, partly, or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xi.

(a) Based on our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material fraud by the Company nor on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

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(b) We have not come across of any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company during the course of audit of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023, accordingly the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) As represented to us by the Management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 188 of the Act, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company does not fall under definition of a listed company or other class of such Companies which are required to constiture an audit committee in accordance with section 177(4)(iv) of the Act and the said provision is not applicable to the Company.

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to Company.

xvi.

(a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Hence, the reporting under paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Group does not have more than one CIC as a part of its group. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xvi)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xvii. Based on the overall review of financial statements, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xvii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xviii. There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year, there were no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our verification, the provisions of Section 135 of the Act are applicable to the Company. The Company has made the required contributions during the year and there are no unspent amounts which are required to be transferred either to a Fund or to a Special Account as per the provisions of Section 135 of the Act read with schedule VII. Accordingly, reporting under Clause 3(xx)(a) and Clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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 M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W
T.V. Ganesh
Partner
Membership No. 203370
UDIN:23203370BGRKZG3776

Place: Chennai
Date: September 07, 2023

ANNEXURE C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF RENOLD CHAIN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of Renold Chain India Private Limited on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023]

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Renold Chain India Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control with reference to 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 (ICAI) (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to the financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control with reference to 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W
T.V.Ganesh
Partner
Membership No.203370
UDIN:23203370BGRKZG3776

Place: Chennai
Date: September 07,2023

Renold Chain India Private Limited
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2023
All amounts are in Rs. Lakh unless otherwise stated

	PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	ASSETS			
	Non-Current Assets			
a)	Property, Plant and Equipment	3	1,773.17	1,791.14
b)	Capital work-in-progress	3	454.88	284.70
c)	Intangible assets	4	10.56	2.32
d)	Intangible assets under development	4(a)	592.58	531.82
e)	Financial assets			
	i) Non-current Investments	5(a)	-	14.42
	ii) Other financial assets	5(b)	71.07	70.63
f)	Other non-current assets	6	41.34	37.45
	Total		**2,943.60**	**2,732.48**
	Current assets			
a)	Inventories	7	2,150.40	2,381.72
b)	Financial assets			
	i) Trade receivables	8	1,273.14	1,421.56
	ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,580.47	684.67
	iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	9	1.50	10.59
	iv) Other financial assets	5(b)	6.33	30.63
c)	Other current assets	6	58.48	100.54
	Total		**5,070.32**	**4,629.71**
	TOTAL ASSETS		**8,013.92**	**7,362.19**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	EQUITY			
a)	Equity share capital	13	3,075.00	3,075.00
b)	Other equity	14	2,971.51	2,184.92
	Total		**6,046.51**	**5,259.92**
	LIABILITIES			
	Non-current liabilities			
a)	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	11	50.48	22.55
	Total		**50.48**	**22.55**
	Current Liabilities			
a)	Financial liabilities			
	i) Trade payables			
	- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	15	52.85	89.44
	- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,473.47	1,617.72
	ii) Other financial liabilities	16	186.05	184.14
b)	Other current liabilities	18	159.15	142.33
c)	Provisions	17	7.77	30.48
d)	Income Tax Liabilities (net)	10	37.64	15.61
	Total		**1,916.93**	**2,079.72**
	Total Liabilities		**1,967.41**	**2,102.27**
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**8,013.92**	**7,362.19**
	Significant Accounting Policies	2		
	The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements			

In terms of our report attached.
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:105047W
T.V.Ganesh
Partner
Membership No. 203370
Place: Chennai

Date: 07 September 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Ramachandran
Managing Director
DIN: 03535894
Place : Dindigul

Michael Peter Wallwork
Director
DIN: 07291292
Place : United Kingdom

T. Vinoth Kumar
Company Secretary
FCS No.F10471
Place: Dindigul

Date: 07 September 2023

RENOLD

Renold Chain India Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023
All amounts are in Rs. Lakh unless otherwise stated

S. No.	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
	REVENUE:			
I	Revenue from operations	19	11,513.77	10,706.08
II	Other income	20	56.09	34.16
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**11,569.86**	**10,740.24**
IV	**EXPENSES:**			
	Cost of raw material and components consumed	21(a)	5,074.87	5,595.92
	Purchases of stock in trade		401.95	675.56
	Changes in inventories of finished goods , work-in-progress and stock in trade	21(b)	109.36	(803.70)
	Employee benefit expense	22	1,400.93	1,190.97
	Finance costs	23	3.62	3.81
	Depreciation and amortization expense	24	316.84	237.36
	Other expenses	25	3,063.56	2,665.46
	Total expenses		**10,371.13**	**9,565.38**
V	**Profit before tax (III - IV)**		**1,198.73**	**1,174.86**
VI	**Tax expense**			
	a) Current tax	26	385.00	320.28
	b) Deferred tax	26	27.93	(22.85)
	Total tax expense (net)		**412.93**	**297.43**
VII	**Profit for the year (V - VI)**		**785.80**	**877.43**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(i) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		0.79	(17.27)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	26	-	4.35
	B.Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	0.00
	Total other comprehensive income		**0.79**	**(12.92)**
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year (VII + VIII)**		**786.59**	**864.51**
	Earnings per equity share (Face value of Rs. 10/-)			
	a) Basic (in Rs.)	27	2.56	2.85
	b) Diluted (In Rs.)	27	2.56	2.85
	The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements			

In terms of our report attached.
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:105047W
T.V.Ganesh
Partner
Membership No. 203370
Place: Chennai

Date: 07 September 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Ramachandran
Managing Director
DIN: 03535894
Place: Dindigul

Michael Peter Wallwork
Director
DIN: 07291292
Place: United Kingdom

T. Vinoth Kumar
Company Secretary
FCS No.F10471
Place: Dindigul

Date: 07 September 2023

Renold Chain India Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2023
All amounts are in Rs. Lakh unless otherwise stated

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
A.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:**		
	Profit for the year	**785.80**	**877.43**
	Adjustment for :		
	Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	412.93	297.43
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	316.84	237.36
	Provision for fixed asset written off	12.54	
	Loss/(Profit) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(0.52)	(6.23)
	Net foreign exchange (gain) on non operating activities	(3.32)	(1.00)
	Provision made/(reversal) for doubtful trade receivables	88.90	(8.62)
	Provisions no longer required written back	(22.34)	-
	Diminution in value of investments	14.42	-
	Finance costs	3.62	3.81
	Interest income	(15.58)	(9.52)
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**1,593.29**	**1,390.66**
	Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in:		
	Trade receivables	60.77	(308.00)
	Inventories	231.32	(597.06)
	Other financial assets	9.44	(0.02)
	Other assets	39.07	46.61
	Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in:		
	Trade payables	(185.41)	27.00
	Other financial liabilities	(1.71)	31.78
	Other current liabilities	17.61	(113.65)
	Short-term provisions	(0.37)	9.48
	Cash generated from operations	**1,764.01**	**486.80**
	Direct taxes paid	362.67	337.30
	NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**1,401.34**	**149.50**
B.	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :**		
	Payments for property, plant and equipment (including Capital Advances)	(532.04)	(201.00)
	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1.83	6.23
	Interest received	15.58	9.52
	Bank balances not considered as cash and cash equivalents	9.09	(1.84)
	NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(505.54)**	**(187.09)**
C.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :**		
	NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**-**	**-**
	NET CASH FLOW GENERATED /(USED) DURING THE YEAR (A+B+C)	**895.80**	**(37.61)**
	Cash and cash equivalents (opening balance)	**684.67**	**722.28**
	Cash and cash equivalents (closing balance)	**1,580.47**	**684.67**

In terms of our report attached.
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:105047W
T.V.Ganesh
Partner
Membership No. 203370
Place: Chennai

