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ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SUBSIDIARIES OF TEGA INDUSTRIES LIMITED FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2023-24

ANNEXURE – A

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TEGA HOLDINGS PTE. LIMITED
(Company Registration No: 201025465K)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

31 March 2024

TEGA HOLDINGS PTE. LIMITED
(Company Registration No: 201025465K)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

DIRECTORS

Madan Mohan Mohanka
Mehul Mohanka
Wadhwani Tarun Pahlaj
Madhu Dubhashi

REGISTERED OFFICE

9 Temasek Boulevard #26-02A
Suntec Tower Two
Singapore 038989

COMPANY SECRETARY

Catherine Dorothy Hanam
Choo Lee Peng Geraldine

AUDITORS

JH Tan & Associates
Chartered Accountants Singapore

BANKERS

Citibank Singapore Ltd
Standard Chartered Bank
Ecobank - The Pan African Bank
Banco de Crédito del Perú

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TEGA HOLDINGS PTE. LIMITED
(Company Registration No: 201025465K)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

The directors of the Company present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of TEGA HOLDINGS PTE. LIMITED (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

In the opinion of the directors,

a) the financial statements set out on pages 5 to 33 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows for the financial year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore; and

b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Directors of the Company

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are: -

Madan Mohan Mohanka
Mehul Mohanka
Wadhwani Tarun Pahlaj
Madhu Dubhashi

Arrangement to enable director to acquire shares or debentures

Neither at the end of the financial year, nor at any time during that year, did there subsist any arrangement to which the Company is a party, to enable the directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

Directors' interests in shares or debentures

According to the registers required to be kept under Section 164 of the Companies Act 1967, particulars of interests of directors, who held office at the end of the financial year, in shares or debentures of the Company are as follows: -

	Held in name of director Number of shares		Deemed interest Number of shares	
	As at 1/4/2023	As at 31/3/2024	As at 1/4/2023	As at 31/3/2024
The holding company				
Tega Industries Limited: -				
Madan Mohan Mohanka	-	-	100,280	100,280

By virtue of Section 7 of the Companies Act, the above director, with his shareholdings in the ultimate holding company, is deemed to have interests in the Company and all its related companies.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024 (cont'd)

Share options

There were no share options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

There were no shares issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under options at the end of the financial year.

Auditors

The auditors, JH Tan & Associates, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board,

MADAN MOHAN MOHANKA
DIRECTOR

MEHUL MOHANKA
DIRECTOR

Date: 2 1 MAY 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF
TEGA HOLDINGS PTE. LIMITED
(Company Registration No: 201025465K)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the financial statements of TEGA HOLDINGS PTE. LIMITED (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2024 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). 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 Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Statement, 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 Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF
TEGA HOLDINGS PTE. LIMITED
(Company Registration No: 201025465K)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

Auditors' 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 SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- 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 the directors 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.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

JH Tan & Associates.

JH TAN & ASSOCIATES
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants Singapore

Singapore, 21 MAY 2024

TEGA HOLDINGS PTE. LIMITED
(Company Registration No: 201025465K)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		S$	S$
Revenue	3	9,483,580	885,039
Cost of sales		(6,508,772)	(840,787)
Gross profit		2,974,808	44,252
Other operating income	4	3,716,749	3,458,172
Other operating expenses	5	(2,867,553)	(3,847,417)
Finance costs	6	(245,343)	(158,748)
Profit/(Loss) before taxation		3,578,661	(503,741)
Taxation	7	(202,919)	(110,151)
Profit/(Loss)for the year, representing total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		3,375,742	(613,892)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

TEGA HOLDINGS PTE. LIMITED
(Company Registration No: 201025465K)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2024 S$	2023 S$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	8	5,158,054	112,361
Investments in subsidiary companies	9	56,261,000	56,261,000
Due from subsidiary companies	10	4,042,800	3,981,000
Deferred tax assets	11	-	3,803
Other receivables	13	8,219	49,221
		65,470,073	60,407,385
Current assets			
Inventories	12	1,817,456	-
Trade and other receivables	13	16,047,013	1,198,899
Due from subsidiary companies	10	6,290,052	6,371,519
Due from immediate holding company – non-trade	14	1,085,237	1,585,070
Cash and cash equivalents	15	442,747	469,163
		25,682,505	9,624,651
Total assets		91,152,578	70,032,036
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	16	80,693,726	80,693,726
Accumulated losses		(11,569,471)	(14,945,213)
		69,124,255	65,748,513
Non-current liabilities			
Due to immediate holding company – non-trade	18	3,166,860	3,118,450
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	18,317,380	950,150
Income tax payable		544,083	214,923
		18,861,463	1,165,073
Total equity and liabilities		91,152,578	70,032,036

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Total
	S$	S$	S$
Balance as at 1 April 2022	80,693,726	(14,331,321)	66,362,405
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(613,892)	(613,892)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	80,693,726	(14,945,213)	65,748,513
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,375,742	3,375,742
Balance as at 31 March 2024	80,693,726	(11,569,471)	69,124,255

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		S$	S$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(Loss) before taxation		3,578,661	(503,741)
Adjustments for: -			
Depreciation of plant and equipment	8	1,247,304	32,292
Interest income	4	(813,047)	(625,712)
Interest expenses	6	245,343	158,748
Allowance of expected credit losses		-	47
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes		4,258,261	(938,366)
Changes in working capital: -			
Inventories		(1,817,456)	-
Trade and other receivables		(14,807,112)	1,812,112
Advances to subsidiary companies, net		19,667	3,051,996
Advances to a fellow subsidiary company, net		-	(232,663)
Advances to immediate holding company, net		548,243	3,855,704
Trade and other payables		17,367,230	93,736
		1,310,572	8,580,885
Net cash generated from operations		5,568,833	7,642,519
Interest received		813,047	625,712
Interest paid		(245,343)	(158,748)
Income tax refunded, net		130,044	13,576
Net cash generated from operating activities		6,266,581	8,123,059
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of ordinary shares in subsidiaries		-	(7,917,594)
Purchase of plant and equipment	8	(6,292,997)	(41,431)
Proceeds from sales of plant and equipment		-	32,256
Net cash used in investing activities		(6,292,997)	(7,926,769)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(26,416)	196,290
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		469,163	272,873
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	15	442,747	469,163

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Company is incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore. Its principal activities are those of an investments holding company and general wholesale trade. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

The Company's registered address and principal place of business is at 9 Temasek Boulevard #26-02A, Suntec Tower 2, Singapore 038989.

The principal activities of its subsidiary companies are set out under Note 10 to these financial statements.

The Company established the following four branches which act as marketing offices:

i) Peruvian Branch, namely Tega Holdings Pte. Limited Sucursal del Peru whose principal activities are those of marketing activities of wear products;
ii) Dubai Branch, namely Tega Holdings Pte Limited RAKFTZ whose principal activities are those of marketing activities of wear products;
iii) Mali Branch, Tega Holdings Pte. Limited SARL, whose principal activities are those of the marketing activities of wear products.
iv) Ghana Branch, Tega Holdings Pte. Limited, whose principal activities are those of the marketing activities of wear products.
v) Sweden Branch, Tega Holdings Pte. Limited Sweden Filial, whose principal activities are those of the marketing and maintenance service of mill and wear products.

The Company is wholly owned by Tega Industries Limited and its ultimate holding company is Nihal Fiscal Services Pvt Ltd. Both companies are incorporated in India.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2024 were authorised for issue by the Board on the date of the Directors' statement.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") as required by the Companies Act. The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company and are consistent with those used in the previous year. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis modified where applicable and as disclosed in these notes. These financial statements are expressed in Singapore dollar.

b) Adoption of new and revised standards

In the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and interpretation of FRSs ("INT FRSs") that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The adoption of these new/revised FRSs and INT FRSs does not result in changes in the Company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior year.

c) FRSs and INT FRSs not yet effective

The Company has not adopted the FRSs, INT FRSs and Amendments to FRSs that have been issued but not yet effective.

The directors expect that the adoption of those pronouncements will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

d) Significant accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates, assumptions concerning the future and judgements are made in the preparation of the financial statements. They affect the application of the Company's accounting policies, reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and disclosures made. They are assessed on an on-going basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. There were no significant judgements and estimates made during the year except as discussed below.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting periods, 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) *Loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets and loans*

Trade receivables and contract assets
The management establishes provision for impairment of trade receivables using a forward-looking expected credit loss model. On initial recognition of the financial asset, management has determined the expected credit loss rates by considering the credit risk profile of the customers and considered if there will be default payment. The Company's credit risk exposure for trade receivables are disclosed in Note 21(a). There is no allowance required as at 31 March 2024.

The carrying amount of the Company's trade receivables and contract assets as at 31 March 2024 was S$4,598,058 and S$4,834,604 (2023: S$10,629 and S$nil) respectively.

Loans to related companies
Management determines whether there is significant increase in credit risk of these counterparties since initial recognition. Management considers historical loss pattern, reasonable and supportable information that is relevant, various operating performance ratios as well as liquidity ratios of these counterparties. As at 31 March 2024, there is no significant increase in credit risk on these balances.

The carrying amounts of the Company's loans to subsidiaries and immediate holding company as at 31 March 2024 totalled S$10,332,852 and S$1,085,237 (2023: S$10,352,519 and S$1,585,070) respectively.

(ii) Impairment of investment in subsidiaries

The Company's investments in subsidiaries comprised mainly investment in Tega Industries Chile SpA, Tega Holdings Pty Limited and Tega Investments South Africa Proprietary Limited and their subsidiaries. The management views each subsidiary as one cash-generating unit ("CGU").

The management follows the guidance of FRS 36 in determining whether the CGU is impaired. This determination requires significant judgements and estimates involved in key assumptions used. Management has obtained the valuation of each subsidiary from an independent professional valuer who estimates the value-in-use of the CGU by forecasting the expected future cash flows for a period up to 5 years including terminal value, where appropriate, using a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Other than terminal value and discount rate, other key assumptions were also considered such as future market conditions, revenue and cost growth rates and projected costs in forecasting the expected future cash flows. The recoverable amounts determined exceeded the carrying amounts of investments, hence no Impairment allowance was recognised for the financial year.

The Company's carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries as at 31 March 2024 was S$56,261,000 (2023: S$56,261,000).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

d) Significant accounting estimates and judgements (cont'd)

(iii) Contract revenue for maintenance services

The Company recognises contract revenue over time by reference to the Company's progress towards completing the performance obligation in the contract. For performance obligations where the stage of completion is measured by reference to the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated costs, the amount of revenue recognised and the corresponding profit or loss on contracts are affected by a variety of uncertainties that depend on the outcome of future events and precision of the cost estimation during the budgeting process. As such, significant judgement and use of estimates are required to determine the stage of completion, estimated contract costs and budgeted margin for the project.

(iv) Plant and equipment

The Company contracted during the year to provide maintenance services for the operation of a mill for ore. In doing so the Company has to continue the use of the existing equipment and fixtures installed at the mill by the out-going maintenance contractor. The consideration for the acquisition of these equipment is subject to negotiation which is on-going and not finalised.
The management has estimated the fair value of these equipment at S$6,276,657 as shown under plant and equipment (note 8) and as capital creditor under trade and other payables (note 17).

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Significant judgement made in applying the Company's accounting policies, apart from those involving estimation uncertainty discussed above, is as follow:

Determination of functional currency

The directors consider the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates to be the Singapore dollar as this is the currency which in their opinion most faithfully represents the economic effects of the Company's underlying transactions, events and conditions. The Singapore dollar is the currency in which the Company measures its performance and reports its results.

e) Functional and foreign currency

Functional currency

The management has determined that the Singapore dollar (S$) is the Company's functional currency, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Revenue and major operating expenses are primarily influenced by fluctuations in Singapore dollar.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the closing rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or a translating monetary item at the reporting date are recognised in the profit or loss.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

f) Consolidation

These financial statements are the separate financial statements of Tega Holdings Pte. Limited. The Company is exempted from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary corporation of Tega Industries Limited, a corporation incorporated and domiciled in India. The immediate holding company prepares consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2024 that are publicly available. The registered office of the holding corporation is located at 147, Block G, Humayun Kabir Sarani, New Alipore, Kolkata 700053 India.

Subsidiary corporation

Subsidiary corporation are entities controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect is returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- The size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- Potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Accounting for subsidiary corporation by the Company

Investment in subsidiary company is stated in the Company's statement of financial position at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. On disposal of such investment, the difference between disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of the investment is recognised in profit or loss.

g) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of the assets if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated using a straight-line method to allocate the cost of the asset, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives of the plant and equipment have been presented below:

Computers	-	3 – 5 years
Motor vehicles	-	5 years
Plant and equipment*	-	1 – 3 years

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

g) Plant and equipment (cont'd)

* For this class of asset, the estimated useful life is based on internal assessment or independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers, the Company believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the years over the Company expects to use the asset.

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at the end of each financial year.

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an item of plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Fully depreciated plant and equipment are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

h) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit of loss ("FVPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") and FVPL. The Company only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

h) Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at FVPL, directly attribute transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

i) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

j) Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd)

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is indication that these assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset 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. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in the profit or loss unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and in hand, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

l) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the first-in first-out method and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale. When necessary, allowance is provided for damaged, obsolete and slow-moving items to adjust the carrying value of inventories to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

n) Taxes

Current taxation

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable profit for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of financial year.

Deferred taxation

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates expected to apply to the taxable profit in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the financial year-end.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary difference, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be recognised.

At each financial year end, the Company re-assesses recognised deferred tax assets and the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The Company recognised a previously recognised deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered. The Company conversely reduces the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the deferred tax assets to be recognised.

Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- Where the GST incurred in a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

o) Government grants

Government grants are recognised as a receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be compiled with.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred income on the statement over the expected useful lie of the related asset.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional governmental grant.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

o) Government grants (cont'd)

Special Employment Credit ("SEC") and Wage Credit Scheme ("WCS") are cash grants that are recognised upon receipt. During the financial year, due to Covid-19 Pandemic, government provided some support and relief such as Jobs Support Scheme ("JSS"), property tax rebate and rental relief.

p) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue shall be recognised to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services.

Sale of goods

Sales are recognised when control of the products has been transferred to the buyer, being when the products are dispatched/ delivered to the customer depending on the contract terms. This occurs when the products have been shipped or delivered to the specific location as the case may be, the risk of loss has been transferred, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. Revenue from contract with customers is primarily recorded at a point in time. Revenue is recognised based on the price specified in the contract.

Contract for maintenance of services

The Company provides maintenance services to its customers. Given the continuous nature of such services throughout the contract period, revenue is recognised on such maintenance contracts over-time since the customer simultaneously receives and consumes benefits over the contract period. The measure of the progress is based on the costs of actual services provided as a proportion of the costs of total services to be rendered. The Company uses its plant and equipment including wear parts deployed at customer site which are owned and controlled by the Company to provide such maintenance services.

Sale of services

Revenue from service contracts are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. Some contracts include multiple performance obligation, such as sale of product and certain related services. However, the services are simple, does not include an integration service and could be performed by another party. It is therefore accounted for as a separate performance obligation. Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are estimated based on the expected cost-plus margin. If contracts include the installation of product, revenue for the product is recognized at a point in time when the product is delivered, the legal title has passed, and the customer has accepted the product.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are dispatched or delivered, depending on the contract terms, as this is the point in time that the right to consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

p) Revenue recognition (cont'd)

Sale of services (cont'd)

A contract asset is recognised in respect of those performance obligations where the control of the goods has been transferred to the buyer, and only delivery of the goods is pending. In these cases, the consideration is due after the shipping obligation is complete, accordingly these are classified as contract assets as the consideration is conditional on something other than the passage of time.

The Company generally does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

The Company generally provides for warranties which are assurance-type warranties under Ind AS 115, and are accounted for under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.
Management fee income

Management fee income refers to fee charged for performing corporate and administrative services.

q) Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

r) Share capital

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Increments costs directly attribute to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

s) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

Short-term employee benefits

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

t) Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

i) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:

a. Has control or joint control over the Company;
b. Has significant influence over the Company; or
c. Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

ii) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

a. The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
b. One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture or a member of a group which the other entity is a member).
c. Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
d. One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the entity.
e. The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit if employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsor employers are also related to the Company.
f. The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in i);
g. A person identified in i) a. has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the management personnel of the entity (or a parent of the entity).

3. REVENUE

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
Sale of goods – at a point in time	-	885,039
Maintenance services – over time	9,483,580	-
	9,483,580	885,039

The amount of unsatisfied performance obligations from long-term service contract is as follows:

Unsatisfied (and/or partially unsatisfied) performance obligations	99,757,825	-

4. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
Interest income	813,047	625,712
Management fee income	2,903,321	2,814,118
Miscellaneous	381	14,951
Others	-	3,391
	3,716,749	3,458,172

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

5. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Other operating expenses include the following: -

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
Allowance for expected credit loss	-	47
Bank charges	19,090	25,568
Legal and consultancy fees	42,667	7,649
Professional fees	397,829	341,316
Travelling expenses	384,112	284,954
Depreciation of plant and equipment	33,548	32,292
Loss on exchange difference	85,885	1,140,888
Salaries and bonuses	1,316,282	1,444,533

6. FINANCE COSTS

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
Interest expenses on loan from subsidiary companies	245,343	158,748

7. TAXATION

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
Current year taxation	455,057	110,151
Overprovision of prior year income tax	(255,941)	-
Deferred taxation (Note 11)	3,803	-
	202,919	110,151

A reconciliation of the tax expense and the results for the year is as follows:

	2024	2023
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	3,578,661	(503,741)
Tax benefits at statutory rate of 17%	608,372	(85,635)
Non-deductible expenses	334,843	195,786
Capital allowances	(470,733)	-
Stepped income exemption	(17,425)	-
Deferred taxation	3,803	-
Overprovision in prior years	(255,941)	-
	202,919	110,151

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

8. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Plant & Equipment	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	S$	S$	S$	S$
Cost				
As at 1 April 2022	-	17,269	199,554	216,823
Addition	-	41,431	-	41,431
Disposals	-	(980)	(71,869)	(72,849)
As at 31 March 2023	-	57,720	127,685	185,405
Additions	6,276,657	16,340	-	6,292,997
As at 31 March 2024	6,276,657	74,060	127,685	6,478,402
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 1 April 2022	-	12,803	68,542	81,345
Charge for the year	-	6,160	26,132	32,292
Disposals	-	(413)	(40,180)	(40,593)
As at 31 March 2023	-	18,550	54,494	73,044
Charge for the year	1,213,757	10,615	22,932	1,247,304
As at 31 March 2024	1,213,757	29,165	77,426	1,320,348
Net carrying amount				
As at 31 March 2024	5,062,900	44,895	50,259	5,158,054
As at 31 March 2023	-	39,170	73,191	112,361

9. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
At cost		
Ordinary shares in unquoted subsidiary companies	16,773,302	16,773,302
0.1% non-cumulative preference shares	45,414,189	45,414,189
	62,187,491	62,187,491
Less: Impairment allowance		
At beginning and end of the year	(5,926,491)	(5,926,491)
	56,261,000	56,261,000

On 7 June 2022, the company acquired an additional 53,933 preference shares paid through the conversion of loan due from a subsidiary comprising principal amount of US$4,555,000 and interest receivable of US$1,186,547 totaling US$5,741,547. This amounted to S$7,917,594 upon conversion into Singapore dollar. The preference shares known as series C shares, are for the period to 31 December 2029 when they are convertible, at their subscription price, to ordinary shares with equal voting right.