Date: 07 September 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Ramachandran
Managing Director
DIN: 03535894
Place: Dindigul

Michael Peter Wallwork
Director
DIN: 07291292
Place: United Kingdom

T. Vinoth Kumar
Company Secretary
FCS No.F10471
Place: Dindigul

Date: 07 September 2023

Renold Chain India Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2023
All amounts are in Rs. Lakh unless otherwise stated

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**3,075.00**
Changes in Equity Share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**3,075.00**
Changes in Equity Share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	**3,075.00**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Other Comprehensive Income	Capital Redemption reserve	Total
	Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Liabilities		
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**295.41**	**-**	**1,025.00**	**1,320.41**
Profit for the year	877.43	-	-	877.43
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Liabilities	-	(12.92)		(12.92)
Reclassification (Refer Note below)	(12.92)	12.92		-
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**1,159.92**	**-**	**1,025.00**	**2,184.92**
Profit for the year	785.80	-	-	785.80
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Liabilities	-	0.79	-	0.79
Reclassification	0.79	(0.79)	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	**1,946.51**	**-**	**1,025.00**	**2,971.51**

Note: In accordance with Notification G.S.R 404(E), dated April 6, 2016, remeasurement of defined benefit plans is recognised as a part of retained earnings.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

In terms of our report attached.
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:105047W
T. V. Ganesh
Partner
Membership No. 203370

Place: Chennai
Date: 07 September 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Ramachandran
Managing Director
DIN: 03535894
Place: Dindigul

Michael Peter Wallwork
Director
DIN: 07291292
Place: United Kingdom

T. Vinoth Kumar
Company Secretary
FCS No.F10471
Place: Dindigul

Date: 07 September 2023

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1. General Information

Company Overview:
Renold Chain India Private Limited ('Renold India' or 'the Company') was incorporated on May 1, 2008 in the State of Tamil Nadu, India. The Company is a Subsidiary of Renold International Holdings Limited, United Kingdom ('RIHL') which is owned by Renold PLC, United Kingdom.

The Company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of industrial chains and sprockets within and outside India.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

2.1 Statement of Compliance with IND AS

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 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

2.2 Basis of accounting and preparation of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated in a reasonable and prudent manner. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company considers the characteristics of the asset or a liability if market participants would have those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or a liability at the measurement date. Fair value or measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these separate financial statements is determined on such a basis and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly: and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or a liability.

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current based on the operating cycle of less than twelve months or based on the criteria of realization/settlement within twelve months period from the balance sheet date.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency:

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (i.e. the “functional currency”). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee, the national currency of India, which is the functional currency of the Company.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

In the application of the Company’s accounting policies the Management of the Company is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

i. Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment:
Depreciation and amortization are based on management estimates of the future useful life and residual value of certain class of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. Useful life and residual value of an asset is determined by the Management at the time an asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life.

ii. Employee Benefits:
The present value of the employee benefits obligations depends on several factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using several assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) includes the discount rate, wage escalation and employee attrition. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of obligations. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations. Actuarial gains/losses relating to defined benefit obligation is recognized in Other Comprehensive income. The sensitivity analysis for changes in estimates is disclosed under relevant Notes.

iii. Provision and contingencies:
Provisions and contingencies are based on the Management’s best estimate of the liabilities based on the facts known at the balance sheet date.

iv. Provision for doubtful receivables
The Company makes provision for doubtful receivables based on a provision matrix which considers historical credit loss experience and adjusted for current estimates.

v. Estimation of net realizable value of inventories:
Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. In estimating the net realizable value of inventories, the Company makes an estimate of future selling prices and cost necessary to make the sale.

vi. Fair valuation:
Fair value is the market-based measurement of observable market transaction or available market information.

vii. Taxes:
Significant judgments are required in determining the provision for taxes including the amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions

2.5 Revenue recognition:

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity, and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities.

2.5.1 Sale of goods

Sales are recognized, net of returns and trade discounts, on transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer, which generally coincides with the delivery of goods to the customers. Performance obligations in respect of contracts for sale of manufactured and traded goods is considered as satisfied at a point in time when the control of the same is transferred to the customer and where there is an alternative use of the asset, or the company does not have either explicit or implicit right of payment for performance completed till date. In case where there is no alternative use of the asset and the company has either explicit or implicit right of payment considering legal precedents, performance obligation is considered as satisfied over a period and revenue is recognized over time.

2.5.2 Income from services

Commission income is recognized as and when services are rendered as per the terms of the contract

2.5.3 Export Incentive

Benefit on account of entitlement to import goods free of duty under the "Duty Drawback Scheme" is accounted in the year of export.

2.6 Other Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

2.7 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental expense from operating leases is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognized in the year in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

If lease incentives are received to enter operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

2.8 Foreign currencies:

(i) Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction or at rates that closely approximate the date of transaction.

(ii) Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing rate. 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; and non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined.

(iii) Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting such monetary items of Company at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognized as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise.

2.9 Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks, cash 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 purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft.

2.10 Cash Flow Statements:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated

2.11 Borrowing costs:

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

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

All other borrowing costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.12 Segment Reporting

The information reported to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance is based on types of goods and services. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit / loss amounts are evaluated regularly by the executive Management in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Company. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments based on their relationship to the operating activities of the segment.

Inter-segment revenue is accounted based on transactions which are primarily determined based on market / fair value factors.

Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under "unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities.

2.13 Employee benefits

2.13.1 Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognized in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements).
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expenses. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plan. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognizes any related restructuring costs.

2.13.2 Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

2.14 Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit or loss and any attributable tax thereto for the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and for all the years presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.15 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

(i) Current Income taxes

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the standalone statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted and are applicable as at the end of the reporting period.

In the absence of adequate taxable profits, the Company is required to pay Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) on the book profits, as adjusted for certain provisions.

(ii) Deferred Income taxes

Deferred tax is recognized 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 are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

MAT paid in accordance with the tax laws, if any, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as a deferred tax asset in the Balance sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

(iii) Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2.16 Property, plant and equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning. Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the costs are incurred. Major shut-down and overhaul expenditure is capitalized as the activities undertaken improves the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset. Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of PPE are capitalized at cost. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any 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 recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Assets in the course of construction are capitalized in the assets under construction account. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset and any obligatory decommissioning costs are capitalized where the asset is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels until a period of commissioning has been completed. Revenue generated from production during the trial period is capitalized.

Property, plant and equipment except freehold land held for use in the production, supply or administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Freehold land and leasehold land where the lease are convertible to freehold land under lease agreements at future dates at no additional cost, are not depreciated.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognized to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful life.

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of following categories of assets in whose case the life of certain assets has been assessed based on technical advice taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, maintenance support etc.
The useful life considered for the assets is less than or equal to the following

i)	Building	- 50 years
ii)	Plant and Machinery	- 10 to 15 years
iii)	Electrical installations	- 15 years
iv)	Office equipment	- 15 years
v)	Furniture and Fixtures	- 15 years
vi)	Computers	- 3 years
vii)	Vehicles	- 4 years

2.17 Intangible Assets

(i) Intangibles assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal of an intangible asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Useful lives of Intangible assets
Estimated useful live of the intangible assets are as follows:
Computer Software – 5 years

(iv) Intangible assets under development are classified and disclosed separately. The costs of the intangible asset is capitalized once the development is completed.

2.18 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets:

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than it is carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

2.19 Inventories:

Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of inventories is determined on a weighted average basis. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Cost of raw materials include cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of finished goods and work in progress include cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity.

Materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Due allowance is estimated and made by the Management for slow moving/ non-moving inventory wherever necessary, based on the technical assessment and such allowances are adjusted against the closing inventory Value.