The Company assessed the carrying amounts of its investments in subsidiaries and the loans advanced, Note 10, for indicators of impairment. The assessment is supported by the valuations performed by an independent professional valuer to determine the recoverable amounts of investments in subsidiaries. Based on this assessment, no impairment loss was recognised for the financial year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

9 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES (cont'd)

Details of the subsidiary companies as at the financial year end are as follows: -

Name of subsidiary companies	Country of incorporation & place of business	Principal activities	Proportion of ownership (interest)		Proportion of voting power held	
			2024	2023	2024	2023
			%	%	%	%
Tega Holdings Pty Limited	Australia	Investment holding	100	100	100	100
Tega Investments South Africa Proprietary Limited	South Africa	Investment holding	100	100	100	100
Tega Industries Chile SpA	Chile	Manufacturer of wear resistant product for mining application & slurry handling system	100	100	100	100

The following subsidiary companies are held by the above subsidiary companies at the financial year end: -

Name of subsidiary companies	Country of incorporation & place of business	Principal activities	Proportion of ownership (interest)		Proportion of voting power held	
			2024	2023	2024	2023
			%	%	%	%
Held by Tega Holdings Pty Limited: -						
Losugen Pty Ltd	Australia	Manufacturer of wear components, especially in rubber	100	100	100	100
Held by Tega Industries Chile SpA: -						
*Edoctum S.A.	Chile	Involvement and holding technical events, courses, seminars and congresses on mining industry	99.89	99.89	99.89	99.89

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

9. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES (cont'd)

The following subsidiary companies are held by the above subsidiary companies at the financial year end: -

Name of subsidiary companies	Country of incorporation & place of business	Principal activities	Proportion of ownership (interest)		Proportion of voting power held	
			2024	2023	2024	2023
			%	%	%	%
Held by Tega Industries Chile SpA: -						
Edoctum Peru S.A.C. (held by Edoctum S.A.)	Chile	Involvement and holding technical events, courses, seminars and congresses on mining industry	100	100	100	100
Held by Tega Investments South Africa Proprietary Limited: -						
Tega Industries Africa Proprietary Limited	South Africa	Involvement and holding technical events, courses, seminars and congresses on mining industry	100	100	100	100

All of the above subsidiary companies are audited by other audit firms in their respective countries.

* The remaining shares in Edoctum S.A. are held by the Company.

Details of the 0.1% non-cumulative preference shares in subsidiary companies as at the financial year end is set out below: -

Name of Companies	Country of Incorporation & Place of Business	Principal Activities	Cost of 0.1% Non-cumulative Preference Shares (Percentage of)	
			2024	2023
			S$	S$
Tega Industries Chile SpA	Chile	Manufacturer of wear resistant product for mining application & slurry handling system	45,414,189 (100%)	45,414,189 (100%)
			45,414,189	45,414,189

The Company's investment in subsidiary, Tega Industries Chile SpA comprise of equity shares and redeemable preference shares with carrying amounts of S$11,429,896 (2023: S$11,429,896) and S$45,414,189 (2023: S$45,414,189) respectively. The Company regards the subsidiary as a long-term investment.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

10. DUE FROM SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
Due from subsidiary companies	10,332,852	10,352,519
Less: current portion of amount due from subsidiary companies	(6,290,052)	(6,371,519)
Non-current portion of due from subsidiary companies	4,042,800	3,981,000

Amount due from subsidiary companies are denominated in the following currencies: -

Interest bearing advances:		
Australian dollar	6,290,052	6,371,519
United States dollar	4,042,800	3,981,000
	10,332,852	10,352,519

Due from subsidiary company denominated in Australian dollar is an unsecured loan with annual interest that ranged from 7.42% to 7.89% (2023: 4.58% to 7.10%) and no fixed terms of repayment.

Due from subsidiary company denominated in United States dollar is an unsecured loan with annual interest that ranged from 7.42% to 7.89% (2023: of 3.96% to 7.10%) and a repayment due after completion of 3 years from the date of crediting the loan amount.

The loans due from subsidiaries which are without collaterals, are assessed to be unimpaired as mentioned in Note 9, Investments in Subsidiary Companies.

11. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

	Accelerated tax depreciation	Total
	S$	S$
At 1 April 2022 and 2023	(3,803)	(3,803)
Charged to profit or loss (Note 7)	3,803	3,803
At 31 March 2024	-	-

Deferred tax asset arose from prior year tax losses and capital allowances.

12. INVENTORIES

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
Wear components, materials and equipment	1,817,456	-

Inventories recognised as an expense in cost of sales amounted to S$5,295,016.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

13. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
Trade receivables - third parties	4,599,780	12,351
Unbilled contract receivables	4,834,604	-
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	(1,722)	(1,722)
	9,432,662	10,629
Other receivables:		
Advances to suppliers:		
- Holding company	4,356,337	-
- Third parties	89,859	-
Interest on loans to subsidiaries	1,705,450	949,725
Security deposits	8,219	8,219
Other receivables	294,788	211,160
Prepayments:		
Prepaid expenses	167,917	68,387
	6,622,570	1,237,491
	16,055,232	1,248,120
Trade and other receivables:		
Non-current	8,219	49,221
Current	16,047,013	1,198,899
	16,055,232	1,248,120

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on a 30 (2023: 30) day credit terms.

Other receivables are non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free and are repayable on demand.

Contract assets represent unbilled contract receivables related to revenue recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the ratio of actual costs incurred to date to the estimated total project costs of the contract.

Trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies: -

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
Australian dollar	1,187,776	752,693
Euro	17,739	14,575
Peruvian nuevo sol	-	34,109
Singapore dollar	385,114	236,534
Swedish krona	13,906,906	-
United Arab Emirates dirham	12,949	-
United States dollar	544,748	210,209
	16,055,232	1,248,120

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

14. DUE FROM IMMEDIATE HOLDING COMPANY – NON-TRADE

Non-trade amount due from immediate holding company is unsecured, interest free and is payable on demand.

Amount due from immediate holding company is denominated in the following currencies.

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
Singapore dollar	841,854	970,611
United States dollar	243,383	614,459
	1,085,237	1,585,070

15. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
Cash at banks	437,645	467,634
Cash on hand	5,102	1,529
	442,747	469,163
Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies: -		
Australian dollar	8,695	8,808
West African CFA franc	16	51
Euro	3,844	7,679
Ghanaian cedi	21,410	26,102
Peruvian nuevo sol	11,452	3,563
Singapore dollar	143,152	103,328
Swedish krona	159,390	-
United States dollar	94,788	319,632
	442,747	469,163

16. SHARE CAPITAL

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
Issued and fully paid-up share capital:		
100,280 (2023: 100,280) ordinary shares	80,693,726	80,693,726

The ordinary shares in the capital are without par value. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restrictions.

The ordinary shareholders are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regards to the Company's residual assets.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
Trade payables	7,083,584	607,211
Accruals for operating expenses (statutory dues)	1,129,961	66,620
Contract liabilities	3,671,700	-
Capital creditor	6,276,657	-
Provision for long service leave benefits	71,193	143,372
Other payables	84,285	132,947
	18,317,380	950,150

Trade payables are normally settled within 30 (2023: 30) days. Other payables are non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free and are payable as due.

Trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies: -

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
Euro	23,033	-
Ghanaian Cedi	174,077	193,657
Indian rupee	1,341,826	-
Peruvian nuevo sol	21,787	127,614
Singapore dollar	428,981	218,100
Swedish krona	15,936,302	-
United Arab Emirates dirham	3,120	-
United States dollar	388,254	410,779
	18,317,380	950,150

18. DUE TO IMMEDIATE HOLDING COMPANY – NON-TRADE

Amount due to immediate holding company is an unsecured loan with an interest ranged 7.32% to 7.79% (2023: 4.48% to 7.00%) per annum with repayment due more than 12 months from year-end. Amount due to immediate holding company is denominated in United States dollar.

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Significant inter-company transactions during the financial year, transacted on terms agreed between the parties, are: -

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
<u>With immediate holding company: -</u>		
Payment on behalf for immediate holding company, net	(748,890)	(1,741,595)
Management fee income	2,123,365	2,095,893
Purchases	1,890,063	840,787

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (cont'd)

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
With subsidiary companies: -		
Management fee income	762,450	602,310
Interest on loan charged to subsidiary companies	813,047	625,712
With fellow subsidiary companies: -		
Interest on loan charged by subsidiary companies	-	(4,685)
Management fee income	17,506	115,914

20. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table analyses the financial instruments in the statement of financial position, by their classes and categories: -

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
Financial assets: -		
At amortised cost	18,172,563	13,375,325
Financial liabilities: -		
At amortised cost	16,611,386	3,858,608

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The directors review management policies for the following financial risks which arise in the normal course of business: -

a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Trade receivables of the Company are mainly due from companies with good collection track record with the Company. Cash balances are placed with reputable banks and financial institutions which are regulated.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Company has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 90 days, or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

a) Credit risk (cont'd)

To minimise credit risk, the Company has developed and maintained the Company's credit risk gradings to categories exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by publicly available financial information and the Company's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Company considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information which includes the following indicators:

- Internal crediting rating
- External credit rating
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor
- Significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the debtor, including changes in the payment status of debtors in the group and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 60 days past due in making contractual payment.

The Company determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:
- There is significant difficulty of the debtor
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation
- There is a disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty

The Company categorises a receivable for potential write-off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments more than 120 days past due. Financial assets are written off when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.

The Company's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Definition of category	Basis for recognising expected credit loss (ECL)
I	Counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL
II	Amount is >60 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired
III	Amount is >90 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired (in default).	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired
IV	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

a) Credit risk (cont'd)

The table below details the credit quality of the Company's financial assets, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating categories: -

	Note	Category	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
				S$	S$	S$
As at 31 March 2024: -						
Trade receivables	13	Note 1	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	4,599,780	(1,722)	4,598,058
Unbilled contract receivables	13	Note 1	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	4,834,604	-	4,834,604
Other receivables	13	I	12-month ECL	6,622,570	-	6,622,570
					(1,722)	
As at 31 March 2023: -						
Trade receivables	13	Note 1	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	12,351	(1,722)	10,629
Other receivables	13	I	12-month ECL	1,237,491	-	1,237,491
					(1,722)	

Trade receivables and unbilled contract receivables (Note 1)

For trade receivables, the Company has applied the simplified approach in FRS 109 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Company determines the ECL by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the credit risk profile of trade receivables is presented based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix.

	Unbilled receivables	**Trade receivables**		
		Days past due		
	Not due	≤180 days	>180 days	Total
	S$	S$	S$	S$
As at 31 March 2024: -				
ECL rate	-	-	100%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount	4,834,604	4,587,320	12,460	9,434,384
ECL	-	-	(1,722)	(1,722)
				9,432,662
As at 31 March 2023: -				
ECL rate	-	-	100%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount	-	-	12,351	12,351
ECL	-	-	(1,722)	(1,722)
				10,629

Information regarding loss allowance movement of trade receivables is disclosed in Note 13.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

a) Credit risk (cont'd)

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have exonymic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

Exposure to credit risk

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk other than those balances with immediate holding company, subsidiary companies and fellow subsidiary companies. The Company has credit policies and procedures in place to minimise and mitigate its credit risk exposure.

b) Foreign currency risk

The Company's foreign exchange risk results from cash flows transactions denominated in foreign currencies mainly in Australian dollar, Swedish Krona and United States dollar. It is the Company's policy not to enter into derivative forward foreign exchange contracts for hedging and speculative purposes.

The carrying amounts of significant monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies are as follows: -

	Assets	Liabilities	Net
	S$	S$	S$
As at 31 March 2024: -			
Australian dollar	1,196,471	-	1,196,471
Swedish krona	4,746,710	(11,165,334)	(6,418,624)
United States dollar	1,099,171	(379,348)	719,823
As at 31 March 2023: -			
Australian dollar	7,133,020	-	7,133,020
United States dollar	5,125,300	(3,529,229)	1,596,071

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table details the sensitivity to a 5% (2023: 5%) increase and decrease in the Singapore dollar against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year end for a 5% (2023: 5%) change in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity analysis includes external loans as well as loans to foreign operations within the Company where the denomination of the loan is in a currency other than the currency of the lender or the borrower.

If the Singapore dollar appreciates/(depreciates) by 5% (2023: 5%) against the relevant foreign currency, profit or loss will increase/(decrease) by: -

	Profit or loss	
	2024	2023
	S$	S$
Australian dollar	59,824	356,651
Swedish krona	(320,931)	-
United States dollar	35,991	79,804

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

c) Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from its advances to subsidiary companies and fellow subsidiary companies and bank borrowings. Movements in interest rates are monitored to ensure that borrowing rates are comparable to current incremental borrowing rates for similar type of borrowing arrangement.

As at the financial year end, the profile of the, Company's interest-bearing financial liabilities are as follows: -

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
Financial liabilities:		
Due to immediate holding company – non-trade	3,166,860	3,118,450

Interest rate risk sensitivity

As at the financial year end, if the interest rates had been 50 (2023: 50) basis points higher/lower with all variables held constant, profit or loss will increase/(decrease) by: -

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
Higher by 50 basis points: -		
Profit or loss	15,834	15,592
Lower by 50 basis points: -		
Profit or loss	(15,834)	(15,592)

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligation as and when they fall due.
The directors maintain a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and to mitigate cash flows fluctuation. Due to the dynamic nature of business, the Company also maintains flexibility in funding by ensuring that ample of credit facilities and working capital lives are available at any point in time.

22. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide return to its shareholders and benefits for any other stakeholders. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to its shareholders, comprising share capital and accumulated losses.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made to the objectives, policies and processes during the financial years ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

23. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction, other than a forced or liquidation sale.

Fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities are categorised as follows: -

a) quoted price (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);

b) inputs other than quoted price included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly (is as price) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and

c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market price or rate (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

Financial instruments whose carrying amount approximate fair value

The management has determined that the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, due from subsidiary companies, due from fellow subsidiary companies, due from immediate holding company, trade and other payables, due to fellow subsidiary company and due to immediate holding company are based on their notional amounts reasonably approximate their fair values because these are mostly short-term in nature or are repriced frequently within a year.

-- **End of the Audited Financial Statements** --

TEGA HOLDINGS PTE. LIMITED
(Company Registration No: 201025465K)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

DETAILED PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
Revenue		
Sales of goods	-	885,039
Sales of services	9,483,580	-
	9,483,580	885,039
Less: Cost of sales		
Purchases	7,112,472	840,787
Depreciation of plant and equipment	1,213,756	-
Less: Ending inventories	(1,817,456)	-
	6,508,772	840,787
Gross profit	2,974,808	44,252
Add: Other operating income		
Interest income	813,047	625,712
Management fee income	2,903,321	2,814,118
Miscellaneous income	381	14,951
Others	-	3,391
	3,716,749	3,458,172
Less: Other operating expenses (Annex 1)	(2,867,553)	(3,847,417)
Less: Finance costs (Annex 1)	(245,343)	(158,748)
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	3,578,661	(503,741)

This schedule does not form part of the audited financial statements.

Annex 1

DETAILED PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024 (cont'd)

	2024	2023
	S$	S$
Other operating expenses		
Audit fee	18,864	13,000
Less: overprovision of audit fee in prior year	-	(11,551)
Allowance for expected credit loss	-	47
Bank charges	19,090	25,568
Depreciation of plant and equipment	33,548	32,292
Loss on exchange difference	85,885	1,140,888
General expenses	357,131	350,637
Insurance	52,027	43,386
Legal and consultancy fees	42,667	7,649
Motor vehicle expense	96,914	106,182
Postage and telephone	7,696	12,016
Professional fees	397,829	341,316
Rental - accommodation	45,377	42,873
Repair and maintenance	9,026	12,164
Salaries and bonuses	1,316,282	1,444,533
Travelling expenses	384,112	284,954
Utilities	1,105	1,463
	2,867,553	3,847,417
Finance costs		
Interest expenses on loan from subsidiary companies	245,343	158,748

ANNEXURE – B

Tega Industries Canada Inc
Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2024

(All amounts in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	80,863	94,974
Right-of-Use Assets	3(b)	160,088	239,317
Other intangible assets	3(c)	0	0
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	4	4,030	4,030
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	1,895	111,491
Other non-current assets	6	-	-
Total non-current assets		**246,876**	**449,811**
Current assets			
Inventories	7	1,214,314	573,483
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables and contract assets	8	2,308,981	2,545,277
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	430,881	283,465
Current tax assets (net)	10	102,375	291,644
Other current assets	11	92,618	64,688
Total current assets		**4,149,169**	**3,758,558**
Total assets		**4,396,045**	**4,208,368**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	50,000	50,000
Other equity	13	2,677,629	1,445,141
Total equity		**2,727,629**	**1,495,141**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	35,636	45,687
(ii) Lease Liabilities	3(b)	91,470	164,851
Total non-current liabilities		**127,106**	**210,538**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	10,965	70,965
(ii) Lease Liabilities	3(b)	75,769	76,137
(iii) Trade payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	16	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	16	835,259	1,265,713
(iv) Other financial liabilities	17	152,071	162,472
Provisions	18	683	4,253
Current tax liabilities (net)	19	-	-
Other current liabilities	20	466,563	923,149
Total current liabilities		**1,541,310**	**2,502,689**
Total liabilities		**1,668,416**	**2,713,227**
Total equity and liabilities		**4,396,045**	**4,208,368**

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

The accompanying notes are the integral part of this Special Purpose Financial Information

For Goenka Suresh & Associates
Firm Regn No. 313139E
Chartered Accountants

Goenka Suresh & Associates Chartered Accountants *Kolkata*

(SURESH K GOENKA)
Proprietor
Membership No. 051226

Place : Kolkata
Date : 06/05/2024
UDIN: 24051226BKGPLA6014

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Director

Director

Tega Industries Canada Inc
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from operations	21	18,020,215	9,449,530
Other income	22	72,511	25,458
Total income		**18,092,725**	**9,474,988**
Expenses			
Purchase of Stock in Trade	23	14,018,409	6,045,285
Changes in inventories of stock in trade	24	(640,832)	1,627,601
Employee benefits expense	25	1,277,204	1,149,014
Finance costs	26	6,557	7,731
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	27	109,568	81,704
Other expenses	28	1,636,715	964,445
Total expenses		**16,407,622**	**9,875,781**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**1,685,104**	**(400,793)**
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit before tax		**1,685,104**	**(400,793)**
Income tax expense			
- Current tax	29	343,020	7,017
- Deferred tax	29	109,596	(104,720)
Total tax expense/ (credit)		**452,616**	**(97,703)**
Total Profit for the Year (A)		**1,232,488**	**(303,091)**
Other comprehensive income for the Year, net of tax (B)		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the Year (A+B)		**1,232,488**	**(303,091)**
Earnings Per equity share:			
Basic	33	24.65	-6.06
Diluted	33	24.65	-6.06

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date

The accompanying notes are the integral part of this Special Purpose Financial Information

For Goenka Suresh & Associates
Firm Regn No. 313139E
Chartered Accountants

Suresh & Associates Chartered Accountants Goenka Kolkata

(SURESH K GOENKA)
Proprietor
Membership No. 051226

Place : Kolkata
Date : 06/05/2024

UDIN: 24051228KWPLA6014

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Director

Director

Tega Industries Canada Inc
Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Description	Notes	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	12	**50,000**
Changes during the year		-
As at 31 March 2023	12	**50,000**
Changes during the period		-
As at 31 March 2024	12	**50,000**

B. Other equity

Description	Notes	Reserve and surplus	Total other equity	Total
		Retained earning		
Balance as at 1 April 2023	13	**1,445,141**	**1,445,141**	**1,445,141**
Profit for the year		1,232,488	1,232,488	1,232,488
Balance as at 31 March 2024		**2,677,629**	**2,677,629**	**2,677,629**

Description	Notes	Reserve and surplus	Total other equity	Total
		Retained earning		
Balance as at 1 April 2022	13	1,748,232	1,748,232	1,748,232
Profit for the year		(303,091)	(303,091)	(303,091)
Balance as at 31 March 2023		**1,445,141**	**1,445,141**	**1,445,141**

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For Goenka Suresh & Associates
Firm Regn No. 313139E
Chartered Accountants

Goenka Suresh & Associates Chartered Accountants Kolkata

(SURESH K GOENKA)
Proprietor
Membership No. 051226

Place : Kolkata
Date : 06/05/2024
UDIN: 24051226BKGPLA6014

The accompanying notes are the integral part of this Special Purpose Financial Information

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Director

Director

Tega Industries Canada Inc
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit before tax	1,685,104	(400,793)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	109,568	81,704
Finance costs	6,557	7,731
Allowance for expected credit loss (including bad debts and advances written off)	75,316	-
Provision for doubtful debts, advances and deposits written back	-	13,641
Net Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	(81,557)	(12,456)
Provision for slow moving/ non- moving and obsolete inventory	-	116,329
Effect of unrealised exchange differences (3rd party)	(4,508)	161,012
Effect of unrealised exchange differences (related party)	30	(6,597)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**1,790,509**	**(39,429)**
Changes in Working Capital:		
(Increase)/ decrease in Non Current/ Current financial and other assets	133,050	512,556
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(640,832)	1,511,272
Increase/ (decrease) in Non Current/ Current financial and other liabilities/ provisions	(901,041)	(2,452,473)
Cash Generated from Operations	**381,687**	**(468,074)**
Direct Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(153,751)	(467,838)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**227,936**	**(935,912)**
B. Cash flow from Investing Activities:		
Purchase of capital assets	(16,229)	(63,937)
Sale of capital assets	81,557	25,250
Interest received	-	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**65,328**	**(38,688)**
C. Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) Long term borrowings (net)	(10,051)	33,873
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) short term borrowings (net)	(60,000)	148
Finance cost paid	(291)	(2,724)
Finance cost paid on account of Lease Liability	(6,266)	(5,007)
Repayment of Lease Liability	(73,749)	(60,480)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(150,357)**	**(34,190)**

Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**142,908**	**(1,008,789)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	283,465	1,448,612
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year	**426,373**	**439,822**
Foreign Exchange (Gain)/Losses	(4,508)	156,357
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year	**430,881**	**283,465**

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise :		
Cash on hand	949	1,251
Balances with banks on current account	429,932	282,213
	430,881	283,465

Notes:

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method as set out in Ind AS - 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date.

The accompanying notes are the integral part of this Special Purpose Financial Information

For Goenka Suresh & Associates
Firm Regn No. 313139E
Chartered Accountants

Goenka Suresh & Associates Chartered Accountants Kolkata

(SURESH K GOENKA)
Proprietor
Membership No. 051226

Place : Kolkata
Date : 06/05/2024

UDIN: 24051226BKGPLA6014

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Director

Director

TEGA INDUSTRIES CANADA Inc.
Notes to Special Purpose Financial Information

1. Company Information

Tega Industries Canada Inc. is a company limited by shares and is incorporated in Canada.The Company was engaged in the business of sale of mill liners, screen media, conveyor accessories wherein materials were sourced mainly from its group company in India and sold mostly within Canada. The parent company is Tega Industries Ltd., a company incorporated in India.

The Special Purpose Financial Informations as at 31 March 2024 present the financial position of the Company.

2.Summary of accounting policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

(i) Compliance with Tega Industries Limited Group's Accounting Policies
These Special Purpose Financial Information (which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information) of Tega Industries Canada Inc. have been prepared in accordance with the group accounting policies of Tega Industries Limited, which in turn are aligned with Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended). These Special Purpose Financial Information have been prepared to facilitate consolidation of the financial information of the subsidiary into the consolidated financial information of Tega Industries Limited. These Special Purpose Financial Information have been presented in accordance with Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended) to the extent applicable with respect to the special purpose financial information.

(ii) Historical Cost Convention
The Special Purpose Financial Information been prepared as going concern on accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for the specified assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount (if any).

(iii) Current versus Non Current Classification
All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2 Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements require the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of the assets and liabilities including Contingent Liabilities as on the date of the financial statements and the reported income and expenses for the reporting period. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ from these estimates. Any adjustments based on actuals are effected in the subsequent periods.

2.3 Property plant and equipment and Intangible assets

2.3.1 Property plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property plant and equipment are stated at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

2.3.2 Intangible assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any. Recognition of costs as an asset is ceased when the asset is complete and available for its intended use.
Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets with definite useful lives are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any.
An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.
Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit or loss.

Class of assets	Estimated useful life (in years)
Software	1 to 3 Years

2.4 Depreciation and Amortisation

Class of assets	Rates (%)
Computers	45% - 100%
Plant and Equipment	20%
Furniture and Fixtures	20%
Vehicles	30%
Office equipment	20%
Lease hold Improvement	20%

Lease Improvements are depreciated equally over the period of lease, which is 5 years.
Depreciation in the year of addition is charged at 50% of the respective rate.

2.5 Impairment

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying values of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable through continuing use. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is reviewed in order to determine the extent of impairment, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

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

Goenka Suresh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

2.6 Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

The financial assets are classified in the following categories:
1. financial assets measured at amortised cost,
2. financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss, and
3. financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The classification of financial assets depends on the Company's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flow.
At initial recognition, the financial assets are measured at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial instruments included within fair value through profit and loss category are measured initially as well as at each reporting period at fair value plus transaction costs as applicable. Fair value movements are recorded in statement of profit and loss.
Investments in units of mutual funds are accounted for at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are 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.

De-recognition of financial asset

The Company de-recognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or it transfers the financial assets and such transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.
For trade receivables the simplified approach of lifetime expected credit losses has been recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.
Impairment loss allowance recognised /reversed during the year are charged/written back to statement of profit and loss.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest 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 period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amount approximates fair value to short-term maturity of these instruments.

A financial liability (or a part of financial liability) is de-recognised from Company's balance sheet when obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

In the Statement of Cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, other short term highly liquid investments, if any, with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on Weighted Average Basis. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises design costs, raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

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2.8 Revenue Recognition
Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the modified retrospective effect method. There is no material impact for the Company on adoption of the standard.

Revenue shall be recognised to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services.

Sales of goods

Sales are recognised when control of the products has been transferred to the buyer, being when the products are dispatched/ delivered to the customer depending on the contract terms, as that is the point when the buyer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the buyer's acceptance of the products per the terms of the contract and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of goods. It includes excise duty and excludes value added tax/sales tax/Goods and Service tax. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are generally made with a credit term of upto 180 days, which is consistent with market practice.

Revenue is recognised based on the price specified in the contract.

Some contracts include multiple deliverables, such as sale of product and certain related services. However, the services are simple, does not include an integration service and could be performed by another party. It is therefore accounted for as a separate performance obligation. Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are estimated based on the expected cost plus margin. If contracts include the installation of product, revenue for the product is recognized at a point in time when the product is delivered, the legal title has passed and the customer has accepted the product.

In some contracts the Company's performance does not create an asset with alternative use to the Company and the Company has concluded that it has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. In the said cases, the Company transfers control of a good or service over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time. The Company uses the input method to recognize revenue

The Company has determined that the input method is the best method for measuring progress for these contracts because there is a direct relationship between the costs incurred by the Company and the transfer of goods and services to the customer.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are despatched or delivered, depending on the contract terms, as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

A contract asset is recognized in respect of those performance obligations where the control of the goods has been transferred to the buyer, and only delivery of the goods is pending.

The Company does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

The Company generally provides for warranties which are assurance-type warranties under Ind AS 115, and are accounted for under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Sale of services:
Sale of Services are recognised on rendering of the related services.

2.9 Government Grants
(i) Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

(ii) Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other operating income.
(iii) Governt gants relating to interest free loan: The difference between the fair value of the government loan on the transaction date and the proceeds received should be recognised as a government grant. This government grant shall be recognised in the profit or loss either immediately or amortised over a period of time depending upon the objective/purpose of granting this loan at below market rate of interest.

2.10 Borrowing Costs
Borrowing costs include interest, other costs incurred in connection with borrowing and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. General and specific 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. Premium in the form of fees paid on refinancing of loans are accounted for as an expense over the life of the loan using effective interest rate method. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.11 Foreign Currency Transactions
These financial statements of the Company are presented in Canadian Dollar (CAD), which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

Initial Recognition: On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.
Subsequent Recognition: Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are included in net profit in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.
Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled.

2.12 Employee Benefits

a) Short-term Employee Benefits:
Short-term Employee Benefits (i.e. benefits payable within one year) are recognised in the period in which employee services are rendered.

b) Leave Encashment Benefits
Leave encashment benefit is in the nature of short term benefit and is accounted for on the basis given above. Liability is calculated based on the respective unavailed leave at year end and the salary of the concerned staff and the amount accrued during the year is recognised as a charge.

c) Defined Contribution Plan

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

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2.13 Current and Deferred Tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

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2.14 Provision and Contingent Liabilities

The Company recognises a provision where there is a present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources or there is a present obligation, reliable estimate of the amount of which cannot be made. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation and the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure for contingent liability is made.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Provision for warrantu

The estimated Liability for the warranty is recorded when products are sold. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature,frequency and average cost of obligations and management estimates regarding possible future incidence based on corrective actions on procuct failure. Teh timing of outflows will vary as and when the obligations will arise-being typically up to two years.

2.15 Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit or loss for the period.The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, if any, 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 period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.16 Leases

Company as a Lessee

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

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and leases of low-value assets. Payments associated with short term leases and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

(i) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable,
(ii) variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date,
(iii) amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees,
(iv) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
(v) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate can not be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

The Company is exposed to potential future increase in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. The lease liability will be reassessed and adjusted as & when such changes takes effect. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset if the company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

Lease liability and right-of-use asset (ROU) have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

2.17 Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

2.18 Critical judgement in determining the lease term

The Company determines the lease term on the basis of termination and renewal options in various lease contracts where the company applies its judgements. Refer note 3(b) for details.

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(All amounts in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 3(a) Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2023	Additions during the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023	For the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Tangible assets										
(a) Buildings	16,338			16,338	16,338	-		16,338	-	-
(b) Plant and equipment	30,988	4,219		35,207	18,123	7,161		25,284	9,923	12,865
(c) Furniture and fixtures	11,413	8,351		19,764	8,305	2,322		10,627	9,137	3,108
(d) Vehicles - Owned	114,363			114,363	48,933	19,629	-	68,562	45,801	65,430
(e) Office equipment	49,693	3,659		53,352	36,122	1,228		37,350	16,002	13,571
Total	222,795	16,229	-	239,024	127,821	30,339	-	158,161	80,863	94,974

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2022	Additions during the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022	For the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year#	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Tangible assets										
(a) Buildings	16,338			16,338	16,338	-		16,338	-	0
(b) Plant and equipment	24,434	6,554		30,988	10,899	7,224		18,123	12,865	13,535
(c) Furniture and fixtures	11,413			11,413	6,446	1,859		8,305	3,108	4,967
(d) Vehicles - Owned	122,769	57,384	65,790	114,363	85,512	16,418	52,997	48,933	65,430	37,257
(e) Office equipment	49,693			49,693	35,045	1,077		36,122	13,571	14,649
Total	224,647	63,937	65,790	222,795	154,240	26,577	52,997	127,821	94,974	70,408

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Tega Industries Canada Inc
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

Note 3(c): Other Intangible assets

(All amounts in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Gross Block				Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2023	Additions during the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023	For the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Intangible assets										
Computer software	1,032		-	1,032	1,032	-	-	1,032	-	-
Total	**1,032**	**-**	**-**	**1,032**	**1,032**	**-**	**-**	**1,032**	**-**	**-**

Particulars	Gross Block				Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2022	Additions during the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022	For the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Intangible assets										
Computer software	1,032	-	-	1,032	1,032	-	-	1,032	-	-
Total	**1,032**	**-**	**-**	**1,032**	**1,032**	**-**	**-**	**1,032**	**-**	**-**

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(All amounts in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3(b): Right-of-Use Assets

a) The Company as a lessee
The Company 's significant leasing arrangements include assets dedicated for use under long-term arrangements for Vehicles and Office Space. Lease of vehicle have lease terms between 3 to 5 years and Office have lease term of 5years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the company. For leases recognised under long term arrangements involving use of a dedicated asset, non-lease components are excluded based on the underlying contractual terms and conditions.

b) Amounts recognised in Balance Sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Right-of-use assets		
Office	91,886	147,982
Vehicle	68,203	91,335
Total	**160,088**	**239,317**

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Lease Liabilities		
Current	75,769	76,137
Non-Current	91,470	164,851
Total	**167,239**	**240,988**

c) Following are the changes in carrying value of right-of-use assets

Particulars	Right-of-Use Office Equipment	Right-of-Use Vehicle	Total Right-of-Use Assets
Opening Balance as at 1 April 2023	239,142	175,052	414,194
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	239,142	175,052	414,194
			-
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2023	91,160	83,717	174,877
Charge for the year#	56,097	23,132	79,229
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2024	147,256	106,849	254,106
			-
Carrying amount Balance as at 31 March 2024	91,886	68,203	160,088

Particulars	Right-of-Use Office Equipment	Right-of-Use Vehicle	Total Right-of-Use Assets
Opening Balance as at 1 April 2022	192,574	94,834	287,408
Additions during the year	46,568	80,218	126,786
Assets disposed/ discarded during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	239,142	175,052	414,194
			-
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2022	45,570	74,179	119,749
Charge for the year #	45,590	9,538	55,128
Assets disposed/ discarded during the year	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2023	91,160	83,717	174,877
			-
Carrying amount Balance as at 31 March 2023	147,982	91,335	239,317

Included under Depreciation and Amortisation expense (Refer Note 27)

(d) Following are the changes in carrying value of lease liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening Balance	240,988	174,682
Additions during the year	-	126,786
Finance costs during the year	6,266	5,007
Lease payments during the year	(80,015)	(65,487)
Closing Balance	167,239	240,988

(e) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

The Statement of Profit and Loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
a. Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets (Refer Note 27)	79,229	55,128
b. Interest expense (included in finance costs) (Refer Note 26)	6,266	5,007
c. Expenses relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses) (Refer Note 28)	48,987	46,396
Total	134,482	106,531

(f) The company had a total cash outflow of CAD 80,015 for leases for the year ended 31 Mar 2024.

(g) Extension and termination options
Extension and termination options are included in the company 's lease contracts. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the company 's operations. In majority of the lease contracts, the extension and termination options held are exercisable by mutual consent of both the lessor and the lessee and in few contracts, the option to terminate the lease is with lessee only.
For determining the lease term Land, Plant & Machinery, office Space and Office Equipments, the following factors are normally the most relevant:
• If there are significant penalty payments to terminate (or not extend), the company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
• If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
• Otherwise, the company considers other factors including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset.
During the previous year the holding company has entered into a long-term lease for an office space which contains further renewal options and only the holding company can terminate the lease giving 6 months notice. Considering the above factors, the termination option with the holding company and the expected period of use, the lease term has been determined as 60 years which is shorter than the contractual duration.

(h) Residual value guarantees
There are no residual value guarantees in relation to any lease contracts.

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(All amounts in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 4 Other financial assets - non current

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good (unless otherwise stated)		
Security Deposits	4,030	4,030
Total	**4,030**	**4,030**

Note: 5 Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Deferred tax assets		
Lease liabilities	44,318	63,862
Other temporary difference	-	111,048
Total	**44,318**	**174,910**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Right-of-Use assets	42,423	63,419
Total	**42,423**	**63,419**
Deferred tax assets (net)	**1,895**	**111,491**

Refer note 29 for tax expenses

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Note: 6 Other non-current assets

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Prepaid expenses	-	-
Total	-	-

Note: 7 Inventories

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Stock in Trade - at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower (Net of Provision for dimunition in value CAD 1,34,871 (31 March 23 : 1,47,167)	1,214,314	573,483
Total	**1,214,314**	**573,483**

Note :

Included above, goods purchased from related parties:

Particulars	31 March 2024
Company (Tega Industries Limited) - Category of Goods (Stock in Trade)	1,214,314
Total	**1,214,314**

Note: 8 Trade receivables and contract assets

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Current		
Trade Receivables		
(a) Unsecured, considered good	2,308,981	2,545,277
(b) Credit impaired	75,050	-
	2,384,031	2,545,277
Allowance for credit losses	(75,050)	-
Net Receivables	**2,308,981**	**2,545,277**
Contract assets		
(a) Unsecured, considered good		
	-	-
Allowance for credit losses		-
Net Contract Assets	-	-
Total	**2,308,981**	**2,545,277**

Trade receivables ageing schedule: (i) As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good							-
Other than Related Party	1,418,760	-	168,595	721,627			**2,308,981**
Related Party							-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired							-
Other than Related Party			68,908	6,142	-		**75,050**
Related Party							-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good							-
Less: Credit impaired good							-
Other than Related Party							
Related Party							-
Total	**1,418,760**	**-**	**237,503**	**727,769**	**-**	**-**	**2,384,031**

Trade receivables ageing schedule: (i) As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good							-
Other than Related Party	2,049,586	495,415		276.00			**2,545,277**
Related Party							-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired							-
Other than Related Party				-	-		-
Related Party							-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good							-
Less: Credit impaired good							
Other than Related Party							-
Related Party							
Total	**2,049,586**	**495,415**	**-**	**276**	**-**	**-**	**2,545,277**

Note:
(i) There are no outstanding receivable due from directors or other officers of the company.
(ii) Refer note 31(A) for credit risk

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Note: 9 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Cash on hand	949	1,251
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	429,932	282,213
Total	**430,881**	**283,465**

Note: 10 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision for Income Tax)	102,375	291,644
Total	**102,375**	**291,644**

Note: 11 Other current assets

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good (unless otherwise stated)		
Balances with government authorities		
Advance to suppliers	20,673	-
Prepaid expenses	50,157	36,917
Employee advances	21,788	27,771
Total	**92,618**	**64,688**

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(All amounts in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 12 Equity share capital

(a) Authorised share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	Unlimited	Unlimited
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	Unlimited	Unlimited
Changes during the period	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	Unlimited	Unlimited

(b) Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid -up Shares

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	50,000	50,000
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	50,000	50,000
Changes during the period	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	50,000	50,000

(c) Equity shares held by the holding company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No.	% holding	No.	% holding
Ordinary Shares				
Tega Industries Limited	50,000	100.00%	50,000	100.00%

(d) Details of the shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares of the company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No.	% holding	No.	% holding
Ordinary Shares				
Tega Industries Limited	50,000	100.00%	50,000	100.00%

(e) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The company has one class of equity shares having par value of CAD 1. All shares are fully paid up.The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote at meeting of the Company. In the event of winding up of the Company, ordinary shareholders are entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of Ordinary Shares held by the share holders.