2.20 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets:

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation 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 there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance sheet date.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

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.

Provision for warranty

The estimated liability for product warranties is recorded when products are sold. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims and management estimates regarding possible future incidence based on corrective actions on product failures. The timing of outflows will vary as and when warranty claim will arise - being typically up to eighteen months.
As per the terms of the contracts, the Company provides post-contract services / warranty support to some of its customers. The Company accounts for the post-contract support / provision for warranty based on the information available with the Management duly considering the current and past technical estimates.

2.21 Financial instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL)) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognized immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.22 Financial assets:

2.22.1 Recognition and initial measurement

(i) The Company initially recognizes loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issues and subordinated liabilities on the date on which they originate. All other financial instruments (including regular way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset or liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) The Company has elected to apply the requirements pertaining to Level III financial instruments of deferring the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price
prospectively to transactions entered on or after the date of transition to Ind AS.

(iii) All equity investments are measured at fair value in the balance sheet, with value changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the entity has elected to present value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'.

(iv) If an equity investment is not held for trading, an irrevocable election is made at initial recognition to measure it at fair value through other comprehensive income with only dividend income recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.22.2 Classification of financial assets:

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified to be measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

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

For the impairment policy in financial assets measured at amortized cost, refer Note 2.22.5.

A debt instrument is classified as FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not recognized at FVTPL:

- The asset 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 are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognized in profit or loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. For the purposes of recognizing foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortized cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for debt instruments through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previous accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

2.22.3 Effective interest method:

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss and is included in the "Other Income" line item.

2.22.4 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria (see above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortized cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognized when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

2.22.5 Impairment of financial assets:

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which considers historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

2.22.6 Derecognition of financial assets:

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognized and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is no longer recognized based on the relative fair values of those parts.

2.22.7 Foreign exchange gains and losses:

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

- For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.

- For the purposes of recognizing foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortized cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income.

2.23 Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

2.23.1 Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2.23.2 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.
Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

2.23.3 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.
However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise.
- the financial liability forms part of a Company of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Companying is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item. The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognized in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognized in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognized in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognized in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the Company that are designated by the Company as at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortized cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalized as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified party fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by a Company entity are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and

- the amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 18.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortized cost of the instruments and are recognized in 'Other income'.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

2.24 Events after Reporting date

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

2.25 Rounding off amounts

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

2.26 Amendments to Ind AS effective from April 01 ,2023:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on the financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on the financial statements.

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

Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Land	180.61	180.61
Buildings	493.92	402.30
Plant and Machinery	911.54	998.26
Electrical Installations	88.38	98.27
Computers	25.38	27.73
Office Equipment	26.26	27.56
Furniture and Fixtures	12.27	13.74
Vehicles	34.81	42.67
	1,773.17	**1,791.14**

Cost (Deemed Cost)	Land	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Electrical Installations	Computers	Office Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Balance at 1 April 2021	**180.61**	**453.29**	**1,803.26**	**148.83**	**129.79**	**46.52**	**19.95**	**57.80**	**2,840.05**
Additions	-	8.40	15.40	-	2.84	-	0.80	39.62	67.05
Disposals	-	-	(1.35)	-	-	-	-	(17.87)	(19.21)
Balance at 31 March 2022	**180.61**	**461.69**	**1,817.31**	**148.83**	**132.63**	**46.52**	**20.75**	**79.55**	**2,887.89**
Additions	-	103.84	184.44	4.86	3.37	-	-	2.08	298.59
Disposals	-	-	(3.57)	-	-	-	-	-	(3.57)
Balance at 31 March 2023	**180.61**	**565.53**	**1,998.18**	**153.69**	**136.00**	**46.52**	**20.75**	**81.63**	**3,182.91**

Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Land	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Electrical installations	Computers	Office Equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Balance at 1 April 2021	**-**	**48.84**	**633.16**	**39.78**	**89.56**	**15.98**	**5.62**	**46.52**	**879.46**
Depreciation expense	-	10.55	187.24	10.78	15.34	2.98	1.38	8.23	236.50
Eliminated on disposals of assets	-	-	(1.35)	-	-	-	-	(17.87)	(19.22)
Balance at 31 March 2022	**-**	**59.39**	**819.05**	**50.56**	**104.90**	**18.96**	**7.00**	**36.88**	**1,096.74**
Depreciation expense	-	12.22	269.84	14.75	5.72	1.30	1.47	9.94	315.24
Eliminated on disposals of assets	-	-	(2.25)	-	-	-	-	-	(2.25)
Balance at 31 March 2023	**-**	**71.61**	**1,086.64**	**65.31**	**110.62**	**20.26**	**8.47**	**46.82**	**1,409.73**
Carrying amount at 31 March 2023	**180.61**	**493.92**	**911.54**	**88.38**	**25.38**	**26.26**	**12.27**	**34.81**	**1,773.17**
Carrying amount at 31 March 2022	**180.61**	**402.30**	**998.26**	**98.27**	**27.73**	**27.56**	**13.74**	**42.67**	**1,791.13**

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

Capital work in progress movement	Amount
Balance at 31 March 2021	**149.91**
Additions during the year	205.78
Capitalized during the year	(70.99)
Balance at 31 March 2022	**284.70**
Additions during the year	409.59
Capitalized during the year	(239.41)
Balance at 31 March 2023	**454.88**

Note:
(i) The Company holds the title deeds of all immovable properties.
(ii) The ageing of capital work in progress is as under:

Particulars	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	
As at 31 March 2023					
Projects in progress	377.65	38.04	-	39.18	454.88
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022					
Projects in progress	100.47	-	59.14	125.09	284.70
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

(iii) The capital-work-in progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan are as follows:

31-Mar-23					
CWIP	**To be completed in**				**Total**
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
Projects in Progress					
Completion Overdue	39.18	-	-	-	39.18
Exceeded its cost compared to its original plan	-	-	-	-	-
Projects Suspended					
Completion Overdue	-	-	-	-	-
Exceeded its cost compared to its original plan	-	-	-	-	-

31-Mar-22					
CWIP	**To be completed in**				**Total**
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
Projects in Progress					
Completion Overdue	-	39.18	-	-	39.18
Exceeded its cost compared to its original plan	-	-	-	-	-
Projects Suspended					
Completion Overdue	-	-	-	-	-
Exceeded its cost compared to its original plan	-	-	-	-	-

(iv) The company does not hold any benami property. No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act 1988 and rules made thereunder as of the date of approval of these financial statements.