(f) Shares held by the promoters : (i) As at 31 March 2024

Promoter name	No. of shares	%of total shares	% change during the period
Ordinary Shares			
Tega Industries Limited	50,000	100.00%	NIL

(ii) As at 31st March 2023

Promoter name	No. of shares	%of total shares	% change during the period
Ordinary Shares			
Tega Industries Limited	50,000	100.00%	NIL

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(All amounts in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 13 Other equity

Particulars	Refer below	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Retained earnings	(i)	2,677,629	1,445,141
Total		**2,677,629**	**1,445,141**

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(i) Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,445,141	1,748,232
Profit for the year	1,232,488	(303,091)
Balance at the end of the year	**2,677,629**	**1,445,141**

Nature and purpose of other equity

(i) Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profit that the Company has earned till date, less any transfer to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

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Note: 14 Borrowings - Non current

Secured	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Secured		
Vehicle loans from banks (Refer (a) below)	46,601	56,652
Less: Current Maturities of Long Term Debt (Refer Note 15)	(10,965)	(10,965)
(a) Vehicle loans are secured by hypothecation of the vehicle purchased. The loan of CAD 52,084 is repayable in equal monthly instalments of CAD 913.75 each upto 30 May, 2028.		
Total Secured Borrowings	**35,636**	**45,687**
Unsecured		
Term Loans (Refer (b) below)*	-	60,000
Less: Current Maturities of Long Term Debt (Refer Note 15)	-	(60,000)
- RBC Credit Line under Canada Emergency Business Account		
(b) The loan is interest free upto 18th January, 2024 (extended from 31st December, 2022) and is eligible for forgiveness of CAD 20,000, if the balance amount of CAD 40,000 is repaid by the said date.		
Total Unsecured Borrowings	-	-
Total	**35,636**	**45,687**

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(All amounts in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 15 Borrowings - current

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured		
Current Maturities of Long Term Debt	-	-
Term Loan	-	60,000
Secured		
Current Maturities of Long Term Debt		
Vehicle loan from banks	10,965	10,965
Total	**10,965**	**70,965**

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Tega Industries Canada Inc
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 16 Trade payables

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
(i) Acceptances		
(ii) Others	835,259	1,265,713
Total	**835,259**	**1,265,713**

Trade payables ageing schedule: (i) As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled Due	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(a) Undisputed total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises							-
(b) Undisputed total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises							-
Other than Related Party	7,210	138,159	7,012				152,382
Related Party		341,984	340,894				682,878
(c) Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Disputed total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**7,210**	**480,143**	**347,906**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**835,259**

Trade payables ageing schedule: (i) As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled Due	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(a) Undisputed total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises							-
(b) Undisputed total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises							-
Other than Related Party	5,783	73,573	-				79,356
Related Party		1,186,357	-				1,186,357
(c) Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Disputed total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**5,783**	**1,259,930**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,265,713**

Note: 17 Other financial liabilities- current

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Other payables		
Employee related liabilities	152,071	162,472
Total	**152,071**	**162,472**

Note: 18 Provisions - current

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for compensated absences	683	4,253
Total	**683**	**4,253**

Note: 19 Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Provision for income tax		-
Total	**-**	**-**

Note: 20 Other current liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Advances received from customers	352,414	823,160
Other payables		
Statutory dues (Contribution to PF and ESIC, GST, Withholding Taxes, Entry Tax, etc.)	114,149	99,989
Total	**466,563**	**923,149**

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(All amounts in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 21 Revenue from operations

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Revenue from operations		
Sale of products	18,020,215	9,449,530
Total	**18,020,215**	**9,449,530**

The company has recognised the following amounts relating to revenue in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(i) Sale of products	18,020,215	9,449,530
(ii) Sale of services	-	
	18,020,215	**9,449,530**
Total	**18,020,215**	**9,449,530**

(i) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers:

The company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services in the following geographical regions:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
CANADA	18,020,215	9,449,530
Total	**18,020,215**	**9,449,530**

(ii) The company has recognised the following revenue-related contract assets and liabilities:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Contract assets	-	
Total contract assets	**-**	**-**
Contract liabilities - Advance from customers	352,414	823,160
Total contract liabilities	**352,414**	**823,160**

(iii) Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities:

The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised in the current reporting period relates to carried-forward contract liabilities.

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning of the period:		
Sale contracts	823,160	84,033

Note: 22 Other income

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a) Other non-operating income		
Government grant on account of Covid-19	-	6,671
Net gain/(loss) on foreign currency transaction and translations	(9,047)	6,331
Miscellaneous receipts	81,557	12,456
Total	**72,511**	**25,458**

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Note: 23 Purchase of Stock in Trade

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Purchases	14,018,409	6,045,285
Total	**14,018,409**	**6,045,285**

Note: 24 Changes in inventories of stock in trade

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Stock in trade	1,214,314	573,483
	1,214,314	**573,483**
Less : Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Stock in trade	573,483	2,201,084
	573,483	**2,201,084**
(Increase)/decrease in stock in trade	(640,832)	1,627,601
(Increase)/decrease in stock in trade	**(640,832)**	**1,627,601**

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Note: 25 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Salaries and wages	1,093,433	997,163
Contribution to pension and other funds	82,349	83,744
Staff welfare expenses	101,422	68,107
Total	**1,277,204**	**1,149,014**

Note: 26 Finance costs

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Interest expense on		
Leases	6,266	5,007
Bank Borrowings and Others	291	2,724
Total	6,557	7,731

Note: 27 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment [refer note 3(a)]	30,339	26,576
Depreciation of Right of Use of Asset [refer note 3(b)]	79,229	55,128
Total	**109,568**	**81,704**

Note: 28 Other expenses

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Rent	48,987	46,396
Repairs to others	14,081	8,665
Insurance expenses	55,359	52,514
Bank charges	12,921	8,878
Rates and taxes	-	32
Travelling and conveyance	476,944	515,977
Packing and forwarding (net)	6,272	-
Postage, telephone and fax	29,881	30,334
Sales promotion expenses	282,955	63,107
Subcontract	130,391	69,325
Professional fees	27,555	49,999
Allowance for expected credit loss (including bad debts and advances written off)	75,316	13,641
Business Support Service	358,906	-
Miscellaneous expenses	117,145	105,579
Total	**1,636,715**	**964,445**

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Note: 29 Income tax expense

(a) Movement in deferred tax liability/ (assets)

Particulars	Loan Liability	Right-of-Use Assets	Accumulated Losses	Amounts allowable for tax purpose on payment basis	Lease Liabilities	Others	Total
At 1 April 2022	**(4,910)**	**44,429**	-	-	**(46,291)**	-	**(6,772)**
Charged/ (credited):							
- to profit or loss	(390)	18,990	(105,748)	-	(17,571)	-	(104,719)
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	**(5,300)**	**63,419**	**(105,748)**	-	**(63,862)**	-	**(111,491)**
At 1 April 2023	**(5,300)**	**63,419**	**(105,748)**	-	**(63,862)**	-	**(111,491)**
Charged/ (credited):							
- to profit or loss	5,300	(20,996)	105,748	-	19,543	-	109,596
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2024	**0**	**42,423**	-	-	**(44,319)**	-	**(1,895)**

(b) Income Tax Expense

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the period	343,020	7,017
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	-	
Total current tax expense	**343,020**	**7,017**
Deferred tax		
Decrease/ (increase) in deferred tax assets	109,596	(104,720)
(Decrease)/ increase in deferred tax liabilities		
Exchange difference on translation		
Total deferred tax expense/ (benefit)	**109,596**	**(104,720)**
Total tax expense/ (credit)	**452,616**	**(97,703)**

(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Profit before tax	1,685,104	(400,793)
Tax on above calculated at rates applicable to the company - 26.5% (2023: 26.5%)	**446,552**	**(106,210)**
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Tax benefit on losses for which deferred tax asset was not created	-	-
Items on which deferred tax asset has been recognised	-	-
Others	6,064	8,507
Total tax expense/ (credit)	**452,616**	**(97,703)**

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Note: 30 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	2,308,981	-	2,545,277
Cash and cash equivalents	-	430,881	-	283,465
Other financial assets	-	4,030	-	4,030
Total financial assets	**-**	**2,743,892**	**-**	**2,832,772**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	46,601	-	116,652
Trade payables	-	835,259	-	1,265,713
Other financial liabilities	-	152,071	-	162,472
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**1,033,931**	**-**	**1,544,838**

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Note: 31 Financial risk management

The company 's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (i.e. foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk).

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk:

Risk	Exposure arising from	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and contract assets and other financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Diversification of bank deposits and investments. Entering into transactions with customers of repute / customers having sound financial position.
Liquidity risk	Financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.	Projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet the liabilities.
Market risk – foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR).	Entering into forward contracts, options and interest rate swaps.
Market risk – interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates.	Entering into derivative contracts such as interest rate swaps and currency swaps.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and contract assets) including deposits with banks, investments and other financial instruments. The company periodically monitors the recoverability and credit risks of its other financial assets including security deposits and other receivables.

i) Trade receivables and contract assets

Customer credit risk is managed by the management subject to the company 's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables and contract assets are non-interest bearing. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

At each reporting date the company measures loss allowance for certain class of financial assets based on historical trend industry practice and the business environment in which the company operates.

ii) Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and investments is managed by the company in accordance with the company 's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The company 's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2024 is the carrying amounts of trade receivables and contract assets, investments, balances with bank and other financial assets.

Provision for expected credit loss

In determination of the allowance for credit losses on receivables, the company has used a practical experience by computing the expected credit losses based on provision matrix, which has taken into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The company also analyses all its receivables periodically for recoverability assessment and wherever they have analysed that the receivable may be credit impaired on account of non recoverability, loss allowance on such receivables have been provided in full.

Details of allowances for expected credit loss are provided hereunder :-

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
At the beginning of the year	-	91,210
Provisions created/ (written back) during the period (net)(a)	75,050	-91,210
Closing at the end of the year	**75,050**	**0**
Bad debts and advances written off (b)	266	104,851
Total Charge to Statement of Profit & Loss (a+b)	75,316	13,641

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Note: 31 Financial risk management (continued)
(B) Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company 's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities
The tables below analyse the company 's financial liabilities into relevant maturity company ings based on their contractual maturities:
The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities 31 March 2024	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivatives						
Borrowings - Other than Related Party	**46,601**	46,601	10,965	32,895	2,741	-
Borrowings - Related Party						
Lease Liabilities	**167,239**	174,483	81,270	93,213	-	-
Trade payables - Other than Related Party	**152,382**	152,382	152,382	-	-	-
Trade payables - Related Party	**682,878**	682,878	682,878	-	-	-
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	**1,049,099**	**1,056,343**	**927,494**	**126,108**	**2,741**	**-**

** Based on closing rates

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities 31 March 2023	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivatives						
Borrowings - Other than Related Party	**116,652**	116,652	70,965	32,895	12,793	-
Borrowings - Related Party						
Lease Liabilities	**240,988**	243,926	78,598	134,620	30,709	-
Trade payables - Other than Related Party	**79,356**	79,356	79,356	-	-	-
Trade payables - Related Party	**1,186,357**	1,186,357	1,186,357	-	-	-
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	**1,623,354**	**1,626,291**	**1,415,276**	**167,515**	**43,502**	**-**

** Based on closing rates

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Note: 31 Financial risk management (continued)
(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company 's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the company 's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The company 's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the company to cash flow interest rate risk.

The company 's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

(a) Interest rate risk exposure

On Financial Liabilities:
The exposure of the company 's financial liabilities to interest rate risk is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Variable rate borrowings	-	
Fixed rate borrowings	46,601	116,652
Total borrowings	**46,601**	**116,652**

(b) Sensitivity
Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/ lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates as below:

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Interest expense rates – increase by 50 basis points (50 bps)*	-	-
Interest expense rates – decrease by 50 basis points (50 bps)*	-	-

* Holding all other variables constant

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Note: 31 Financial risk management (continued)
(C) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk
The company deals with foreign currency bank accounts, trade receivables and contract assets, borrowings, trade payables and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk associated with exchange rate movement.

The company operates internationally and portion of the business is transacted in several currencies and consequently the company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its sales in overseas and purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. Foreign currency exchange rate exposure is partly balanced by purchasing of goods, commodities and services in the respective currencies. The company primarily uses derivatives to hedge its risk against foreign currency balances of borrowings, trade payables, trade receivables and contract assets. Such exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising foreign exchange forward contracts and options. Further, the company also has variable interest rate loan in foreign currency. To manage its risk against interest rate movements the company has taken an interest rate swap. The company also enter into derivative contracts to hedge forecast sales and purchase transactions using forward contracts.

Foreign currency risk exposure
The company 's exposure to foreign currency risk for major currencies at the end of the reporting period expressed in USD (foreign currency amount multiplied by closing rate), are as follows:-

Particulars			31 March 2024				
	AUD	CAD	EUR	USD	ZAR	GBP	GHS
Financial assets							
Trade receivables and contract assets							
Other than Related Party				78,579			
Bank balances				128,867			
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	-	-	-	**207,446**	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables							
Third Party				(7,971)			
Related Party				(631,312)			
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	-	-	-	**(639,283)**	-	-	-
Net exposure	-	-	-	**(431,837)**	-	-	-

Particulars			31 March 2023				
	AUD	CAD	EUR	USD	ZAR	GBP	GHS
Financial assets							
Trade receivables and contract assets							
Other than Related Party				556,369			
Bank balances				154,950			
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	-	-	-	**711,318**	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables							
Third Party				(142)			
Related Party				(771,806)			
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	-	-	-	**(771,948)**	-	-	-
Net exposure	-	-	-	**(60,629)**	-	-	-

Sensitivity
The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

Particulars			Impact on profit before tax				
	AUD	CAD	EUR	USD	ZAR	GBP	GHS
31 March 2024							
CAD appreciates by 5%*	-	-	-	*21,592*	-	-	-
CAD depreciates by 5%*	-	-	-	*(21,592)*	-	-	-
31 March 2023							
CAD appreciates by 5%*	-	-	-	3,031	-	-	-
CAD depreciates by 5%*	-	-	-	*(3,031)*	-	-	-

* Holding all other variables constant

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Note: 32 Capital management

(a) Risk management

The company 's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure of the company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The funding requirement is met through a mixture of equity, long term borrowings and short term borrowings.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The company 's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of debt and the movements in net debt for the current period

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	430,881	283,465
Non-current borrowings	(35,636)	(45,687)
Current borrowings	(10,965)	(70,965)
Lease Liabilities	(167,239)	(240,988)
Total	**217,041**	**(74,176)**

Particulars	Other assets	Liabilities from financing activities			
	Cash and cash equivalents	Non-current borrowings	Current borrowings	Lease Liabilities	Total
Net debt as at 1 April 2023*	**283,465**	**(116,652)**	**-**	**(240,988)**	(74,176)
Cash flows	151,925	70,051	-	-	221,976
Principal repayment of lease	-	-	-	73,749	73,749
Interest expense	-	(291)		(6,266)	(6,557)
Interest paid	-	291		6,266	6,557
Repayment of Loan					
Non-cash movements:					
Unrealised foreign exchange	(4,508)	-	-	-	(4,508)
Others Adjustment for lease	-	-	-	-	-
Net debt as at 31 March 2024*	**430,881**	**(46,601)**	**-**	**(167,239)**	**217,040**

*balances include interest accrued on borrowings

Particulars	Other assets	Liabilities from financing activities			
	Cash and cash equivalents	Non-current borrowings	Current borrowings	Lease Liabilities	Total
Net debt as at 1 April 2022	1,448,612	(82,631)	-	(174,682)	1,191,299
Cash flows	(1,321,504)	(34,021)	-	-	(1,355,526)
Acquisition of Lease	-	-	-	(126,786)	(126,786)
Principal Repayment of Lease	-	-	-	60,480	60,480
Interest expense	-	(2,724)		(5,007)	(7,731)
Interest paid	-	2,724		5,007	7,731
Repayment of Loan		-	-	-	
Non-cash movements:					
Unrealised foreign exchange	156,357	-	-	-	156,357
Others Adjustment for lease	-	-	-	-	-
Net debt as at 31 March 2023*	**283,465**	**(116,652)**	**-**	**(240,988)**	**(74,176)**

*balances include interest accrued on borrowings

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(All amounts in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 33 Earnings per share

	Particulars	31 Mar 2024	31 Mar 2023
	Computation of Earnings for Equity Shares		
A	Net Profit attributable to the shareholders of the company	1,232,488	-303,092
B	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period other than which are dilutive	50,000	50,000
C	Effect of equity shares which are dilutive	-	
D = (B+C)	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period (dilutive)	50,000	50,000
	Earnings per equity share		
A/B	Earnings per share - Basic	24.65	(6.06)
A/D	Earnings per share - Diluted	24.65	(6.06)

Goenka Suresh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

(All amounts in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 34 Related party Transaction

Related party disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 24 prescribed under the Act

Details of related parties:

Description of relationship	Names of related parties
Ultimate Holding Company	Nihal Fiscal Services Private Limited (incorporated in India)
Holding Company	Tega Industries Limited (TIL) (Subsidiary of Nihal Fiscal Services Private Limited)
Fellow Subsidiaries	Tega Industries Inc, USA (TII) Tega Holdings Pte Ltd. (THPTE) (including Tega Peru Branch) Tega Industries Australia Pty Ltd, Australia (TIAPL) Tega Do Brasil Servicos Technicos Limitda, Brasil (TDBSTL) Tega Investment Limited, Bahamas (TIL) (Ceased to be Subsidiary w.e.f November 14, 2022) Losugen Pty Ltd, Australia (LPL) Tega Holdings Pty Ltd, Australia (THPTY) Tega Investment South Africa Pty Ltd, South Africa (TISAPL) Tega Industries Africa Pty Ltd, South Africa (TIAPL) Tega Industries Chile SpA (TICS) Tega Industries Peru SAC (Subsidiary of Tega Industries Chile SpA w.e.f January 23, 2024) Edoctum S.A, Chile (ESA) Edoctum Peru S.A.C, Peru (EPS) (Ceased to be subsidiary w.e.f January 20, 2024) Tega McNally Minerals Limited (Subsidiary w.e.f February 24, 2023) Tega Equipment Private Limited (Subsidairy w.e.f December 02, 2022 upto March 29, 2023)
Joint Venture	Hosch Equipment (India) Limited (Joint Venture of Tega Industries Limited)
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Madan Mohan Mohanka (Unpaid Position) Mehul Mohanka (Unpaid Position)
Note: Related parties have been identified by the Management.	

Details of related party transactions for the year ended 31 March 2024 and balances outstanding as at 31 March 2024:

Particulars	TIL	THPTE	TIAPL	TICS	TDBSTL	TII	Total
Purchase of Goods & Services	13,290,795					4,166	13,294,961
Sales of Goods						25,596	25,596
Reimbursement of Expenses	99,489	17,660					
Business Support Service Expense						340,894	340,894
Balances outstanding at the end of the period							
Trade Payables	341,984					340,894	682,878

Goenka Suresh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

(All amounts in CAD, unless otherwise stated)

Details of related party transactions for the year ended 31 March 2023 and balances outstanding as at 31 March 2023:

Particulars	TIL	THPTE	TIAPL	TICS	TDBSTL	TII	Total
Purchase of Goods	5,795,410					9,396	5,804,806
Recovery of Expenses	70,304					-	70,304
Sale of Goods	-					-	-
Balances outstanding at the end of the year							
Trade Payables	1,179,220					7,137	1,186,357

Note: 35 Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company does not have any transactions/outstanding balances including investments in securities with any companies struck off under the Companies Act, 2013.

Note: 36 Transaction in Crypto Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

Note: 37

The Company has not during the year and previous year advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall:
(i) 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
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

The Company has not during the year and previous year received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the group shall:
(i) 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
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

For Goenka Suresh & Associates
Firm Regn No. 313139E
Chartered Accountants

Goenka Suresh & Associates ★ Kolkata ★ Chartered Accountants

(SURESH K GOENKA)
Proprietor
Membership No. 051226

Place : Kolkata
Date : 06/05/2024
UDIN: 24051226BKGPLA6014

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Director

Director

ANNEXURE – C

Tega Industries Australia Pty Ltd
Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2024

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	115,869	133,202
Right-of-Use Assets	3(b)	-	-
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	4	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	238,581	355,603
Total non-current assets		**354,450**	**488,804**
Current assets			
Inventories	6	109,508	521,773
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables and contract assets	7	951,686	1,326,280
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	264,138	585,243
(iii) Other financial assets	9	-	-
Other current assets	10	981,981	13,222
Total current assets		**2,307,313**	**2,446,517**
Total assets		**2,661,763**	**2,935,321**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	85,000	85,000
Other equity	12	1,986,992	1,714,918
Total equity		**2,071,992**	**1,799,918**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	3(b)	-	-
(ii) Trade payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	13	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	13	377,244	822,449
(iii) Other financial liabilities	14	43,218	73,428
Provisions	15	123,187	110,950
Current tax liabilities (net)	16	6,000	6,041
Other current liabilities	17	40,123	122,535
Total current liabilities		**589,771**	**1,135,403**
Total liabilities		**589,771**	**1,135,403**
Total equity and liabilities		**2,661,763**	**2,935,321**

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

The accompanying notes are the integral part of this Special Purpose Financial Information

For Goenka Suresh & Associates
Firm Regn No. 313139E
Chartered Accountants

Goenka Suresh & Associates Chartered Accountants *Kolkata*

(SURESH K GOENKA)
Proprietor
Membership No. 051226

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Director

Director

Place : Kolkata
Date : 03-05-2024
UDIN: 24051226BKGPKY1181

Tega Industries Australia Pty Ltd
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from operations	18	6,827,212	7,914,372
Other income	19	(58)	116,578
Total income		**6,827,155**	**8,030,950**
Expenses			
Purchase of Traded Goods	20	4,564,702	6,489,028
Changes in inventories of traded goods	21	412,265	273,506
Employee benefits expense	22	401,459	622,014
Finance costs	23	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	24	25,599	31,820
Other expenses	25	1,009,641	855,955
Total expenses		**6,413,666**	**8,272,323**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**413,489**	**(241,373)**
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit before tax		**413,489**	**(241,373)**
Income tax expense			
- Current tax	26	24,393	24,682
- Deferred tax	26	117,022	(79,389)
Total tax expense/ (credit)		**141,415**	**(54,707)**
Total Profit for the year (A)		**272,074**	**(186,666)**
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax (B)		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period (A+B)		**272,074**	**(186,666)**
Earnings Per equity share:			
Basic	30	3.20	(2.20)
Diluted	30	3.20	(2.20)

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date

The accompanying notes are the integral part of this Special Purpose Financial Information

For Goenka Suresh & Associates
Firm Regn No. 313139E
Chartered Accountants

Goenka Suresh & Associates Chartered Accountants *Kolkata*

(SURESH K GOENKA)
Proprietor
Membership No. 051226

Place : Kolkata
Date : 03-05-2024

UDIN: 24051226BKGPKY1181

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Director

Director

Tega Industries Australia Pty Ltd
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit before tax	413,489	(241,373)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	25,599	31,820
Allowance for expected credit loss (including bad debts and advances written off)	4,841	244,457
Operating profit before working capital changes	**443,929**	**34,904**
Changes in Working Capital:		
(Increase)/ decrease in Non Current/ Current financial and other assets	(599,005)	1,301,666
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	412,265	273,506
Increase/ (decrease) in Non Current/ Current financial and other liabilities/ provisions	(545,595)	(1,487,589)
Cash Generated from Operations	**(288,406)**	**122,487**
Direct Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(24,434)	(24,409)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(312,840)**	**98,079**
B. Cash flow from Investing Activities:		
Purchase of capital assets	(8,265)	21,351
Sale of capital assets	-	-
Sale of capital assets	-	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(8,265)**	**21,351**
C. Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Net cash (used in) financing activities	-	-

Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(321,105)**	**119,430**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	585,243	465,808
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year	**264,138**	**585,241**

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise :		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks on current account	264,138	585,243
	264,138	**585,243**

Notes:

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method as set out in Ind AS - 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

The accompanying notes are the integral part of this Special Purpose Financial Information
This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date.