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

4 Intangible assets

Carrying amounts	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Computer Software	10.56	2.32
Total	**10.56**	**2.32**

Cost or deemed cost	Computer Software	Total
Balance at 31 March 2021	**8.39**	**8.39**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	**8.39**	**8.39**
Additions	9.84	9.84
Disposals	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	**18.23**	**18.23**

Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Computer Software	Total
Balance at 31 March 2021	**5.21**	**5.21**
Amortization expense	0.86	0.86
Balance at 31 March 2022	**6.07**	**6.07**
Amortization expense	1.60	1.60
Balance at 31 March 2023	**7.67**	**7.67**

Carrying amount	Computer Software	Total
Balance at 31 March 2022	**2.32**	**2.32**
Balance at 31 March 2023	**10.56**	**10.56**

4(a) Intangible Assets Under Development

Capital work in progress movement	Amount
Balance at 31 March 2021	**531.82**
Additions during the year	-
Capitalized during the year	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	**531.82**
Additions during the year	60.76
Capitalized during the year	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	**592.58**

The ageing of intangible assets under development is as under:

Particulars	Amount in intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31 March 2023					
Projects in progress	60.76	-	-	531.82	592.58
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022					
Projects in progress	-	-	-	531.82	531.82
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

(iii) The intangible assets under development whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan are as follows

31-Mar-23					
Intangible assets under development	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in Progress					
Completion Overdue	531.82	-	-	-	531.82
Exceeded its cost compared to its original plan	-	-	-	-	-
Projects Suspended					
Completion Overdue	-	-	-	-	-
Exceeded its cost compared to its original plan	-	-	-	-	-

31-Mar-22					
Intangible assets under development	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in Progress					
Completion Overdue	-	531.82	-	-	531.82
Exceeded its cost compared to its original plan	-	-	-	-	-
Projects Suspended					
Completion Overdue	-	-	-	-	-
Exceeded its cost compared to its original plan	-	-	-	-	-

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

5(a) Non-current Investments

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Non-Current		
Unquoted investment in equity shares:		
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	14.42	14.42
Less: Aggregate amount of provision for impairment in the value of investments 28,800 (31 March 2022 : 28,800) Equity shares of Average Price Rs. 50.05 each fully paid in Clean Wind Power (Pratapgarh) Private Limited - Note 1	(14.42)	-
Total	**-**	**14.42**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	**-**	**-**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**-**	**14.42**

Note 1

The net worth of Clean Wind Power (Pratapgarh) Private Limited has completely eroded due to continuous accumulated losses resulting in share price becoming negative. The company has obtained a valuation report from the investee company based on which the investment in the company has been impaired.

5(b) Other financial assets

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated		
Non-current:		
Security deposits	71.07	70.63
Total	**71.07**	**70.63**
Current:		
Export incentive receivable	6.33	30.63
Total	**6.33**	**30.63**

6 Other assets

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated		
Non-current:		
Capital advances	0.90	-
Prepaid Expenses	2.99	-
Balances with government authorities	37.45	37.45
Total	**41.34**	**37.45**
Current:		
Prepaid expenses	39.67	51.42
Advance to Suppliers and Others	18.63	49.12
Loans and advances to employees	0.18	-
Total	**58.48**	**100.54**

7 Inventories

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Raw materials	866.89	988.85
Work-in-progress	433.75	763.11
Finished goods (Refer Note No. 7.1 and 7.2 below)	849.76	629.76
Total	**2,150.40**	**2,381.72**

7.1. Includes stock-in-trade Rs. Nil (31 March 2022: Rs. Nil)
7.2 Goods in transit included in Finished Goods amounts to Rs. 78.15 Lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs. 104.95 Lakhs)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
The cost of inventories recognised as an expenses during the year	5,184.23	4,792.22
The cost of inventories recognised as an expense, includes write downs of inventory to net realisable value, amounting to	206.95	108.47
The mode of valuation of inventories has been stated in Note 2.19		

8 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
(a) Receivables considered good, Unsecured		
Related Parties - Refer Note 33a	102.32	90.03
Others	1,170.82	1,331.53
(b) Receivables - Significant Increase in Credit Risk	113.06	72.49
	1,386.20	**1,494.05**
Less: Expected Credit Loss	(113.06)	(72.49)
Total	**1,273.14**	**1,421.56**

8.1 Credit Period

The average credit period on sales of goods ranges from 60 to 90 days without security. No interest is charged on trade receivables on delayed payments.

Before accepting any new customers, the internal team assesses the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits for the Customers.

8.2 Expected credit loss allowance

Movement in the allowance for doubtful receivables (including expected credit loss allowance):

(a) Expected credit loss allowance:

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	72.49	81.10
Movement in Expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables calculated at lifetime expected credit losses	40.57	(8.61)
Balance at the end of the year	**113.06**	**72.49**

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

8 Trade receivables

Trade receivables ageing schedule	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
Particulars	**Not Due**	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Undisputed Trade receivables							
- considered good	776.26	496.29	0.59	-	-	-	1,273.14
- significant increase in credit risk	-	0.88	23.37	45.80	7.61	35.40	113.06
Disputed Trade Receivables							
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- significant increase in credit risk							
Less: Expected Credit Loss	-	(0.88)	(23.37)	(45.80)	(7.61)	(35.40)	(113.06)
Total	**776.26**	**496.29**	**0.59**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,273.14**

Trade receivables ageing schedule	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
Particulars	**Not Due**	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Undisputed Trade receivables							
- considered good	841.41	530.98	27.13	8.27	10.27	3.50	1,421.56
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	0.85	71.64	72.49
Disputed Trade Receivables							
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Expected Credit Loss	-	-	-	-	(0.85)	(71.64)	(72.49)
Total	**841.41**	**530.98**	**27.13**	**8.27**	**10.27**	**3.51**	**1,421.56**

15 Trade Payables

Trade Payables ageing schedule	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
Particulars	**Unbilled**	**Not Due**	**Less than 1 year**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) MSME	-	52.85	-	-	-	-	52.85
(ii) Others	262.43	751.82	373.80	67.71	0.36	17.10	1,473.22
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	0.25
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Total	**262.43**	**804.67**	**373.80**	**67.71**	**0.61**	**17.10**	**1,526.32**

Trade Payables ageing schedule	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
Particulars	**Unbilled**	**Not Due**	**Less than 1 year**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) MSME	-	-	89.19	-	-	-	89.19
(ii) Others	267.83	-	1,337.08	1.06	11.01	0.74	1,617.72
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	0.25
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**267.83**	**-**	**1,426.27**	**1.06**	**11.26**	**0.74**	**1,707.16**

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

9 Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and Cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance with Banks:		
- In current accounts	1,580.47	684.67
Total	**1,580.47**	**684.67**

Non-cash transactions

During the year, the company has not entered into any non cash transactions on investing and financing activities.

Bank balances other than above

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance with Banks:		
- Fixed deposits	1.50	10.59
Total	**1.50**	**10.59**

Fixed deposits have an original maturity period of less than 12 months. Fixed deposits are made towards bank guarantees.

10 Income Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Income Tax Liabilities		
Non Current		
Income tax payable	(379.48)	(327.49)
Less: Advance tax and taxes deducted at source	341.84	311.88
Tax payable (net)	**(37.64)**	**(15.61)**

11 Deferred Tax Liability

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
The following is the analysis of the net deferred tax asset/ (liability) position as presented in the financial statements		
Deferred tax assets	55.31	33.88
Deferred tax liabilities	(105.79)	(56.43)
Net balance of deferred tax liability	**(50.48)**	**(22.55)**

12 Movement in deferred tax balances

Particulars of Assets / (Liabilities)	For the year 2022-23			
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Property, Plant and Equipment	(56.43)	(49.36)	-	(105.79)
Provision for employee benefits	8.63	18.23	-	26.86
Provision for doubtful trade receivables and advances	18.25	10.20	-	28.45
Other disallowances	7.00	(7.00)	-	0.00
Total	**(22.55)**	**(27.93)**	**-**	**(50.48)**

Particulars of Assets / (Liabilities)	For the year 2021-22			
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Property, Plant and Equipment	(94.28)	37.86	-	(56.43)
Provision for employee benefits (including bonus)	1.04	3.24	4.35	8.63
Provision for doubtful trade receivables and advances	18.51	(0.26)	-	18.25
Other disallowances	24.99	(17.99)	-	7.00
Total	**(49.74)**	**22.85**	**4.35**	**(22.55)**

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

13 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorized Share capital :		
4.10,00,000 (As at 31 March 2022: 4,10,00,000) fully paid equity shares of Rs.10 each	4,100.00	4,100.00
Issued and subscribed capital comprises :		
3,07,50,000 (As at 31 March 2022: 3,07,50,000) fully paid equity shares of Rs.10 each	3,075.00	3,075.00
	3,075.00	**3,075.00**

13.1 Terms/Rights attached to equity shares

There has been no movement in the Share Capital during the year. The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of the equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of repayment of Share Capital, the same will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

13.2 Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
Balance as at 31 March 2022	3,07,50,000	3,075.00
Movement	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	3,07,50,000	3,075.00

Fully paid equity shares, which have a par value of Rs.10 , carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

13.3 Details of shares held by Holding and Ultimate Holding company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023 Amount	As at 31 March 2022 Amount
Renold International Holding Limited, UK,The holding company		
30,749,997 (31st March 2022: 30,749,997) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid.	3,075.00	3,075.00
Renold, PLC,UK,The ultimate holding company		
3 (31st March 2022: 3) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid.	0.00	0.00

13.4 Details of shares held by each shareholders holding more than 5% shares

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Fully paid equity shares				
Renold International Holding Limited	3,07,49,997	100%	3,07,49,997	100%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

13.5 Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year			% of Change during the year
Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	
Renold International Holding Limited, UK	3,07,49,997	100%	-
Renold PLC, UK	3	0	-
TOTAL	**3,07,50,000**	**100%**	-

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

Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Reserves and surplus		
Capital Redemption Reserve	1,025.00	1,025.00
Surplus in statement of profit and loss account	1,946.51	1,159.92
	2,971.51	**2,184.92**

Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Liabilities
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**295.41**	**-**
Add: Profit for the year	877.43	-
Add/(Less): Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of income tax	-	(12.92)
Add/(Less) : Reclassification from Other comprehensive income (Refer Note below)	(12.92)	12.92
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**1,159.92**	**-**
Add: Profit for the year	785.80	-
Add/(Less): Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of income tax		0.79
Add/(Less) : Reclassification from Other comprehensive income (Refer Note below)	0.79	(0.79)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**1,946.51**	**-**

Note: In accordance with Notification G.S.R 404(E) , dated April 6, 2016, remeasurement of defined benefit plans is recognised as a part of retained earnings.

Capital Redemption Reserve

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**1,025.00**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**1,025.00**

Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade payables:		
(i) Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises (refer note 30)	52.85	89.44
(ii) Dues to creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises	1,473.47	1,617.72
Total	**1,526.32**	**1,707.16**

a Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled as per due dates generally ranging from 30 to 60 days.

b.The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the agreed credit terms.

c. Dues to Micro and Small enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of the information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the Auditors.

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

16 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Current		
Security Deposit from dealers	101.04	103.90
Interest Liability on Dealers Deposit	21.43	19.13
Payable on purchase of Property, plant & equipment	63.58	61.11
Total	**186.05**	**184.14**

17 Provisions

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Towards employee benefits		
Compensated absences	3.15	3.52
Others		
Provision for warranty (Refer Note below)	4.62	26.96
Total	**7.77**	**30.48**

The movement represents the provision created for the year in accordance with the Company's accounting policy after considering the actual settlements made during the year.

Note: Provision for Warranty

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Balance as at beginning of the year	26.96	17.10
Additions during the year	-	14.99
Amounts reversed during the year	(22.34)	-
Amounts used during the year	-	(5.13)
Balance as at end of the year	**4.62**	**26.96**

18 Other Current liabilities

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Statutory remittances	76.24	54.90
Advance received from customers	54.68	56.15
Gratuity payable (Refer Note 31)	28.23	31.28
Total	**159.15**	**142.33**

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

19 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the Year Ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
A. Sale of Products (Refer Note 19.1 below)	11,356.40	10,464.61
Less: Sales Incentives	(543.98)	(496.13)
	10,812.42	**9,968.78**
B. Other operating revenues		
Scrap sales	663.79	652.87
Export Benefits	31.84	70.05
Reimbursement of freight charges	5.72	8.23
Other Income-tools	-	6.16
	701.35	**737.30**
Total	**11,513.77**	**10,706.08**

19.1 Disaggregation of the revenue Information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by geography and offerings for each of our business segments.

Particulars	For the Year Ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Revenue by Geography		
India	8,457.39	7,652.00
Outside India	2,899.01	2,812.61
Total - Sale of Products	**11,356.40**	**10,464.61**
Revenue by offerings		
Manufactured goods		
Industrial Chains & Sprockets	11,356.40	10,464.61
Total - Sale of Products	**11,356.40**	**10,464.61**
Timing of recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	11,356.40	10,464.61
Total - Sale of Products	**11,356.40**	**10,464.61**

19.2 Trade Receivables and Contract Balances

The company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as receivable.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenue is recognized as and when the related goods / services are delivered / performed to the customer.

Trade receivable are presented net of impairment in the Balance Sheet.

Contract liabilities include payments received in advance of performance under the contract, and are realized with the associated revenue recognized under the contract.

19.3 Performance obligations and remaining performance obligations

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognised as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in IND AS - 115, the Company has not disclosed information about remaining performance obligations in contracts where the original contract duration is one year or less or where the entity has the right to consideration that corresponds directly with the value of entity's performance completed to date.

20 Other income

Particulars	For the Year Ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
a) Interest income earned on financial assets measured at Amortised Cost		
Bank deposits	15.58	9.52
b)Other non-operating income		
Foreign exchange gain	17.65	-
Provision no longer required written back	22.34	8.62
Bad Debts recovered	-	9.79
Profit on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.52	6.23
Total (a+b)	**56.09**	**34.16**

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

21 Cost of Raw material and components consumed

Particulars	For the Year Ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
(a) Raw material and components consumed		
Inventory at the beginning of the year (Refer Note 7)	988.85	1,195.00
Add: Purchases	5,354.86	5,389.77
Less : Inventory at the end of the year (Refer Note 7)	(866.89)	(988.85)
Cost of Raw material and components consumed	**5,476.82**	**5,595.92**
(b) Changes in inventories of finished goods , work-in-progress and stock in trade		
Inventories at the end of the year		
Finished Goods	849.76	629.76
Work-in-progress	433.75	763.11
	1,283.51	**1,392.87**
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Finished Goods	629.76	190.67
Work-in-progress	763.11	398.50
	1,392.87	**589.17**
Net Decrease / (Increase) in Inventories	**109.36**	**(803.70)**

22 Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	For the Year Ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Salaries and Wages	1,213.39	1,062.36
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 31)	58.38	56.00
Gratuity expense (Refer Note 31)	13.80	2.41
Staff welfare expenses	115.36	70.21
Total	**1,400.93**	**1,190.97**

23 Finance costs

Particulars	For the Year Ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Interest costs :		
Interest on Dealer Deposits	3.62	3.44
Interest on Income Tax	-	0.37
Total	**3.62**	**3.81**

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

24 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	For the Year Ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	315.24	236.50
Amortization of intangible assets	1.60	0.86
Total	**316.84**	**237.36**

25 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the Year Ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Auxiliary material and processing charges	356.32	352.82
Power and Fuel	394.54	371.90
Stores and spare parts consumed	350.82	330.10
Packing materials consumed	222.92	275.96
Management and Service Fees	366.93	206.13
Freight and forwarding charges	389.20	392.23
Discount allowed	128.68	103.06
Rates and taxes	56.55	44.89
Travelling and conveyance	57.64	16.84
Legal and professional charges (Refer Note 25.1 below)	136.45	123.67
Repairs and Maintenance		
- Buildings	5.34	6.32
- Machinery	221.75	172.58
- Others	97.03	78.79
Insurance	38.87	37.61
Security Charges	34.48	30.85
Communication expenses	12.97	13.61
Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	-	20.02
Provision for doubtful receivables (net of reversal)	88.90	-
Assets Condemned and written off	12.54	-
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenses (Refer Note 25.2 below)	21.68	22.60
Diminution in value of investment	14.42	-
Miscellaneous expenses	55.53	65.48
Total	**3,063.56**	**2,665.46**

25.1 Legal and professional charges includes the following:

	For the Year Ended	
Payments to auditors	**31 March 2023**	**31 March 2022**
Statutory audit fees	14.55	10.00
Tax audit	3.45	4.00
For other services	0.00	9.59
Out of pocket expenses	0.00	0.51
Total	**18.00**	**24.10**

25.2 Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the companies at 2013, the Company needs to spend 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The Company has incurred CSR expenditure on activities specified in Schedule VII of the Companies act, 2013.