For Goenka Suresh & Associates
Firm Regn No. 313139E
Chartered Accountants

Goenka Suresh & Associates Chartered Accountants *Kolkata*

(SURESH K GOENKA)
Proprietor
Membership No. 051226

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Director | Director

Place : Kolkata
Date : 03-05-2024
UDIN: 24051226BKGPKY1181

Tega Industries Australia Pty Ltd
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Description	Notes	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	11	**85,000**
Changes during the year		-
As at 31 March 2023	11	**85,000**
Changes during the year		-
As at 31 March 2024	11	**85,000**

B. Other equity

Description	Notes	Reserve and surplus	Total other equity	Total
		Retained earning		
Balance as at 1 April 2023	**12**	**1,714,918**	**1,714,918**	**1,714,918**
Profit for the year		272,074	272,074	272,074
			-	
Balance as at 31 March 2024		**1,986,992**	**1,986,992**	**1,986,992**

Description	Notes	Reserve and surplus	Total other equity	Total
		Retained earning		
Balance as at 1 April 2022	12	1,901,584	1,901,584	1,901,584
Profit for the year		(186,666)	(186,666)	(186,666)
Balance as at 31 March 2023		**1,714,918**	**1,714,918**	**1,714,918**

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

The accompanying notes are the integral part of this Special Purpose Financial Information

For Goenka Suresh & Associates
Firm Regn No. 313139E
Chartered Accountants

Goenka Suresh & Associates Chartered Accountants *Kolkata*

(SURESH K GOENKA)
Proprietor
Membership No. 051226

Place : Kolkata
Date : 03-05-2024

UDIN: 24051226BKGPKY1181

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Director

~~Director~~

TEGA INDUSTRIES AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.
Notes to Special Purpose Financial Information

1. Company Information

Tega Industries Australia Pty Ltd. is a company limited by shares and is incorporated in Australia.The Company was engaged in the business of supplying specialised abrasion and wear resistant products used in the mineral beneficiation, mining and bulk solids handling industry wherein materials were sourced mainly from its group companies and sold mostly within Australia and its neighbouring countries. The ultimate parent company is Tega Industries Ltd., a company incorporated in India.

The Special Purpose Financial Information as at 31 March 2024 present the financial position of the Company.

2.Summary of accounting policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

(i) Compliance with Tega Industries Limited Group's Accounting Policies

These Special Purpose Financial Information (which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information) of Tega Industries Australia Pty. Ltd. have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the group accounting policies of Tega Industries Limited, which in turn are aligned with Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended). These Special Purpose Financial Information have been prepared to facilitate consolidation of the financial information of the subsidiary into the consolidated financial information of Tega Industries Limited. These Special Purpose Financial Information have been presented in accordance with Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended).

(ii) Historical Cost Convention
The Special Purpose Financial Information been prepared as going concern on accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for the specified assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount (if any).

(iii) Current versus Non Current Classification
All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2 Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements require the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of the assets and liabilities including Contingent Liabilities as on the date of the financial statements and the reported income and expenses for the reporting period. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ from these estimates. Any adjustments based on actuals are effected in the subsequent periods.

2.3 Property plant and equipment and Intangible assets

2.3.1 Property plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property plant and equipment are stated at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit or loss.

2.3.2 Intangible assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any. Recognition of costs as an asset is ceased when the asset is complete and available for its intended use.
Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets with definite useful lives are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.
Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit or loss.

Class of assets	Estimated useful life (in years)
Software	2.5 years

2.4 Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation is provided on tangible items of fixed assets on written down value method at the rates specified below:

Class of assets	Rates (%)
Plant and Equipment	13.64% - 37.50%
Furniture and Fixtures	10.00% - 15.00%
Vehicles	18.75% - 25.00%
Office equipment	15.00% - 66.67%
Computers	30.00% - 66.67%
Electrical installation	15%

Exact rate used depends on the type of the asset and the date of acquisition.
Depreciation on computer software is, however, provided on straight line method at 40%.
Depreciation in the year of addition/disposal is charged on a proportionate basis.

Goenka Suresh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

2.5 Impairment

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying values of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable through continuing use. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is reviewed in order to determine the extent of impairment, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

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

2.6 Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

The financial assets are classified in the following categories:
1. financial assets measured at amortised cost,
2. financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss, and
3. financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The classification of financial assets depends on the Company's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flow.
At initial recognition, the financial assets are measured at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost
Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
Financial instruments included within fair value through profit and loss category are measured initially as well as at each reporting period at fair value plus transaction costs as applicable. Fair value movements are recorded in statement of profit and loss.
Investments in units of mutual funds are accounted for at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are 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.

De-recognition of financial asset
The Company de-recognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or it transfers the financial assets and such transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

Impairment of financial assets
The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.
For trade receivables the simplified approach of lifetime expected credit losses has been recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.
Impairment loss allowance recognised /reversed during the year are charged/written back to statement of profit and loss.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest 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 period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amount approximates fair value to short-term maturity of these instruments.

A financial liability (or a part of financial liability) is de-recognised from Company's balance sheet when obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

In the Statement of Cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, other short term highly liquid investments, if any, with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.7 Inventories
Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on Weighted Average Basis. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises design costs, raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

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Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

2.8 Revenue Recognition

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the modified retrospective effect method. There is no material impact for the Company on adoption of the standard.

Revenue shall be recognised to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services.

Sales of goods

Sales are recognised when control of the products has been transferred to the buyer, being when the products are dispatched/ delivered to the customer depending on the contract terms, as that is the point when the buyer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the buyer's acceptance of the products per the terms of the contract and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of goods. It includes excise duty and excludes value added tax/sales tax/Goods and Service tax. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are generally made with a credit term of upto 180 days, which is consistent with market practice.

Revenue is recognised based on the price specified in the contract.

Some contracts include multiple deliverables, such as sale of product and certain related services. However, the services are simple, does not include an integration service and could be performed by another party. It is therefore accounted for as a separate performance obligation. Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are estimated based on the expected cost plus margin. If contracts include the installation of product, revenue for the product is recognized at a point in time when the product is delivered, the legal title has passed and the customer has accepted the product.

In some contracts the Company's performance does not create an asset with alternative use to the Company and the Company has concluded that it has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. In the said cases, the Company transfers control of a good or service over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time. The Company uses the input method to recognize revenue

The Company has determined that the input method is the best method for measuring progress for these contracts because there is a direct relationship between the costs incurred by the Company and the transfer of goods and services to the customer.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are despatched or delivered, depending on the contract terms, as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

The Company does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Sale of Services are recognised on rendering of the related services.

2.9 Other Income

Interest: Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend: Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's rights to receive payment have been established.

2.10 Government Grants

(i) Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

(ii) Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other operating income.

2.11 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs include interest, other costs incurred in connection with borrowing and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. General and specific 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. Premium in the form of fees paid on refinancing of loans are accounted for as an expense over the life of the loan using effective interest rate method. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.12 Foreign Currency Transactions

These financial statements of the Company are presented in Australian Dollar (AUD), which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

Initial Recognition: On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.
Subsequent Recognition: Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are included in net profit in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.
Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled.

2.13 Employee Benefits

a) Leave Encashment Benefits

Liability for short-term leave encashment is calculated based on respective unavailed leave at year-end and the salary of the concerned staff and the amount accrued during the year is recognised as a charge.

Liability for long service leave (defined benefit) is computed based on actuarial valuation and the amount accrued during the year is recognised as a charge. This requires the Company to make assumptions regarding variables such as discount rate, salary growth rate etc. Changes in these key assumptions can have a significant impact on the defined benefit obligations.

b) Superannuation Fund (Defined Contribution)

Contributions paid to the respective funds are recognised as expenses and unpaid contribution is provided for.

Goenka Suresh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

2.14 Current and Deferred Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.15 Provision and Contingent Liabilities

The Company recognises a provision where there is a present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources or there is a present obligation, reliable estimate of the amount of which cannot be made. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation and the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure for contingent liability is made.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Provision for warranty

The estimated liability for warranty is recorded when products are sold. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency and average cost of obligations and management estimates regarding possible future incidence based on corrective actions on product failure. The timing of outflows will vary as and when the obligation will arise - being typically up to two years.

2.16 Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit or loss for the period.The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, if any, 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 period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.17 Leases

<u>**Company as a Lessee**</u>

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

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and leases of low-value assets. Payments associated with short term leases and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

<u>**Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:**</u>

(i) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable,
(ii) variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date,
(iii) amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees,
(iv) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
(v) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate can not be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

The Company is exposed to potential future increase in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. The lease liability will be reassessed and adjusted as & when such changes takes effect. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset if the company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

Lease liability and right-of-use asset (ROU) have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

2.18 Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

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(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 3(a) Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2023	Additions during the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023	For the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Tangible assets										
(a) Plant and equipment	80,189	-	-	80,189	37,256	5,906	-	43,161	37,027	42,933
(b) Furniture and fixtures	63,802	8,265	-	72,067	15,131	9,550	-	24,681	47,386	48,671
(c) Vehicles - Owned	184,986		-	184,986	144,942	9,985	-	154,928	30,058	40,044
(d) Office equipment	15,408		-	15,408	13,853	157	-	14,011	1,398	1,555
Total	**344,385**	**8,265**	**-**	**352,650**	**211,183**	**25,599**	**-**	**236,781**	**115,869**	**133,202**

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2022	Additions during the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022	For the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Tangible assets										
(a) Plant and equipment	84,218	14,900	18,929	80,189	46,242	5,900	14,887	37,256	42,933	37,976
(b) Furniture and fixtures	104,824	-	41,022	63,802	17,007	11,935	13,811	15,131	48,671	87,817
(c) Vehicles - Owned	184,986		-	184,986	131,612	13,330	-	144,942	40,044	53,374
(d) Office equipment	24,272		8,864	15,408	18,563	641	5,351	13,853	1,555	5,709
(e) Electrical installation	1,757		1,757	-	258	13	272	-	-	1,499
Total	**400,057**	**14,900**	**70,572**	**344,385**	**213,684**	**31,819**	**34,320**	**211,183**	**133,202**	**186,372**

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(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3(b): Right-of-Use Assets

a) The company as a lessee
The Company's significant leasing arrangements include assets dedicated for use under long-term arrangements for office space. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the company . The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases. For leases recognised under long term arrangements involving use of a dedicated asset, non-lease components are excluded based on the underlying contractual terms and conditions.

b) Amounts recognised in Balance Sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Right-of-use assets		
Buildings	-	-
Total	-	-

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Lease Liabilities		
Current	-	-
Non-Current	-	-
Total	-	-

c) Following are the changes in carrying value of right-of-use assets

Particulars	Right-of-Use Buildings	Total Right-of-Use Assets
Opening Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	-
Additions during the year		
Assets disposed / discarded during the year		
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2023	-	-
Charge for the year#	-	-
Assets disposed / discarded during the year		
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	-	-
Carrying amount Balance as at March 31, 2024	-	-

Particulars	Right-of-Use Buildings	Total Right-of-Use Assets
Opening Balance as at 1 April 2022 (At cost)	-	-
Additions during the year		
Assets disposed/ discarded during the year		
Balance as at 31 March 2023 (At cost)	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2022	-	-
Charge for the year #	-	-
Assets disposed/ discarded during the year		
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2023	-	-
Carrying amount Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	-

Included under Depreciation and Amortisation expense (Refer Note 24)

d) Following are the changes in carrying value of lease liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening Balance	-	-
Additions during the period		
Finance costs during the period	-	-
Lease terminated during the period		
Rent waiver on Lease Liabilities		
Lease payments during the period	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-

e) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

The Statement of Profit and Loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
a. Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets (Refer Note 24)	-	-
b. Interest expense (included in finance costs) (Refer Note 23)	-	-
c. Expenses relating to short-term leases	58,492	69,628
(included in other expenses) (Refer Note 25)		-
Total	58,492	69,628

f) The company had a total cash outflow of AUD NIL (31 March 2023 : NIL) for leases for the period ended 31 March 2024.

g) Extension and termination options
Extension and termination options are included in the company 's lease contracts. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the company 's operations. In the lease contracts, the option to terminate the lease is with lessor only.
For determining the lease term of the office space, the following factors are normally the most relevant:
- If there are significant penalty payments to terminate (or not extend), the company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- Otherwise, the company considers other factors including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset.

h) Residual value guarantees
There are no residual value guarantees in relation to any lease contracts.

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Note: 4 Other financial assets - non current

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good (unless otherwise stated)		
Security Deposits	-	-
Total	-	-

Note: 5 Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Deferred tax assets		
Tax effect of -		
Provisions	144,554	132,423
Amounts allowable for tax purpose on payment basis	(3,006)	21,135
Carried Forward Losses*	97,033	202,045
Lease liabilities	-	-
Total	238,581	355,603
Deferred tax liabilities		
Tax effect of -		
Right-of-Use assets	-	-
Total	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	238,581	355,603

Refer note 26 for tax expenses
*based on future set off of virtually certain of availability of profits

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Note: 6 Inventories

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Stock in Trade - at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower (Net of provision for dimunition in value AUD 59,021 (31 March 2023 : AUD 78,791)	109,508	521,773
Total	**109,508**	**521,773**

Footnotes:
1. The mode of valuation of inventories has been stated in Note 2.7

2. Included above, goods purchased from related parties:

Particulars	31 March 2024
Company (Tega Industries Limited) - Category of Goods (Stock in Trade)	109,508
Total	**109,508**

Note: 7 Trade receivables and contract assets

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
<u>**Current**</u>		
Trade Receivables		
(a) Secured, considered good	-	-
(a) Unsecured, considered good	951,686	1,326,280
(b) Credit impaired	249,298	244,457
	1,200,984	1,570,737
Allowance for credit losses	(249,298)	(244,457)
Net Receivables	**951,686**	**1,326,280**
Total	**951,686**	**1,326,280**

<u>Trade receivables ageing schedule:</u> (i) As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good							
Other than Related Party	563,834	363,252	-	24,600			951,686
Related Party							-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired							-
'Other than Related Party		-	-	249,298	-		249,298
Related Party							
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good							-
Less: Credit impaired good							-
'Other than Related Party							
Related Party							
Total	**563,834**	**363,252**	-	**273,898**	-	-	**1,200,984**

<u>Trade receivables ageing schedule:</u> (i) As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good							-
'Other than Related Party	729,501	292,964	278,961	24,854	-	-	1,326,280
Related Party							-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired							-
'Other than Related Party		1,100	217,490	25,867	-	-	244,457
Related Party							-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good							-
Less: Credit impaired good							-
'Other than Related Party							-
Related Party							-
Total	**729,501**	**294,064**	**496,451**	**50,721**	-	-	**1,570,737**

<u>Note:</u>
(i) There are no outstanding receivable due from directors or other officers of the company.
(ii) Refer note 27 for credit risk

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(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 8 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	264,138	585,243
Total	**264,138**	**585,243**

Note: 9 Other financial assets - Current

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	-	-
Total	-	-

Note: 10 Other current assets

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good (unless otherwise stated)		
Advance to suppliers		
Considered good	972,701	214
Prepaid expenses	7,780	11,508
Employee advances	1,500	1,500
Total	**981,981**	**13,222**

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Note: 11 Equity share capital

(a) Authorised share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	Not specified	Not specified
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	Not specified	Not specified
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	Not specified	Not specified

(b) Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid -up Shares

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	85,000	85,000
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	85,000	85,000
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	85,000	85,000

(c) Equity shares held by the holding company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No.	% holding	No.	% holding
Equity shares				
Tega Industries Limited	85,000	100.00%	85,000	100.00%

(d) Details of the shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares of the company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No.	% holding	No.	% holding
Equity shares				
Tega Industries Limited	85,000	100.00%	85,000	100.00%

(e) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The company has one class of equity shares having par value of AUD 1. All shares are fully paid up. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote at meeting of the Company. In the event of winding up of the Company, ordinary shareholders are entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of Ordinary Shares held by the share holders.

(f) Shares held by the promoters : (i) As at 31st March 2024

Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	% change during the period
Equity shares Tega Industries Limited	85,000	100.00%	NIL

(ii) As at 31st March 2023

Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
Equity shares Tega Industries Limited	85,000	100.00%	NIL

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Note: 12 Other equity

Particulars	Refer below	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Retained earnings	(i)	1,986,992	1,714,918
Total		**1,986,992**	**1,714,918**

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(i) Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,714,918	1,901,584
Profit for the year	272,074	(186,666)
Balance at the end of the year	**1,986,992**	**1,714,918**

Nature and purpose of other equity

(i) Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profit that the Company has earned till date, less any transfer to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

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Note: 13 Trade payables

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
(i) Acceptances		
(ii) Others	377,244	822,449
Total	377,244	822,449

Trade payables ageing schedule: (i) As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled Due	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(a) Undisputed total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises							-
(b) Undisputed total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises							-
Other than Related Party	(0)	33,663	-				33,663
Related Party	-	343,581	-				343,581
(c) Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Disputed total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(0)	377,244	-	-	-	-	377,244

Trade payables ageing schedule: (i) As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled Due	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(a) Undisputed total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises							-
(b) Undisputed total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises							-
Other than Related Party	382		3,487				3,869
Related Party		818,580	-	-			818,580
(c) Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Disputed total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	382	818,580	3,487	-	-	-	822,449

Note: 14 Other financial liabilities- current

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Other payables		
Employee related liabilities	43,218	73,428
Total	43,218	73,428

Note: 15 Provisions - current

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for leave encashment	123,187	110,950
Total	123,187	110,950

Note: 16 Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Provision for fringe benefit tax (net of payments)	6,000	6,041
Total	6,000	6,041

Note: 17 Other current liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Advances received from customers	9,925	9,856
Other payables		
Statutory dues (Contribution to PF and ESIC, GST, Withholding Taxes, Entry Tax, etc.)	30,198	112,679
Total	40,123	122,535

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Note: 18 Revenue from operations

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Revenue from operations	6,827,212	7,914,372
Total	**6,827,212**	**7,914,372**

The company has recognised the following amounts relating to revenue in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(i) Sale of products	6,323,052	7,881,642
(ii) Sale of services	504,160	32,730
	6,827,212	7,914,372
(iii) Other operating revenue	-	-
Total	**6,827,212**	**7,914,372**

(i) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers:

The company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services in the following geographical regions:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Asia Pacific (South East Asia and Australia)	6,827,212	7,914,372
Total	**6,827,212**	**7,914,372**

(ii) The company has recognised the following revenue-related contract assets and liabilities:

Particulars	Notes	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Contract assets	7	-	
Asset recognised for costs incurred to fulfil contracts			
Total contract assets		-	-
Contract liabilities - Advance from customers	17	9,925	9,856
Total contract liabilities		**9,925**	**9,856**

(iii) Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities:

The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised in the current reporting period relates to carried-forward contract liabilities.