Particulars	March 31 , 2023	March 31 , 2022
Average Profit before tax as per Section 135 of the Act	1,078.76	1,127.39
a. Amount required to be spent during the year	21.58	22.55
b. CSR Expenditure incurred	21.68	22.60
c. Shortfall at the end of the year	NA	NA
d. Total of previous years shortfall	NA	NA
e. Reason for shortfall	NA	NA
f. Nature of CSR Activities	i. Promoting healthcare and sanitation in Government school ii. Contribution to CoVID-19 fund	

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

26 Income Taxes

26 Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the Year Ended	
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**
Current tax		
In respect of current year	385.00	320.28
	385.00	**320.28**
Deferred tax		
In respect of current year	27.93	(22.85)
Total income tax expense recognized in the current year	**412.93**	**297.44**

26 Income Tax recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	For the Year Ended	
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**
Deferred tax:		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan	-	(4.35)
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	**-**	**(4.35)**

Bifurcation of the income tax recognised in other comprehensive income into:–		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	(4.35)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-

26 Income tax reconciliation

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting profit/(loss) before tax at the statutory income tax rate to recognised income tax expense for the year indicated are as follows

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**
Profit before tax	1,198.73	1,174.86
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	302.00	296.00
Effects of amounts disallowed in the computation of total income	36.10	24.28
Deferred Tax Adjustment	27.93	(22.85)
Others	46.90	-
Total income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**412.93**	**297.43**

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

27 Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Basic earnings per share	2.56	2.85
Diluted earnings per share	2.56	2.85
The calculation of the Basic and Diluted Earnings per share is based on the following data:		
Profits for the year after tax	785.80	877.43
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (In Nos)		
Basic	3,07,50,000	3,07,50,000
Diluted	3,07,50,000	3,07,50,000

28 Segment information

The Company is exclusively engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of industrial chains and sprockets and this is the only segment analysed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), as defined under the accounting standard. Accordingly, no additional disclosures have been made.

Geographical Information

Particulars	Revenue for the year ended		Carrying amount of Non-Current Assets as at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
India	8,457.39	7,652.00	2,943.60	2,732.48
Europe	732.80	1,156.42	-	-
United States of America	1,301.24	932.35	-	-
Rest of the world	864.97	724.02	-	-
Total	**11,356.40**	**10,464.79**	**2,943.60**	**2,732.48**

The Company has a manufacturing unit only in India and all capital expenditure is incurred only in India.

29 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
A.Contingent Liabilities		
Income Tax Demand*	227.55	227.55
Less: Paid Under Protest	(37.45)	(37.45)
Net Amount	190.10	190.10

Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount Unpaid (Rs. Lakhs)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income -Tax	Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Chennai (Assessing Officer)	Financial Year 2012-13	2.08
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income -Tax	Deputy Commissioner of International Taxation , Coimbatore	Financial Year 2017-18	0.76
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income -Tax	Deputy Commissioner of International Taxation , Coimbatore	Financial year 2013-14 to 2016-17	187.26

* The Company received demand orders dated 31 March 2021 from the Income-tax Department for non-deduction of Withholding Taxes on Various Management Service Charges (MSC) amounting to Rs 139 Million paid to Renold UK, during the financial years from 2013-14 to 2016-17.

The Company has filed appeals on 29 April 2021 challenging the above demands. The Management is of the opinion that the above demands are not sustainable.

B.Commitments

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)		
– for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment	403.24	50.83

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

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
(i) Principal amount remained unpaid to any supplier as at the accounting year	52.85	89.44
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest as above are actually paid	-	-

Dues to Micro and small enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of the information collected by the management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakh unless otherwise stated)

31 Employee benefit plans

a) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes Provident fund and Employees State Insurance fund contributions to defined contribution plans for qualifying employees. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The contributions payable by the Company to these plans are at the rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Contribution to provident fund recognized in statement of profit and loss	54.65	51.37
Contribution to Employee state insurance plan recognized in the statement of profit and loss	3.73	4.63

b) Defined benefit plans

The company has a defined gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (based on the last drawn remuneration) for each completed year of service. The scheme is fully funded with an insurance company in the form of qualifying insurance policy. The Company accounts for the liability for gratuity benefits payable in the future based on an actuarial valuation.

The Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above gratuity benefit which are as follows:

Interest Rate risk : The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).

Investment Risk : The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.

Salary Escalation Risk : The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

Demographic Risk : The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

Longevity Risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants during their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuation are given below

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Expected Return on Plan Asset	6.96%	6.96%
Discount rate	6.96%	6.96%
Rate of salary increase	6.50%	6.50%
Average Age	58	58
Rate of employee turnover	For service 4 years and below 10% p.a	
	For service 5 years and above 6% p.a	
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian assured lives mortality (2012-14) Urban	Indian assured lives mortality (2006-08) ultimate
Mortality Rate After Employment	NA	

The details of actuarial valuation in respect of Gratuity liability are given below:

Particulars	Gratuity As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Present Value of Obligations as at the beginning of the year	**188.35**	**168.25**
Current Service cost	11.66	11.05
Interest cost	13.11	10.65
Re-measurment (gains)/losses		
Actuarial gains - Due to change in financial assumptions	(5.32)	(6.84)
Actuarial losses arising from experience adjustments	3.22	24.66
Benefits paid	(8.73)	(19.42)
Present Value of Obligations as at the end of the year	**202.29**	**188.35**
Fair value of plan assets as at the beginning of the year	**157.57**	**164.40**
Interest Income	10.97	10.41
Contributions from the employer	15.55	1.63
Benefits paid	(8.73)	(19.42)
Expected Return on plan assets	(1.30)	0.55
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**174.06**	**157.57**
Amount recognized in the Balance Sheet		
Present Value of Obligations as at the end of the year	(202.29)	(188.35)
Fair value of the plan assets as at the end of the year	174.06	157.57
Liability recognized in the Balance Sheet	**(28.23)**	**(30.78)**
Interest Cost	13.11	10.65
(Interest income)	(10.97)	(10.41)
Net interest cost for the current period	**2.14**	**0.24**
Expenses recognized in statement of profit or loss		
Current service cost	11.66	11.05
Net interest cost for the current period	2.14	0.24
Net Expense recognized in profit or loss	**13.80**	**11.29**
Expenses recognized in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligation for the period	(2.09)	17.82
Return on plan asset excluding interest income	1.30	(0.55)
Net (income)/Expense recognized in OCI	**(0.79)**	**17.27**

Sensitivity analysis:

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Project benefit obligations on current assumptions	202.29	188.35
Delta effect of + 1% change in rate of discounting	(9.87)	(10.01)
Delta effect of - 1% change in rate of discounting	10.92	11.06
Delta effect of + 1% change in rate of salary increase	10.54	11.00
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of salary increase	(9.68)	(10.14)
Delta effect of + 1% change in rate of employee turnover	0.38	0.13
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of employee turnover	(0.44)	(0.15)

Expected Benefit Payments (mid-year cash flows):

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Year 1	18.01	14.50
Year 2	20.03	14.57
Year 3	19.88	18.04
Year 4	31.81	18.29
Year 5	30.39	26.67
Next 5 Years	112.18	119.04

The Company's best estimate of the contribution expected to be paid to the plan during the next year is Rs.18.01 Lakhs (31 March 2022 : Rs 14.50 Lakhs).

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakh unless otherwise stated)

32 Financial instruments

(i) **Capital management**

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

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern so that they can continue to provide return for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the weighted average cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell non-core assets.

(ii) **Categories of Financial instruments**

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**
A.Financial Assets		
Measured at amortized cost		
(a) Cash and Bank balances	1,581.97	695.26
(b) Other Financial assets Measured at amortised cost	1,350.54	1,522.82
Measured at fair value through profit or loss		
(a) Investments	-	-
	2,932.51	**2,218.08**
B.Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortized cost (including trade payable balances)	**1,712.37**	**1,891.30**

(iii) **Financial risk management objectives**

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The table given below explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk.

Risk	**Exposure arising from**	**Measurement**	**Management**
a. Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost	Aging analysis Credit ratings Financial analysis	Diversification of Short term investments, review of credit limits and credit locks and secured mode of payment
b. Market risk			
i. Market risk - foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions	Cash flow forecasting	Foreign exchange forward contracts
ii. Market risk - Interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable	Sensitivity analysis	Market trends and negotiation
iii. Market risk - Price risk	Investment in securities	Sensitivity analysis	Portfolio diversification
c. Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of sanctioned credit lines and borrowing facilities

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakh unless otherwise stated)

Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair value are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining the fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities valued at fair value

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets						
Investment in equity instruments (Other than in subsidaries)	-	-	-	-	-	14.42
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14.42**

(b) Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The Company has not disclosed fair values of financial instruments such as trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents,other Bank balances, security deposits, loans and advances to related parties, lease rental receivables, interest accrued on fixed deposits, certain advances to employees, trade payables and employee benefits payables (that are short term in nature), because their carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of their fair values.

(c) Offsetting

The Company has not offset financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2023.

Measurement of fair values

Valuation technique

a. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

a(i) Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit under the guidance of the credit policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on financial position, past performance, business/economic conditions, market reputation, expected business etc. Based on this evaluation, credit limit and credit terms are decided. Exposure on customer receivables are regularly monitored and managed through credit lock and release.

The impairment is based on expected credit loss model considering the historical data and financial position of individual customer at each reporting period. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets as disclosed in Note 8.1 . The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

a(ii) Financial Instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made for short-term deposits with banks. The Investment limits are set out per the value of total fixed deposit in Banks to minimize the concentration risk.

The Company has no exposure to credit risk relating to these cash deposits as at: 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

b Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of three types of risks: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings and deposits.

Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis. There has been no change in the measurement and management of the Company's exposure to market risks.

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakh unless otherwise stated)

b(i) Foreign currency risk management

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies and consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arises. The Company has not entered into any derivative contracts during the year ended 31 March 2023 and there are no outstanding contracts as at 31 March 2022.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities based on gross exposure at the end of the reporting period is as under:

Particulars	Currency	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
		Amount in Foreign Currency	Amount	Amount in Foreign Currency	Amount
Trade Payables	USD	(11,856.00)	(8.19)	(123.56)	(8,555.05)
Trade Payables	EUR	(12,559.00)	(10.48)	(50.82)	(4,139.46)
Trade Payables	GBP	(52,712.00)	(52.35)	(131.75)	(13,118.24)
Trade Payables	SGD	(1,017.00)	(0.07)	-	-
Trade Payables	RMB	0.00	-	(3,584.19)	(41,218.22)
Trade Payables	CNY	1,959.00	0.77	(2,628.40)	(30,752.28)
Receivables - Other Current Assets	USD	3,03,574.42	293.01	3,315.63	2,46,964.09
Receivables - Other Current Assets	EUR	55,320.00	48.12	2,608.98	2,16,170.11
Receivables - Other Current Assets	GBP	669.72	1.87	83.20	8,307.52

(-) denotes payable, (+) denotes receivable

Foreign Currency sensitivity analysis:

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in INR against the relevant foreign currencies. 5% is the rate used in order to determine the sensitivity analysis considering the past trends and expectation of the management for changes in the foreign currency exchange rate. The sensitivity analysis includes the outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates a increase in profit / decrease in loss and increase in equity where the INR strengthens 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of the INR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or loss and equity and balance below would be negative.

Impact on Profit and loss for the reporting period

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2022
	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%
USD	12.96	(12.96)	12.81	(12.81)
EURO	3.03	(3.03)	11.02	(11.02)
GBP	2.71	(2.71)	1.07	(1.07)

Impact on total equity as at end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022
	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%
USD	9.70	(9.70)	9.58	(9.58)
EURO	2.27	(2.27)	8.25	(8.25)
GBP	2.03	(2.03)	0.80	(0.80)

Note :

This is mainly attributable to the exposure of receivable and payable outstanding in the above mentioned currencies to the Company at the end of the reporting period.

33 Related Party Disclosure

i) The list of related parties as identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors are as under :

Holding company

Renold International Holdings Limited - UK

Ultimate Holding company

Renold Plc, UK

Fellow Subsidiaries

Renold Transmission Limited , Singapore
Renold Power Transmission Limited , UK (Formerly known as Renold Chain, UK)
Renold Jeffrey, USA
Brampton Renold SA, France
Renold Gmbh, Uslar
Renold (Malaysia) sdn.bhd,Malaysia
Renold Gears, Milnrow
Renold Canada Limited, Canada
Renold (China) Transmission,Changzhou City
Renold (China) Transmission Product (Formerly Known as Renold hangzhou Co limited, China)
Renold Australia, Austrailia
Renold Crofts (PTY) Limited, Benoni

Key Managerial personnel

S.Ramachandran, Managing director
Rakesh Kailash Sharma , Chief Financial Officer (till 10 December 2022)
T.Vinoth Kumar, Company secretary

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakh unless otherwise stated)

33A Related party transactions :

Particulars	Ultimate Holding Company		Parties Having Significant Influence		Fellow Subsidiaries		Key management personnel	
	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22
Sale of Industrial chains								
Renold Power Transmission Limited, UK	-	-	-	-	34.07	51.51	-	-
Renold Jeffrey, USA	-	-	-	-	1,127.84	764.74	-	-
Renold GmbH, Einbeck	-	-	-	-	-	5.93	-	-
Renold GmbH, Uslar	-	-	-	-	415.61	192.08	-	-
Renold (Malaysia) sdn.bhd,Malaysia	-	-	-	-	9.79	4.25	-	-
Renold (China) Transmission Product	-	-	-	-	33.60	36.45	-	-
Renold - Canada	-	-	-	-	-	58.24	-	-
Renold GmbH, Mulgrave	-	-	-	-	6.32	17.95		
Renold Crofts(PTY) Limited, Benoni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement Received								
Renold Gears, Milnrow	-	-	-	-	-	16.30	-	-
Renold Gears, Milnrow Tour recharge	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Renold Plc, UK	18.89	186.85	-	-		-	-	-
Debit Notes								
Renold GmbH, Germany	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Brampton Renold	-	-	-	-	10.48	-		
Renold Jeffrey, USA	-	-	-	-		5.19	-	-
Credit Notes								
Renold GmbH, Uslar	-	-	-	-		4.29	-	-
Renold Jeffrey, USA	-	-	-	-	63.97	0.08	-	-
Renold China Transmission Products					7.05	-		

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakh unless otherwise stated)

33A Related party transactions : (contd)