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning of the period:		
Sale contracts	9,856	109,519

(iv) Unsatisfied long-term sale contracts:
The following table shows unsatisfied performance obligations resulting from long-term sale contracts.

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to long-term sale contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied:	700,000	1,050,000

All other sale contracts are for periods of one year or less or are billed based on time incurred. As permitted under Ind-AS 115, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

Note: 19 Other income

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a) Net gain/(loss) on Fixed Assets Sold / Scrapped	-	(34,933)
on Sale of Fixed Assets		
(b) Other non-operating income		
(i) Net gains on fair value changes		
Net gain on foreign currency transaction and translations	(58)	(10,698)
Miscellaneous receipts	-	162,209
Total	**(58)**	**116,578**

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Note: 20 Purchase of Traded Goods

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Purchases	4,564,702	6,489,028
Total	**4,564,702**	**6,489,028**

Note: 21 Changes in inventories of traded goods

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Stock in Trade	109,508	521,773
	109,508	**521,773**
Less : Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Stock in Trade	521,773	795,279
	521,773	**795,279**
(Increase)/Decrease in traded goods	412,265	273,506
(Increase)/Decrease in inventory of traded goods	**412,265**	**273,506**

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Note: 22 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Salaries and wages	347,456	555,009
Contribution to provident and other funds	39,825	53,196
Staff welfare expenses	14,178	13,809
Total	**401,459**	**622,014**

Note: 23 Finance costs

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Interest expense on		
Leases	-	-
Total	-	-

Note: 24 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment [refer note 3(a)]	25,599	31,820
Depreciation of Right of Use of Asset [refer note 3(b)]	-	-
Total	**25,599**	**31,820**

Note: 25 Other expenses

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Rent	58,492	69,628
Repairs to others	895	6,076
Insurance expenses	7,001	8,461
Rates & taxes	21,596	30,160
Bank charges	676	781
Travelling and conveyance	105,953	117,321
Packing and forwarding (net)	7,917	545
Product installation expenses	432,972	-
Postage, telephone and fax	10,090	11,524
Sales promotion expenses	50,783	63,094
Professional fees	13,927	4,268
Allowance for expected credit loss (including bad debts and advances written off)	4,841	244,457
Miscellaneous expenses	36,568	44,017
Business Support services	257,931	255,625
Total	**1,009,641**	**855,955**

Goenka Suresh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 26 Income tax expense

(a) Movement in deferred tax liability/ (assets)

Particulars	Provisions	Amounts allowable for tax purpose on payment basis	Lease Liabilities	Carry Forward Losses	Total
At 1 April 2022	(104,679)	(25,643)	-	(145,892)	(276,214)
Charged/ (credited):					
- to profit or loss	(27,743)	4,508	-	(56,153)	(79,389)
- to other comprehensive income	-		-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	(132,422)	(21,135)	-	(202,045)	(355,603)
At 1 April 2023	(132,422)	(21,135)	-	(202,045)	(355,603)
Charged/ (credited):					
- to profit or loss	(12,131)	24,141		105,012	117,022
- to other comprehensive income	-		-	-	-
At 31 March 2024	(144,553)	3,006	-	(97,033)	(238,581)

(b) Income Tax Expense

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Fringe Benefit Tax	24,393	24,682
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods		
Total current tax expense	24,393	24,682
Deferred tax		
Decrease/ (increase) in deferred tax assets	117,022	(79,389)
(Decrease)/ increase in deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Exchange difference on translation		
Total deferred tax expense/ (benefit)	117,022	(79,389)
Total tax expense/ (credit)	141,415	(54,707)

(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Profit before tax	413,489	(241,373)
Tax on above calculated at rates applicable to the company	124,047	(72,412)
Items not deductible in tax	-	-
Items on which tax rate is different		
Fringe Benefit Tax	(7,318)	(7,404)
Others	293	427
Total tax expense/ (credit)	117,022	(79,389)

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Kolkata

Tega Industries Australia Pty Ltd
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 27 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	951,686	-	1,326,280
Cash and cash equivalents	-	264,138	-	585,243
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	**-**	**1,215,824**	**-**	**1,911,523**
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	377,244	-	822,449
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**377,244**	**-**	**822,449**

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Kolkata

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 27 Financial risk management

The company 's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (i.e. foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk).

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk:

Risk	Exposure arising from	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and contract assets and other financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Diversification of bank deposits and investments. Entering into transactions with customers of repute / customers having sound financial position.
Liquidity risk	Financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.	Projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet the liabilities.
Market risk – foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR).	Entering into forward contracts, options and interest rate swaps.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and contract assets) including deposits with banks, investments and other financial instruments. The company periodically monitors the recoverability and credit risks of its other financial assets including security deposits and other receivables.

i) Trade receivables and contract assets

Customer credit risk is managed by the management subject to the company 's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables and contract assets are non-interest bearing. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

At each reporting date the company measures loss allowance for certain class of financial assets based on historical trend industry practice and the business environment in which the company operates.

ii) Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and investments is managed by the company in accordance with the company 's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The company 's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2024 is the carrying amounts of trade receivables and contract assets, investments, balances with bank and other financial assets.

Provision for expected credit loss

In determination of the allowance for credit losses on receivables, the company has used a practical experience by computing the expected credit losses based on provision matrix, which has taken into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The company also analyses all its receivables periodically for recoverability assessment and wherever they have analysed that the receivable may be credit impaired on account of non recoverability, loss allowance on such receivables have been provided in full.

Details of allowances for expected credit loss are provided hereunder :-

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
At the beginning of the year	244,457	140,718
Provisions created/ (written back) during the year(net) (a)	4,841	103,739
Closing at the end of the year	**249,298**	**244,457**
Bad debts and advances written off (b)	-	140,718
Total Charge to Statement of Profit & Loss (a+b)	4,841	244,457

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Kolkata

Tega Industries Australia Pty Ltd
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 27 Financial risk management (continued)

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company 's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the company 's financial liabilities into relevant maturity company ings based on their contractual maturities:
The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities 31 March 2024	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivatives						
Other Financial Liability	43,218	43,218	43,218			
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-			
Trade payables - Other than Related Party	33,663	33,663	33,663			
Trade payables - Related Party	343,581	343,581	343,581			
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	**420,462**	**420,462**	**420,462**	-	-	-

** Based on closing rates

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities 31 March 2023	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivatives						
Other Financial Liability	73,428	73,428	73,428			
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-			
Trade payables - Other than Related Party	3,869	3,869	3,869			
Trade payables - Related Party	818,580	818,580	818,580			
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	**895,877**	**895,877**	**895,877**	-	-	-

** Based on closing rates

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Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 27 Financial risk management (continued)
(C) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk
The company deals with foreign currency bank accounts, trade receivables and contract assets, borrowings, trade payables and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk associated with exchange rate movement.

The company operates internationally and portion of the business is transacted in several currencies and consequently the company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its sales in overseas and purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. Foreign currency exchange rate exposure is partly balanced by purchasing of goods, commodities and services in the respective currencies. The company primarily uses derivatives to hedge its risk against foreign currency balances of borrowings, trade payables, trade receivables and contract assets. Such exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising foreign exchange forward contracts and options. Further, the company also has variable interest rate loan in foreign currency. To manage its risk against interest rate movements the company has taken an interest rate swap. The company also enter into derivative contracts to hedge forecast sales and purchase transactions using forward contracts.

Foreign currency risk exposure
The company 's exposure to foreign currency risk for major currencies at the end of the reporting period expressed in AUD (foreign currency amount multiplied by closing rate), are as follows:-

Particulars				31 March 2024			
	AUD	CAD	EUR	USD	ZAR	GBP	GHS
Financial assets							
Trade receivables and contract assets							
Other than Related Party				-			
Related Party							
Bank balances							
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables							
Other than Related Party							
Related Party				-			
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars				31 March 2023			
	AUD	CAD	EUR	USD	SGD	GBP	GHS
Financial assets							
Trade receivables and contract assets							
Other than Related Party				-			
Related Party							
Bank balances							
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables							
Other than Related Party							
Related Party			-	-	-		
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sensitivity
The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

Particulars				Impact on profit before tax			
	AUD	CAD	EUR	USD	ZAR	GBP	GHS
31 March 2024							
AUD appreciates by 5%*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUD depreciates by 5%*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2023							
AUD appreciates by 5%*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUD depreciates by 5%*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Holding all other variables constant

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Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 28 Capital management

(a) Risk management

The company 's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure of the company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The funding requirement is met through a mixture of equity, long term borrowings and short term borrowings.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The company 's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of debt and the movements in net debt for the current period

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	264,138	585,243
Lease Liabilities	-	-
Total	**264,138**	**585,243**

Particulars	Other assets	Liabilities from financing activities		
	Cash and cash equivalents	Non-current borrowings	Lease Liabilities	Total
Net debt as at 1 April 2023*	**585,241**	-	-	585,241
Cash flows	(321,105)	-	-	(321,105)
Principal repayment of lease	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	-	-
Interest paid	-	-	-	-
Net debt as at 31 March 2024*	**264,138**	-	-	**264,138**

*balances include interest accrued on borrowings

Particulars	Other assets	Liabilities from financing activities		
	Cash and cash equivalents	Non-current borrowings	Lease Liabilities	Total
Net debt as at 1 April 2022	**465,810**	-	-	465,810
Cash flows	119,430	-	-	119,430
Principal Repayment of Lease	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	-	-
Interest paid	-	-	-	-
Net debt as at 31 March 2023*	**585,241**	-	-	**585,241**

*balances include interest accrued on borrowings

Note: 29 Segment information

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of trading activities wherein materials were sourced mainly from its group company in India namely Tega Industries Limited respectively and sold mostly within Australia and its neighbouring countries. In accordance with Ind AS-108 "Operating Segments", the Company has presented the segment information on the basis of its Consolidated Financial Statements

Goenka Suresh & Associates * Kolkata * Chartered Accountants

Tega Industries Australia Pty Ltd
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 30 Earnings per share

	Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	Computation of Earnings for Equity Shares		
A	Net Profit attributable to the shareholders of the company	272,074	(186,666)
B	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period other than which are dilutive	85,000	85,000
C	Effect of equity shares which are dilutive	-	
D = (B+C)	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the yera (dilutive)	85,000	85,000
	Earnings per equity share		
A/B	Earnings per share - Basic	3.20	(2.20)
A/E	Earnings per share - Diluted	3.20	(2.20)

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Kolkata

Tega Industries Australia Pty Ltd
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 31 Related party Transaction

Related party disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 24 prescribed under the Act

Details of related parties:

Description of relationship	Names of related parties
Ultimate Holding Company	Nihal Fiscal Services Private Limited (incorporated in India)
Holding Company	Tega Industries Limited (TIL) (Subsidiary of Nihal Fiscal Services Private Limited)
Fellow Subsidiaries	Tega Industries Inc, USA (TII) Tega Industries Canada Inc, Canada (TIC) Tega Do Brasil Servicos Technicos Limitda, Brasil (TDBSTL) Tega Investment Limited, Bahamas (TIL)(Liquidated w.e.f 14.11.2022) Tega Holdings Pte Ltd. (THPTE) (including Tega Peru Branch) Losugen Pty Ltd, Australia (LPL) Tega Holdings Pty Ltd, Australia (THPTY) Tega Investment South Africa Pty Ltd, South Africa (TISAPL) Tega Industries Africa Pty Ltd, South Africa (TIAPL) Tega Industries Chile SpA (TICS) Edoctum S.A, Chile Edoctum Peru S.A.C, Peru Tega Mcnally Minerals Limited (Formely McNally Sayaji Engineering Limited (Subsidiary w.e.f February 24, 2023)) Tega Equipments Private Limited (Subsidiary w.e.f December 02, 2022 upto March 29, 2023)
Joint Venture	Hosch Equipment (India) Limited (Joint Venture of Tega Industries Limited)
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Madan Mohan Mohanka (Unpaid Position) Mehul Mohanka (Unpaid Position) Satyamurti Joe Viranna (Unpaid Position)
Note: Related parties have been identified by the Management.	

Details of related party transactions for the year ended 31 March 2024 and balances outstanding as at 31 March 2024:

Particulars	TIL	LPL	THPTE	Total
Purchase of Goods & Services	4,417,406	427,980	-	4,845,386
Sales of Goods & Services	-	10,203	-	10,203
Other Income	-	-		-
Other Expenses		48,192		48,192
Recovery of Expenses (received)	-	4,463	-	4,463
Business Support Service Expense	-	257,931	-	257,931
Reimbursement of Expenses (paid)	6,593	53,286	-	59,879
Balances outstanding at the end of the year				
Trade Payables	-	343,581	-	343,581
Advance to supplier	972,681	-	-	972,681

Goenka Suresh & Associates Chartered Accountants *Kolkata*

Details of related party transactions for the year ended 31 March 2023 and balances outstanding as at 31 March 2023:

Particulars	TIL	LPL	THPTE	Total
Purchase of Goods & Services	5,976,408	52,696	-	6,029,104
Other Income	-	162,210	-	162,210
Recovery of Expenses	33,000	46,516	-	79,516
Business Support Service Expense	-	135,074	120,551	255,625
Reimbursement of Expenses	-	166,005	-	166,005
Balances outstanding at the end of the year				
Trade Payables	814,912	3,668	-	818,580

Note: 32 Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company does not have any transactions/outstanding balances including investments in securities with any companies struck off under the Companies Act, 2013.

Note: 33 Transaction in Crypto Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

Note: 34

The Company has not during the year and previous year advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall:

(i) 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
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
The Company has not during the year and previous year received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the group shall:
(i) 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
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

For Goenka Suresh & Associates
Firm Regn No. 313139E
Chartered Accountants

Goenka Suresh & Associates Chartered Accountants Kolkata

(SURESH K GOENKA)
Proprietor
Membership No. 051226

Place : Kolkata
Date : 03-05-2024

UDIN: 24051226BKUPKY1181

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Director

Director

ANNEXURE – D

H.O. : "Siddha Weston", 9, Weston Street, 1st Floor, Unit No. 102, Kolkata-700 013
Mobile : +91 9082391487, 9903952991, E-mail : punit.halan@cabma.in, pravin.mittal@cabma.in

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Tega Industries Limited

Report on Special Purpose Financial Information

This report is issued in accordance with the terms of our agreement.

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial information for Tega Do Brasil Servicos Technicos Ltda., (the "Company") These Special Purpose Financial Information (which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information) of Tega Do Brasil Servicos Technicos Ltda.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial information gives the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

Basis of Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Special Purpose Financial Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these financial information that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended). 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 information, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors` Responsibility for the Audit of Special Purpose Financial Information

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Information 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 Information.

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 Information, 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.

- 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 ability of the Group and its joint venture 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 Information 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 Group and its joint venture to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Information, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Information 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.

Other Matter

The special purpose financial information dealt with by this report, have been prepared for the express purpose of submission to Board of Directors to facilitate the consolidation with Tega Industries Limited ("the ultimate Holding Company").

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 of the aforesaid Financial Information.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid Financial Information have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account and records maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Financial Information.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Information Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company, none of the directors of the Holding Company, incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

(f) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

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

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

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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, 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; and

(c) Based on audit procedures which we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to their notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

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

For B M A & ASSOCIATES.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 327444E

Pravin Kumar Mittal

CA Pravin Kumar Mittal
Partner
Membership Number: 069868
UDIN: 23069868BGZYPV2754
Date: 24th April, 2024
Place: Kolkata
UDIN: 24069868BKJLTX1147

B M A & ASSOCIATES KOLKATA Chartered Accountant

Tega Do Brasil Servicos Technicos Ltda
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024

(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	60,532	40,140
Total non-current assets		**60,532**	**40,140**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables and contract assets	4	250,685	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	51,990	343,388
(iv) Other financial assets	6	3,000	3,000
Other current assets	7	1,318	1,232
Total current assets		**306,994**	**347,620**
Total assets		**367,526**	**387,760**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	8	450,547	450,547
Other equity	9	(279,871)	(346,288)
Total equity		**170,676**	**104,259**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	10	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	10	90,741	91,264
(II) Other financial liabilities	11	34,039	64,137
Provisions	12	6,155	17,722
Current tax liabilities (net)	13	15,144	22,726
Other current liabilities	14	50,772	87,653
Total current liabilities		**196,851**	**283,502**
Total liabilities		**196,851**	**283,502**
Total equity and liabilities		**367,526**	**387,760**

For BMA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No: 327444E)

The accompanying notes are the integral part of this Special Purpose Financial Information

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Pravin Kumar Mittal

Pravin Kumar Mittal
Partner
Membership No: 069808
UDIN: 24069868BKJLTX1147
Dated: 24th April, 2024
Place: Kolkata

BMA & ASSOCIATES KOLKATA Chartered Accountant

Director

Director

Tega Do Brasil Servicos Technicos Ltda
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from operations	15	2,580,389	2,263,907
Other income	16	(73,969)	(84,094)
Total income		**2,506,421**	**2,179,813**
Expenses			
Purchase of stock-in-trade	17	-	-
Employee benefits expense	18	1,043,537	902,296
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	19	12,187	10,752
Other expenses	20	1,368,189	1,070,899
Total expenses		**2,423,913**	**1,983,947**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**82,507**	**195,866**
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit before tax		**82,507**	**195,866**
Income tax expense			
- Current tax	21	16,090	49,713
- Deferred tax	21	-	-
Total tax expense/ (credit)		**16,090**	**49,713**
Total Profit for the period (A)		**66,417**	**146,153**
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax (B)		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period (A+B)		**66,417**	**146,153**
Earnings Per equity share:			
Basic	22	0.15	0.32
Diluted	22	0.15	0.32

For BMA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No: 327444E)

The accompanying notes are the integral part of this Special Purpose Financial Information

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Pravin Kumar Mittal
Pravin Kumar Mittal
Partner

Membership No: 069808
UDIN: 24069868BKJLTX1149
Dated: 24th April, 2024
Place: Kolkata

B M A & ASSOCIATES KOLKATA Chartered Accountant

Director

Director

Tega Do Brasil Servicos Technicos Ltda
Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit before tax	82,507	195,866
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	12,187	10,752
Effect of unrealised exchange differences (related party)	1,235	5,721
Operating profit before working capital changes	**95,929**	**212,338**
Changes in Working Capital:		
(Increase)/ decrease in Non Current/ Current financial and other assets	(250,770)	93,992
Increase/ (decrease) in Non Current/ Current financial and other liabilities/ provisions	(80,304)	(120,285)
Cash Generated from Operations	**(235,144)**	**186,045**
Direct Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(23,673)	(26,986)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(258,817)**	**159,058**
B. Cash flow from Investing Activities:		
Purchase of capital assets	(32,580)	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(32,580)**	-
C. Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Net cash (used in) financing activities	-	-

Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(291,397)**	**159,058**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	343,388	184,330
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the period	**51,990**	**343,388**

	31 March 2024	31 March 23
Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise :		
Balances with banks on current account	51,990	343,388
Balances with banks in deposit account (less than three months maturity)	-	-
	51,990	**343,388**

Notes:

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method as set out in Ind AS - 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

The accompanying notes are the integral part of this Special Purpose Financial Information

For BMA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No: 327444E)

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Pravin Kumar Mittal

Pravin Kumar Mittal
Partner
Membership No: 069808
UDIN: 24069868BKJLTX1147
Dated: 24th April, 2024
Place: Kolkata

B M A & ASSOCIATES * KOLKATA * Chartered Accountant

Director

Director

Tega Do Brasil Servicos Technicos Ltda
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Description	Notes	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	9	**450,547**
Changes during the year		-
As at 31 March 2023	9	**450,547**
Changes during the period		-
As at 31 March 2024	9	**450,547**

C. Other equity

Description	Notes	Reserve and surplus	Total other equity	Total
		Retained earning		
Balance as at 1 April 2023	**10**	(346,288)	(346,288)	**(346,288)**
Profit for the period		66,417	66,417	66,417
Balance as at 31 March 2024		**(279,871)**	**(279,871)**	**(279,871)**

Description	Notes	Reserve and surplus	Total other equity	Total
		Retained earning		
Balance as at 1 April 2022	10	(492,441)	(492,441)	(492,441)
Profit for the year		146,153	146,153	146,153
Balance as at 31 March 2024		**(346,288)**	**(346,288)**	**(346,288)**

The accompanying notes are the integral part of this Special Purpose Interim Financial Information

For BMA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No: 327444E)

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Pravin Kumar Mittal
Pravin Kumar Mittal
Partner
Membership No: 069808
UDIN: 24069808BKJLTX1147
Dated: 24th April'2024
Place: Kolkata

BMA & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★ KOLKATA

Director

Director

Tega do Brasil Servicos Technicas Ltda
Notes to Special Purpose Financial Information

1. Company Information

Tega Do Brasil Servicos Technicas Ltda is a company limited by shares and is incorporated in Brasil. The ultimate parent company is Tega Industries Ltd. a company incorporated in India. The Company was engaged during the year mainly in marketing and supplying the products required for mining, mineral processing and bulk handling wherein materials were sourced mainly from its parent company and group company in Chile, namely, Tega Industries Chile SPA and sold mostly within Brasil & Latin America.