Particulars	Ultimate Holding Company		Parties Having Significant Influence		Fellow Subsidiaries		Key management personnel	
	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22
Purchase of finished goods and components								
Renold GmbH, Germany	-	-	-	-	-	1.78	-	-
Renold hangzhou Co limited, China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renold China Transmission Products	-	-	-	-	3.03	675.56	-	-
Renold GmbH, Gronau	-	-	-	-	1.71	-	-	-
Renold GmbH, Einbeck	-	-	-	-	6.88	-	-	-
Renold Jeffrey, USA	-	-	-	-	44.90	-	-	-
Renold Gears, Milnrow	-	-	-	-	219.65	21.66	-	-
Renold Chain, Bredbury	-	-	-	-	0.28	-		
Management service charges paid					-			
Renold Plc, UK	152.78	157.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
IT&Insurance charges Paid	-							
Renold Plc, UK	266.28	235.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
GST Salary & other recharges	-							
Renold Plc, UK	-	22.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Server purchase & M3 Expenses								
Renold Plc, UK	21.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid								
Renold International Holdings Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renold Plc, UK*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managerial Remuneration								
S.Ramachandran, Managing Director								
Short term employee Benefits Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.44	67.52
Contribution to defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-		1.66
Rakesh Sharma Kailash, Chief Financial Officer								
Short term employee Benefits Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.34	22.93
Contribution to defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-		0.80
T.Vinoth Kumar, Company Secretary								
Short term employee Benefits Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.43	15.71
Contribution to defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-		0.48
Balances outstanding at the year end								
Payables:								
Renold Plc, UK	393.13	140.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renold GmbH, Germany-Einbeck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brampton Renold	-	-	-	-	11.21	-	-	-
Renold Gears, Milrow	-	-	-	-	59.14	10.75	-	-
Renold Jeffrey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renold GmbH, Gronau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renold (China) Transmission Product	-	-	-	-	0.37	74.34	-	-
Receivables:								
Renold Plc, UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renold Power Transmission Limited, UK	-	-	-	-	-	8.31	-	-
Renold GmbH, Uslar	-	-	-	-	8.59	18.16	-	-
Renold Jeffrey, USA	-	-	-	-	74.38	63.56	-	-
Renold (China) Transmission Product	-	-	-	-	19.34	-	-	-
Renold Australia Pty Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renold (Malaysia)Sdn.Bhd ., Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* The amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakh unless otherwise stated)

34 Additional Regulatory Information:

a. The Company has no borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Hence, the company is not required to furnish quarterly returns or statements of current assets to banks or financial institutions.

b. The company is not declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution.

c. The company has no relationship with struck-off companies.

d. 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.

e. The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (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.

f. The company has not received any funds from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("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.

g. The company has no unaccounted transactions which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in any of the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act 1961.

h. The company has not traded/invested in crypto currency/ virtual currency during the financial year.

i. There are no loans and advances granted to Promoter, KMP and related parties

j. The company has not issued any securities for a specific purpose.

m. There is no charge or satisfaction of charge which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

n. There is no scheme of arrangement approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

o. The company has no borrowings from banks and financial institution for specific purpose as at the balance sheet date.

p. In the opinion of the Board, all assets other than Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets are expected to be realised atleast at the value stated in the balance sheet in the ordinary course of business.

35 Ratios:

PARTICULARS	Numerator	Denominator	31-03-2023	31-03-2022	Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.65	2.23	18.82%
Return on equity ratio	Net Income	Average Shareholders Equity	13.90%	18.17%	-4.27%
Inventory turnover ratio	Net Sales	Average Inventory	4.77	4.79	-0.29%
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Sales	Average Trade Receivables	8.02	7.90	1.61%
Trade Payables turnover ratio	Net Purchases	Average Trade Payables	3.46	3.22	7.21%
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Average Shareholders Equity	1.91	2.06	-7.38%
Net profit ratio	Profit after Tax	Net Sales	0.07	0.09	-17.43%
Return on Capital employed	Earnings Before Interest and Taxes	Capital Employed	13.06%	16.75%	-22.07%

36 New Wage Code

The Code on Social Security 2020 has been notified in the Official Gazette on 29th September 2020. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and the rules are yet to be framed. The impact of the changes, if any, will be assessed and accounted in the period in which the said Code becomes effective and the rules framed thereunder are published.

37 Approval of Financial statements

The Financial statements were reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on September 07 , 2023

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:105047W
T.V.Ganesh
Partner
Membership No. 203370
Place: Chennai

Date: 07 September 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Ramachandran
Managing Director
DIN: 03535894
Place: Dindigul

Michael Peter Wallwork
Director
DIN: 07291292
Place: United Kingdom

T. Vinoth Kumar
Company Secretary
FCS No.F10471
Place : Dindigul

Date: 07 September 2023

Form No. MGT-11
Proxy form
[Pursuant to section 105(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 19(3) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

CIN: U27109TZ2008FTC017737
Name of the company: Renold Chain India Private Limited
Registered office: 568/1A, 569/ 1 & 2 D. Gudalur (P.O), Guziliamparai (T.K) Dindigul, Tamilnadu – 624620, India

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

I/We being the Member(s) / Members of ____________________ shares of the above named company, hereby appoint

1. Name: ______________________________
   Address: _____________________________
   E mail ID: ___________________________
   Signature: ___________________________ or failing him/her

2. Name: ______________________________
   Address:_____________________________
   E mail ID: ___________________________
   Signature: ___________________________

as my/our proxy to attend and vote (on a poll) for me/us and on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company, to be held on Friday, September 29, 2023, at 10.00A.M at 568/1A, 569/ 1 & 2 D. Gudalur (P.O.), Guziliamparai (T.K.) Dindigul, Tamil Nadu – 624620, India and at any adjournment thereof in respect of such resolutions as are indicated below:

Resolution No. 1. Adoption of Audited Financial Statements
Resolution No. 2. Reappointment of Statutory Auditors
Resolution No. 3. Ratification of remuneration of the Cost Auditor
Resolution No: 4. Approval for Related Party transactions

Signed this…… day of……… 2023.

Please affix Re. 1/- Revenue

____
Signature of Member/s as per specimen signature on Company’s record

____
Signature of Proxy holder(s)

Note: This form of proxy in order to be effective should be duly completed and deposited at the registered office of the Company or at the venue of the meeting before the commencement of the meeting.

ATTENDANCE SLIP

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS ATTENDANCE SLIP AND HAND IT OVER AT THE ENTRANCE OF VENUE

Member/Proxy

____

(First) (Middle) (Surname)

I hereby record my presence at the Annual General Meeting of Renold Chain India Private Limited held on Friday, September 29, 2023, at 10.00A.M at 568/1A, 569/ 1 & 2 D. Gudalur (P.O.), Guziliamparai (T.K.) Dindigul, Tamil Nadu – 624620, India.

Regd. Folio No. _____________
No. of Shares held ____________

(Signature of Member/s or Proxy)

THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013
Consent by Shareholder for shorter notice
[Pursuant to section 101]

To
The Board of Directors
Renold Chain India Private Limited
568/1A, 569/ 1 & 2 D. Gudalur (P.O),
Guziliamparai (T.K) Dindigul,
Tamil Nadu – 624620, India

I/We, ______________________, resident of/ having office at _______________________, holding __________ equity shares of Rs.10 each, in Renold Chain India Private Limited, hereby give consent, pursuant to section 101 of the Companies Act, 2013, to hold the Annual General Meeting of the Company on Friday, September 29, 2023, at 10.00A.m at 568/1A, 569/ 1 & 2, D.Gudalur (P.O.), Guziliamparai (T.K.) Dindigul, Tamil Nadu – 624620, India at a shorter notice.

____
[Name]

Dated: ____________