The Special Purpose Financial Information as at 31 March, 2024 present the financial position of the Company.

2.Summary of accounting policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

(i) Compliance with Tega Industries Limited Group's Accounting Policies

These Special Purpose Financial Information (which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information) of Tega do Brasil Servicos Technicas Ltda have been prepared in accordance with the group accounting policies of Tega Industries Limited, which in turn are aligned with Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended). These Special Purpose Financial Information have been prepared to facilitate consolidation of the financial information of the subsidiary into the consolidated financial information of Tega Industries Limited. These Special Purpose Financial Information have been presented in accordance with Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended).

(ii) Historical Cost Convention

The Special Purpose Financial Information been prepared as going concern on accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for the specified assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount (if any).

(iii) Current versus Non Current Classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2 Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements require the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of the assets and liabilities including Contingent Liabilities as on the date of the financial statements and the reported income and expenses for the reporting period. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ from these estimates. Any adjustments based on actuals are effected in the subsequent periods.

2.3 Property plant and equipment and Intangible assets

2.3.1 Property plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property plant and equipment are stated at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit or loss.

2.3.2 Intangible assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any. Recognition of costs as an asset is ceased when the asset is complete and available for its intended use.
Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets with definite useful lives are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.
Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit or loss.

Class of assets	Estimated useful life (in years)
Software	1 to 3 Years

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2.4 Depreciation and Amortisation

i) Depreciation is provided on a prorata basis on a straight line method at the rate determined based on estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment. The estimated useful lives of the property, plant and equipment have been presented below:

Class of assets	Estimated useful life
Office equipment	3 years
Furniture and Fixtures	2-10 years
Vehicles	4-5 years

2.5 Impairment

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying values of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable through continuing use. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is reviewed in order to determine the extent of impairment, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

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

2.6 Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

The financial assets are classified in the following categories:

1. financial assets measured at amortised cost,
2. financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss, and
3. financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The classification of financial assets depends on the Company's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flow.
At initial recognition, the financial assets are measured at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial instruments included within fair value through profit and loss category are measured initially as well as at each reporting period at fair value plus transaction costs as applicable. Fair value movements are recorded in statement of profit and loss.
Investments in units of mutual funds are accounted for at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are 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.

De-recognition of financial asset

The Company de-recognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or it transfers the financial assets and such transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.
For trade receivables the simplified approach of lifetime expected credit losses has been recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.
Impairment loss allowance recognised /reversed during the year are charged/written back to statement of profit and loss.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest 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 period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amount approximates fair value to short-term maturity of these instruments.

A financial liability (or a part of financial liability) is de-recognised from Company's balance sheet when obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

In the Statement of Cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, other short term highly liquid investments, if any, with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on Weighted Average Basis. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises design costs, raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.8 Revenue Recognition

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue.

Revenue shall be recognised to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services.

Sales of goods

Sales are recognised when control of the products has been transferred to the buyer, being when the products are dispatched/ delivered to the customer depending on the contract terms, as that is the point when the buyer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the buyer's acceptance of the products per the terms of the contract and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of goods. It includes excise duty and excludes value added tax/sales tax/Goods and Service tax. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are generally made with a credit term of upto 180 days, which is consistent with market practice.

Revenue is recognised based on the price specified in the contract.

Some contracts include multiple deliverables, such as sale of product and certain related services. However, the services are simple, does not include an integration service and could be performed by another party. It is therefore accounted for as a separate performance obligation. Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are estimated based on the expected cost plus margin. If contracts include the installation of product, revenue for the product is recognized at a point in time when the product is delivered, the legal title has passed and the customer has accepted the product.

In some contracts the Company's performance does not create an asset with alternative use to the Company and the Company has concluded that it has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. In the said cases, the Company transfers control of a good or service over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time. The Company uses the input method to recognize revenue

The Company has determined that the input method is the best method for measuring progress for these contracts because there is a direct relationship between the costs incurred by the Company and the transfer of goods and services to the customer.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are despatched or delivered, depending on the contract terms, as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

The Company does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

2.9 Other Income

Interest: Interest income is generally recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend: Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's rights to receive payment have been established.

2.10 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs include interest, other costs incurred in connection with borrowing and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. General and specific 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. Premium in the form of fees paid on refinancing of loans are accounted for as an expense over the life of the loan using effective interest rate method. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

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2.11 Foreign Currency Transactions
These financial statements of the Company are presented in Brazilian Real (BRL), which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

Initial Recognition: On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.
Subsequent Recognition: Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are included in net profit in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.
Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled.

2.12 Employee Benefits

a) Leave Encashment Benefits
Leave encashment benefit is in the nature of short-term employee benefit (i.e. payable within one year) and is recognised in the period in which employees' services are rendered.

b) Pension and other Funds (Defined Contribution)
Contributions paid to the respective funds are recognised as expenses and unpaid contribution is provided for.

2.13 Current and Deferred Tax
The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.14 Provision and Contingent Liabilities
The Company recognises a provision where there is a present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources or there is a present obligation, reliable estimate of the amount of which cannot be made. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation and the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure for contingent liability is made.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

2.15 Earnings per Share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit or loss for the period.The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, if any, 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 period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

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2.16 Leases

Company as a Lessee

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

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and leases of low-value assets. Payments associated with short term leases and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

(i) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable,
(ii) variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date,
(iii) amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees,
(iv) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
(v) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate can not be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

The Company is exposed to potential future increase in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. The lease liability will be reassessed and adjusted as & when such changes takes effect. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset if the company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

Lease liability and right-of-use asset (ROU) have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

2.17 Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.
This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

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(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block
	As at 1 April 2023	Additions during the period	Disposals/ Adjustments during the period	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023	For the period	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024
Tangible assets									
(a) Furniture and fixtures	21,928	-	-	21,928	16,098	1,317		17,415	4,513
(b) Vehicles	79,441	-	-	79,441	47,994	9,429		57,423	22,018
(c) Office equipment	21,001	32,580	-	53,581	18,137	1,442		19,579	34,002
Total	**122,370**	**32,580**	**-**	**154,950**	**82,229**	**12,188**	**-**	**94,417**	**60,532**

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block
	As at 1 April 2022	Additions during the period	Disposals/ Adjustments during the period	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022	For the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the period	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
Tangible assets									
(a) Furniture and fixtures	21,928			21,928	14,778	1,320	-	16,098	5,830
(b) Vehicles	79,441		-	79,441	38,562	9,432	-	47,994	31,447
(c) Office equipment	21,001		-	21,001	18,137	-	-	18,137	2,864
Total	**122,370**	**-**	**-**	**122,370**	**71,477**	**10,752**	**-**	**82,229**	**40,141**

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Tega Do Brasil Servicos Technicos Ltda
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 4 Trade receivables and contract assets

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Current		
Trade Receivables		
(a) Unsecured, considered good	250,685	-
(b) Credit impaired	8,929	8,929
	259,614	8,929
Allowance for credit losses	(8,929)	(8,929)
Net Receivables	**250,685**	-
Contract assets		
(a) Unsecured, considered good		
	-	-
Allowance for credit losses		-
Net Contract Assets	-	-
Total	**250,685**	-

Trade receivables ageing schedule: (i) As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good							-
Other than Related party							
Related Party	-	250,685					250,685
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired							-
Other than Related party						-	-
Related Party							-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good							-
Less: Credit impaired good							-
Other than Related party							
Related Party							
Total	-	**250,685**	-	-	-	-	**250,685**

Trade receivables ageing schedule: (i) As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good							-
Other than Related party							
Related Party	-						-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired							-
Other than Related party						-	-
Related Party							
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good							-
Less: Credit impaired good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than Related party							
Related Party							
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note:
(i) There are no outstanding receivable due from directors or other officers of the company.
(ii) Refer note 23 for credit risk

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Tega Do Brasil Servicos Technicos Ltda
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 5 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	51,990	343,388
In deposit account (less than three months maturity)	-	-
Total	**51,990**	**343,388**

Note: 6 Other financial assets - Current

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	3,000	3,000
Total	**3,000**	**3,000**

Note: 7 Other current assets

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good (unless otherwise stated)		
Advance to suppliers		
Considered good	-	-
Considered doubtful	171,416	171,416
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(171,416)	(171,416)
Prepaid expenses	1,318	1,232
Total	**1,318**	**1,232**

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(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 8 Equity share capital

(a) Authorised share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	500,000	500,000
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	500,000	500,000
Changes during the period	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	500,000	500,000

(b) Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid -up Shares

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2021	450,547	450,547
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	450,547	450,547
Changes during the period	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	450,547	450,547

(c) Equity shares held by the parent company of the company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No.	% holding	No.	% holding
Equity shares				
Tega Industries Limited	450,497	99.99%	450,497	99.99%

(d) Details of the shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares of the company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No.	% holding	No.	% holding
Equity shares				
Tega Industries Limited	450,497	99.99%	450,497	99.99%

(e) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The company has one class of equity shares having par value of BRL 1. All shares are fully paid up.The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote at meeting of the Company. In the event of winding up of the Company, ordinary shareholders are entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of Ordinary Shares held by the share holders.

(g) Shares held by the promoters : (i) As at 31 March 2024

Promoter name	No. of shares	%of total shares	% change during the period
Equity shares Tega Industries Limited	450,497	99.99%	NIL

Shares held by the promoters : (i) As at 31st March 2024

Promoter name	No. of shares	%of total shares	% change during the period
Equity shares Tega Industries Limited	450,497	99.99%	NIL

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(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 9 Other equity

Particulars	Refer below	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Retained earnings	(i)	(279,871)	(346,288)
Total		**(279,871)**	**(346,288)**

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(i) Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(346,288)	(492,441)
Profit for the period	66,417	146,153
Balance at the end of the period	**(279,871)**	**(346,288)**

Nature and purpose of other equity

Retained Earnings
Retained earnings are the profit that the Company has earned till date, less any transfer to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

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(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 10 Trade payables

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
Others	90,741	91,264
Total	**90,741**	**91,264**

Trade payables ageing schedule: (i) As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled Due	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(a) Undisputed total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises							-
(b) Undisputed total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises							-
(a) Third Party							
(b) Related Party							
Other than Related party	10,400						10,400
Related Party				-	-	80,341	80,341
(c) Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Disputed total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**10,400**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**80,341**	**90,741**

Trade payables ageing schedule: (i) As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled Due	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(a) Undisputed total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-						-
(b) Undisputed total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises							-
(a) Third Party							
(b) Related Party							
Other than Related party	9,250						9,250
Related Party				-	51,184	30,830	82,014
(c) Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Disputed total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**9,250**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**51,184**	**30,830**	**91,264**

Note: 11 Other financial liabilities- current

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Other payables		
Employee related liabilities	34,039	64,137
Total	**34,039**	**64,137**

Note: 12 Provisions - current

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a) Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for compensated absences	6,155	17,722
Total	**6,155**	**17,722**

Note: 13 Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Provision for income tax (net of advances)	15,144	22,726
Total	**15,144**	**22,726**

Note: 14 Other current liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Advances received from Customers	12,535	63,976
Other payables		
Statutory dues (Contribution to PF and ESIC, GST, Withholding Taxes, Entry Tax, etc.)	38,238	23,677
Total	**50,772**	**87,653**

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(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 15 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Period ended 31 March 2024	Period ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from operations	2,580,389	2,263,907
Total	**2,580,389**	**2,263,907**

The company has recognised the following amounts relating to revenue in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	Period ended 31 March 2024	Period ended 31 March 2023
(i) Sale of products	-	-
(ii) Sale of services	-	
	-	-
(iii) Other operating revenue		
Marketing Fees Income	2,580,389	2,263,907
Total	**2,580,389**	**2,263,907**

(i) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers:

The company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services in the following geographical regions:

Particulars	Period ended 31 March 2024	Period ended 31 March 2023
South America	-	-
Total	-	-

Note: 16 Other income

Particulars	Period ended 31 March 2024	Period ended 31 March 2023
(a) Interest income		
on financial instruments at amortised cost	921	1,222
(c) Other non-operating income		
Net gain/(loss) on foreign currency transaction and translations	(74,890)	(85,317)
Miscellaneous receipts	-	-
Total	**(73,969)**	**(84,094)**

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(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 17 Purchase of stock-in-trade

Particulars	Period ended 31 March 2024	Period ended 31 March 2023
Purchases	-	-
Total	-	-

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(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 18 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Period ended 31 March 2024	Period ended 31 March 2023
Salaries and wages	675,685	597,333
Contribution to provident and other funds	229,845	180,863
Staff welfare expenses	138,007	124,100
Total	**1,043,537**	**902,296**

Note: 19 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particulars	Period ended 31 March 2024	Period ended 31 March 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment [refer note 3]	12,187	10,752
Total	**12,187**	**10,752**

Note: 20 Other expenses

Particulars	Period ended 31 March 2024	Period ended 31 March 2023
Rent	191,099	99,042
Repairs to others	4,045	3,407
Bank charges	6,127	10,506
Rates and taxes	4,465	2,806
Travelling and conveyance	692,369	545,537
Packing and forwarding (net)	137,392	5,848
Product installation expenses	20,953	48,842
Postage, telephone and fax	18,179	12,768
Sales promotion expenses	223,560	257,264
Professional fees	64,187	83,588
Miscellaneous expenses	5,814	1,291
Total	**1,368,189**	**1,070,899**

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Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 21 Income tax expense

Particulars	Period ended 31 March 2024	Period ended 31 March 2023
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the period	16,090	49,713
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	-	-
Total current tax expense	**16,090**	**49,713**
Deferred tax		
Decrease/ (increase) in deferred tax assets	-	-
(Decrease)/ increase in deferred tax liabilities		
Exchange difference on translation		
Total deferred tax expense/ (benefit)	**-**	**-**
Total tax expense/ (credit)	**16,090**	**49,713**

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:

Particulars	Period ended 31 March 2024	Period ended 31 March 2023
Profit before tax	82,507	195,866
Tax on above calculated at rates applicable to the company	**13,861**	**49,713**
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Items not deductible in tax	-	-
Taxes for earlier years	-	-
Others	2,229	-
Total tax expense/ (credit)	**16,090**	**49,713**

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(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 22 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	250,685	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	51,990	-	343,388
Other financial assets	-	3,000	-	3,000
Total financial assets	-	**305,675**	-	**346,388**
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	90,741	-	91,264
Other financial liabilities	-	34,039	-	64,137
Total financial liabilities	-	**124,780**	-	**155,401**

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(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 23 Financial risk management

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk:

Risk	Exposure arising from	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and contract assets and other financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Diversification of bank deposits and investments. Entering into transactions with customers of repute / customers having sound financial position.
Liquidity risk	Financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.	Projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet the liabilities.
Market risk – foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR).	Entering into forward contracts, options and interest rate swaps.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and contract assets) including deposits with banks, investments and other financial instruments. The company periodically monitors the recoverability and credit risks of its other financial assets including security deposits and other receivables.

i) Trade receivables and contract assets

Customer credit risk is managed by the management subject to the company 's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables and contract assets are non-interest bearing. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

At each reporting date the company measures loss allowance for certain class of financial assets based on historical trend industry practice and the business environment in which the company operates.

ii) Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and investments is managed by the company in accordance with the company 's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The company 's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2024 is the carrying amounts of trade receivables and contract assets, investments, balances with bank and other financial assets.

Provision for expected credit loss

In determination of the allowance for credit losses on receivables, the company has used a practical experience by computing the expected credit losses based on provision matrix, which has taken into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The company also analyses all its receivables periodically for recoverability assessment and wherever they have analysed that the receivable may be credit impaired on account of non recoverability, loss allowance on such receivables have been provided in full.

Details of allowances for expected credit loss are provided hereunder :-

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
At the beginning of the period	8,929	8,929
Provisions created/ (written back) during the period (net) (a)	-	-
Closing at the end of the period	**8,929**	**8,929**
Bad debts and advances written off (b)	-	-
Total Charge to Statement of Profit & Loss (a+b)	-	-

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(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 23 Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company 's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the company 's financial liabilities into relevant maturity company ings based on their contractual maturities:
The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities 31 March 2024	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivatives						
Other financial liabilities - 'Other than Related party	34,039	34,039	34,039			
Other financial liabilities - Related Party	-	-	-			
Trade payables - Other than Related party	10,400	10,400	10,400			
Trade payables - Related Party	80,341	80,341	80,341			
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	**124,780**	**124,780**	**124,780**	-	-	-

** Based on closing rates

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities 31 March 2023	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivatives						
Other financial liabilities - Other than Related party	64,137	64,137	64,137			
Other financial liabilities - Related Party	-	-	-			
Trade payables - Other than Related party	9,250	9,250	9,250			
Trade payables - Related Party	82,014	82,014	82,014			
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	**155,401**	**155,401**	**155,401**	-	-	-

** Based on closing rates

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Note: 23 Financial risk management (continued)
(C) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk
The company deals with foreign currency bank accounts, trade receivables and contract assets, borrowings, trade payables and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk associated with exchange rate movement.

The company operates internationally and portion of the business is transacted in several currencies and consequently the company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its sales in overseas and purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. Foreign currency exchange rate exposure is partly balanced by purchasing of goods, commodities and services in the respective currencies. The company primarily uses derivatives to hedge its risk against foreign currency balances of borrowings, trade payables, trade receivables and contract assets. Such exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising foreign exchange forward contracts and options. Further, the company also has variable interest rate loan in foreign currency. To manage its risk against interest rate movements the company has taken an interest rate swap. The company also enter into derivative contracts to hedge forecast sales and purchase transactions using forward contracts.

Foreign currency risk exposure
The company 's exposure to foreign currency risk for major currencies at the end of the reporting period expressed in BRL (foreign currency amount multiplied by closing rate), are as follows:-

Particulars				31 March 2024			
	AUD	CAD	EUR	USD	ZAR	GBP	GHS
Financial assets							
Trade receivables and contract assets							
Other than Related party							
Related Party				250,685			
Bank balances							
Offset by derivatives:							
Foreign exchange forward contracts							
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	-	-	-	**250,685**	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables							
Other than Related party							
Related Party				(80,341)			
Other financial liabilities							
Other than Related party							
Related Party							
Borrowings							
Other than Related party							
Related Party							
Offset by derivatives:							
Foreign exchange forward contracts/ Foreign Currency option contracts							
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	-	-	-	**(80,341)**	-	-	-
Net exposure	-	-	-	170,344	-	-	-

Particulars				31 March 2023			
	AUD	CAD	EUR	USD	ZAR	GBP	GHS
Financial assets							
Trade receivables and contract assets							
Other than Related party							
Related Party				-			
Bank balances							
Offset by derivatives:							
Foreign exchange forward contracts							
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables							
Other than Related party							
Related Party				(82,014)			
Other financial liabilities							
Other than Related party							
Related Party							
Borrowings							
Other than Related party							
Related Party							
Offset by derivatives:							
Foreign exchange forward contracts/ Foreign Currency option contracts							
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	-	-	-	**(82,014)**	-	-	-
Net exposure	-	-	-	(82,014)	-	-	-

Sensitivity
The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

Particulars				Impact on profit before tax			
	AUD	CAD	EUR	USD	ZAR	GBP	GHS
31 March 2024							
BRL appreciates by 5%*	-	-	-	*(8,517)*	-	-	-
BRL depreciates by 5%*	-	-	-	*8,517*	-	-	-
31 March 2023							
BRL appreciates by 5%*	-	-	-	4,101	-	-	-
BRL depreciates by 5%*	-	-	-	*(4,101)*	-	-	-

* Holding all other variables constant

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(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 24 Capital management

(a) Risk management

The company 's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure of the company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The funding requirement is met through a mixture of equity, long term borrowings and short term borrowings.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The company 's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of debt and the movements in net debt for the current period

Particulars	Period ended 31 March 2024	Period ended 31 March 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	51,990	343,388
Total	**51,990**	**343,388**

Particulars	Other assets	Liabilities from financing activities		
	Cash and cash equivalents	Non-current borrowings	Current borrowings	Total
Net debt as at 1 April 2023*	**345,894**	-	-	**345,894**
Cash flows	(293,903)	-	-	(293,903)
Net debt as at 31 March 2024*	**51,991**	-	-	**51,991**

*balances include interest accrued on borrowings

Particulars	Other assets	Liabilities from financing activities		
	Cash and cash equivalents	Non-current borrowings	Current borrowings	Total
Net debt as at 1 April 2022	186,836	-	-	186,836
Cash flows	159,058	-		159,058
Net debt as at 31 March 2023*	**345,894**	-		**345,894**

*balances include interest accrued on borrowings

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Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 25 Earnings per share

	Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	Computation of Earnings for Equity Shares		
A	Net Profit attributable to the shareholders of the company	66,417	146,153
B	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year other than which are dilutive	450,547	450,547
C	Effect of equity shares which are dilutive	-	
D = (B+C)	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the yera (dilutive)	450,547	450,547
	Earnings per equity share		
A/B	Earnings per share - Basic	0.15	0.32
A/D	Earnings per share - Diluted	0.15	0.32

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(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 26 Related party Transaction

Related party disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 24 prescribed under the act

Details of related parties:

Description of relationship	Names of related parties
Ultimate Holding Company	Nihal Fiscal Services Private Limited (incorporated in India)
Holding Company	Tega Industries Limited (Subsidiary of Nihal Fiscal Services Private Limited)
Fellow Subsidiaries	Tega Industries Inc, USA (TII) Tega Industries Canada Inc, Canada (TIC) Tega Industries Australia Pty Ltd, Australia (TIAPL) Tega Investment Limited, Bahamas (TIL)(Liquidated w.e.f 14.11.2022) Tega Holdings Pte Ltd. (THPTE) (including Tega Peru Branch) (Subsidiary of Tega Industries Limited) Losugen Pty Ltd, Australia (LPL) Tega Holdings Pty Ltd, Australia (THPTY) Tega Investment South Africa Pty Ltd, South Africa (TISAPL) Tega Industries Africa Pty Ltd, South Africa (TIAPL) Tega Industries Chile SpA (TICS) Edoctum S.A, Chile (ESA) Edoctum Peru S.A.C, Peru (EPS) (Ceased to be subsidiary w.e.f January 20, 2024) Tega Industries Peru SAC (Subsidiary of Tega Industries Chile SpA w.e.f January 23, 2024) Tega Equipments Private Limited (Subsidairy w.e.f December 02, 2022 upto March 29, 2023) Tega Mcnally Minerals Limited (Subsidiary w.e.f February 24, 2023)
Joint Venture	Hosch Equipment (India) Limited - Joint Venture of Tega Industries Limited
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Madan Mohan Mohanka - Director Mehul Mohanka - Director

Note: Related parties have been identified by the Management.

Details of related party transactions for the period ended 31 March 2024 and balances outstanding as at 31 March 2024:

Particulars	TIL	TICS	Total
Marketing Fees Income	989,119	1,591,270	2,580,389
Balances outstanding at the end of the year			
Trade Receivables	-	250,685	250,685
Trade Payables	-	80,341	80,341
Advance Received	12,535	-	12,535

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(All amounts in BRL, unless otherwise stated)

Details of related party transactions for the period ended 31 March 2023 and balances outstanding as at 31 March 2023:

Particulars	TIL	TICS	Total
Marketing Fees Income	652,619	1,611,287	2,263,906
Balances outstanding at the end of the year			
Trade Payables	-	82,014	82,014
Advance Received	-	63,976	63,976

Note: 27 Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company does not have any transactions/outstanding balances including investment in securities with any struck off companies under the Companies Act, 2013.

Note: 28 Transaction in Crypto Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

Note: 29

The networth of the Company has become positive due to marginal profits during the current year. It will be able to continue its operations in the foreseeable future without curtailing the scale of its operations with financial support from its holding company as and when required.
The outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic has triggered a significant downturn globally. The management has evaluated the impact of the pandemic on the Company and the business model on which it operates and does not see any risk in its ability to continue as a going conern.

In view of the above these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern assumption.

Note: 30
The Company has not during the year and previous year advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall:

(i) 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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

The Company has not during the year and previous year received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the group shall:

(i) 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
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No: 327444E)

Pravin Kumar Mittal
Pravin Kumar Mittal
Partner
Membership No: 069808
UDIN: 24069868BKSLTX1147
Dated: 24th April, 2024
Place: Kolkata

BMA & ASSOCIATES KOLKATA Chartered Accountant

Director

Director

ANNEXURE – E

Tega Holdings Pty Ltd
Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2024

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investment in Subsidiary	3	13,879,113	13,879,113
Deferred tax assets (net)	4	2,946	3,323
Total non-current assets		**13,882,059**	**13,882,436**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5	39,048	20,809
(ii) Loans	6	409,618	5,201
Current tax assets (net)	7	-	22,297
Other current assets	8	-	999
Total current assets		**448,666**	**49,306**
Total assets		**14,330,725**	**13,931,741**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	5,000	5,000
Other equity	10	5,519,810	5,920,919
Total equity		**5,524,810**	**5,925,919**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	7,146,163	7,146,163
(ii) Trade payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	12	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	12	9,826	11,082
(iii) Other financial liabilities	13	1,349,437	844,206
Current tax liabilities (net)	14	295,672	-
Other current liabilities	15	4,817	4,371
Total current liabilities		**8,805,915**	**8,005,822**
Total liabilities		**8,805,915**	**8,005,822**
Total equity and liabilities		**14,330,725**	**13,931,741**

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

The accompanying notes are the integral part of this Special Purpose Financial Information

For Goenka Suresh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 313139E

Goenka Suresh & Associates Chartered Accountants *Kolkata*

(SURESH K. GOENKA)
Proprietor
Membership No. 051226

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Director

Director

Place : Kolkata
Date : 03/05/2024

UDIN: 24051226BKGPKZ7216

Tega Holdings Pty Ltd
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Other income	16	0	2
Total income		**0**	**2**
Expenses			
Finance costs	17	561,369	405,115
Other expenses	18	11,106	11,291
Total expenses		**572,475**	**416,406**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**(572,475)**	**(416,405)**
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit before tax		**(572,475)**	**(416,405)**
Income tax expense			
- Current tax	19	(171,742)	(272,540)
- Deferred tax	19	377	147,620
Total tax expense/ (credit)		**(171,365)**	**(124,920)**
Total Profit for the period (A)		**(401,110)**	**(291,485)**
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax (B)		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period (A+B)		**(401,110)**	**(291,485)**
Earnings Per equity share:			
Basic	22	(80.22)	(58.30)
Diluted	22	(80.22)	(58.30)

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date

The accompanying notes are the integral part of this Special Purpose Financial Information

For Goenka Suresh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 313139E

Goenka Suresh & Associates Chartered Accountants *Kolkata*

(SURESH K. GOENKA)
Proprietor
Membership No. 051226

Director

Director

Place : Kolkata
Date : 03/05/2024

UDIN: 24051226BKGPKZ7216

Tega Holdings Pty Ltd
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
A. Cash flow from/(to) Operating Activities		
Net Profit before tax	(572,475)	(416,405)
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	561,369	405,115
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(11,106)**	**(11,289)**
Changes in Working Capital:		
(Increase)/ decrease in Non Current/ Current financial and other assets	999	(999)
Increase/ (decrease) in Non Current/ Current financial and other liabilities/ provisions	(811)	336
Cash Generated from Operations	**(10,918)**	**(11,952)**
Direct Taxes paid (net of refunds)	489,711	253,961
Net cash generated from operating activities	**478,793**	**242,009**
B. Cash flow from/(to) Investing Activities:		
Refund of Loan from Subsidiary Company	(404,417)	406,637
Advance from Related party	-	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(404,417)**	**406,637**
C. Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Finance cost paid	(56,137)	(739,794)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(56,137)**	**(739,794)**

Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**18,239**	**(91,148)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	20,809	111,957
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year	**39,048**	**20,809**

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise :		
Balances with banks on current account	39,048	20,809
	39,048	**20,809**

Notes:

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method as set out in Ind AS - 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date.

The accompanying notes are the integral part of this Special Purpose Financial Information

For Goenka Suresh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 313139E

Goenka Suresh & Associates Chartered Accountants Kolkata

(SURESH K. GOENKA)

Proprietor
Membership No. 051226

Place : Kolkata
Date : 03/05/2024

UDIN: 24051226BKGPKZ7216

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Director Director

Tega Holdings Pty Ltd
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Description	Notes	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	9	5,000
Changes during the year		-
As at 31 March 2023	9	5,000
Changes during the year		-
As at 31 March 2024	9	5,000

B. Other equity

Description	Notes	Reserve and surplus		Total other equity	Total
		Securities premium	Retained earning		
Balance as at 1 April 2023	10	2,745,000	3,175,919	5,920,919	5,920,919
Profit for the period		-	(401,110)	(401,110)	(401,110)
Balance as at 31 March 2024		2,745,000	2,774,810	5,519,810	5,519,810

Description	Notes	Reserve and surplus		Total other equity	Total
		Securities premium	Retained earning		
Balance as at 1 April 2022	10	2,745,000	3,467,404	6,212,404	6,212,404
Profit for the year		-	(291,485)	(291,485)	(291,485)
Balance as at 31 March 2023		2,745,000	3,175,919	5,920,919	5,920,919

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For Goenka Suresh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 313139E

Goenka Suresh & Associates Chartered Accountants Kolkata

(SURESH K. GOENKA)
Proprietor
Membership No. 051226

Place : Kolkata
Date : 03/05/2024

UDIN: 24051226BKGPKZ7216

The accompanying notes are the integral part of this Special Purpose Financial Information

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Director

Director

TEGA HOLDINGS PTY LIMITED
Notes to Special Purpose Financial Information

1. Company Information

Tega Holdings Pty Ltd. is a company limited by shares and is incorporated in Australia. The Company is engaged in financing and investment activities. The ultimate parent company is Tega Industries Ltd, a company incorporated in India.

The Special Purpose Financial Information as at 31 March 2024 present the financial position of the Company.

2.Summary of accounting policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

(i) Compliance with Tega Industries Limited Group's Accounting Policies

These Special Purpose Financial Information (which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information) of Tega Holdings Pty Limited have been prepared in accordance with the group accounting policies of Tega Industries Limited, which in turn are aligned with Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended). These Special Purpose Financial Information have been prepared to facilitate consolidation of the financial information of the subsidiary into the consolidated financial information of Tega Industries Limited. These Special Purpose Financial Information have been presented in accordance with Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended).

(ii) Historical Cost Convention
The Special Purpose Financial Information been prepared as going concern on accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for the specified assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount (if any).

(iii) Current versus Non Current Classification
All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2 Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements require the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of the assets and liabilities including Contingent Liabilities as on the date of the financial statements and the reported income and expenses for the reporting period. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ from these estimates. Any adjustments based on actuals are effected in the subsequent periods.

2.3 Impairment

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying values of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable through continuing use. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is reviewed in order to determine the extent of impairment, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

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

A common control business combination, involving entities or businesses in which all the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination and where the control is not transitory, is accounted for using the pooling of interests method. Other business combinations, involving entities or businesses are accounted for using acquisition method.

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Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

2.4 Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

The financial assets are classified in the following categories:

1. financial assets measured at amortised cost,
2. financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss, and
3. financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The classification of financial assets depends on the Company's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flow. At initial recognition, the financial assets are measured at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial instruments included within fair value through profit and loss category are measured initially as well as at each reporting period at fair value plus transaction costs as applicable. Fair value movements are recorded in statement of profit and loss.

Investments in units of mutual funds are accounted for at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are 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.

De-recognition of financial asset

The Company de-recognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or it transfers the financial assets and such transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables the simplified approach of lifetime expected credit losses has been recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Impairment loss allowance recognised /reversed during the year are charged/written back to statement of profit and loss.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest 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 period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amount approximates fair value to short-term maturity of these instruments.

A financial liability (or a part of financial liability) is de-recognised from Company's balance sheet when obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

In the Statement of Cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, other short term highly liquid investments, if any, with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.5 Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are carried at cost less accumulated impairment, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

Determining whether the investments in subsidiaries are impaired requires an estimate of the value in use of investments. In considering the value in use, the management anticipates the future commodity prices, capacity utilisation of plan, operating margins, growth rates, discount rates and other factors of the underlying businesses / operations of the subsidiary.

2.6 Revenue Recognition

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the modified retrospective effect method. There is no material impact for the Company on adoption of the standard.

Revenue shall be recognised to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services.

Sales of goods

Sales are recognised when control of the products has been transferred to the buyer, being when the products are dispatched/ delivered to the customer depending on the contract terms, as that is the point when the buyer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the buyer's acceptance of the products per the terms of the contract and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of goods. It includes excise duty and excludes value added tax/sales tax/Goods and Service tax. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are generally made with a credit term of upto 180 days, which is consistent with market practice.

Revenue is recognised based on the price specified in the contract.

Some contracts include multiple deliverables, such as sale of product and certain related services. However, the services are simple, does not include an integration service and could be performed by another party. It is therefore accounted for as a separate performance obligation. Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are estimated based on the expected cost plus margin. If contracts include the installation of product, revenue for the product is recognized at a point in time when the product is delivered, the legal title has passed and the customer has accepted the product.

In some contracts the Company's performance does not create an asset with alternative use to the Company and the Company has concluded that it has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. In the said cases, the Company transfers control of a good or service over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time. The Company uses the input method to recognize revenue

The Company has determined that the input method is the best method for measuring progress for these contracts because there is a direct relationship between the costs incurred by the Company and the transfer of goods and services to the customer.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are despatched or delivered, depending on the contract terms, as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

The Company does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

2.7 Other Income

Interest: Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

2.8 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs include interest, other costs incurred in connection with borrowing and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. General and specific 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. Premium in the form of fees paid on refinancing of loans are accounted for as an expense over the life of the loan using effective interest rate method. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.9 Foreign Currency Transactions

These financial statements of the Company are presented in Australian Dollar (AUD), which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

Initial Recognition: On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent Recognition: Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are included in net profit in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled.

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

Accumulated compensated absences which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond twelve months from the year end are treated as other long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial loss/gains are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

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Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

2.10 Current and Deferred Tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.11 Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit or loss for the period.The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, if any, 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 period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.12 Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.
This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

Goenka Suresh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 3 Investment in Subsidiary

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Investment in Equity Instruments - Unquoted		
Investment in Subsidiary		
2 Ordinary Shares in Losugen Pty Ltd (Wholly owned subsidiary incorporated in Australia)	13,879,113	13,879,113
Total	**13,879,113**	**13,879,113**

Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	13,879,113	13,879,113

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 4 Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Deferred tax assets		
Amounts allowable for tax purpose on payment basis	2,946	3,323
Total	**2,946**	**3,323**

Refer note 19 for tax expenses

Goenka Suresh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

Tega Holdings Pty Ltd
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 5 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance with bank		
In current account	39,048	20,809
Total	**39,048**	**20,809**

Note - 6 Loan - Current

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Loan to related party	409,618	5,201
Total	**409,618**	**5,201**

Loans granted to promoters, directors, KMP and the related parties, repayable on demand or without any terms of repaymen, as on 31 March 2024

Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of Loans
Promoter		
Directors		
KMPs		
Related Parties	409,618	100%
Total	**409,618**	**100%**

Loans granted to promoters, directors, KMP and the related parties, repayable on demand or without any terms of repaymen, as on 31 March 2023

Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of Loans
Promoter		
Directors		
KMPs		
Related Parties	5,201	100%
Total	**5,201**	**100%**

Note: 7 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision for Income Tax)	-	22,297
Total	**-**	**22,297**

Note: 8 Other current assets

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Balances with government authorities	-	999
Total	**-**	**999**

Goenka Suresh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 9 Equity share capital

(a) Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid -up Shares

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	5,000	5,000
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	5,000	5,000
Changes during the period	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	5,000	5,000

(b) Equity shares held by the holding company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No.	% holding	No.	% holding
Equity shares				
Tega Holdings Pte Ltd	5,000	100.00%	5,000	100.00%

(c) Details of the shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares of the company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No.	% holding	No.	% holding
Equity shares				
Tega Holdings Pte Ltd	5,000	100.00%	5,000	100.00%

(d) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having par value of AUD 1. All shares are fully paid up.The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote at meeting of the Company. In the event of winding up of the Company, ordinary shareholders are entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of Ordinary Shares held by the share holders.

(e) Shares held by the promoters : (i) As at 31 March 2024

Promoter name	No. of shares	%of total shares	% change during the period
Equity shares Tega Holdings Pte Ltd	5,000	100.00%	NIL

Shares held by the promoters : (i) As at 31st March 2023

Promoter name	No. of shares	%of total shares	% change during the period
Equity shares Tega Holdings Pte Ltd	5,000	100.00%	NIL

Goenka Suresh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 10 Other equity

Particulars	Refer below	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Securities premium	(i)	2,745,000	2,745,000
Retained earnings	(ii)	2,774,810	3,175,919
Total		**5,519,810**	**5,920,919**

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(i) Securities premium		
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	2,745,000	2,745,000
(ii) Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,175,919	3,467,404
Profit for the year	(401,110)	(291,485)
Balance at the end of the year	**2,774,810**	**3,175,919**
Total	**5,519,810**	**5,920,919**

Nature and purpose of other equity

(i) Securities Premium
Securities Premium is created due to premium on issue of shares

(ii) Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profit that the Company has earned till date, less any transfer to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

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Kolkata

Tega Holdings Pty Ltd
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 11 Borrowings - current

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured		
Loan from related party [Refer (a) below]	7,146,163	7,146,163
Total	**7,146,163**	**7,146,163**

(a) The Loan is unsecured, bears interest @ 3M SOFR+250 basis point (31 March 2023 :3M SOFR+250 basis point) per annum, has no fixed terms of repayment and is denominated in Australian dollars.

Goenka Suresh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

Tega Holdings Pty Ltd
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 12 Trade payables

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
Others	9,826	11,081
Total	9,826	11,081

Trade payables ageing schedule: (i) As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled Due	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(a) Undisputed total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises							-
(b) Undisputed total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises							-
Other than Related Party	9,826						9,826
Related Party							
(c) Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Disputed total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9,826	-	-	-	-	-	9,826

Trade payables ageing schedule: (i) As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled Due	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(a) Undisputed total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises							-
(b) Undisputed total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises							-
Other than Related Party	11,081						11,081
Related Party							
(c) Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Disputed total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11,081	-	-	-	-	-	11,081

Note: 13 Other financial liabilities- current

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	1,349,437	844,206
Total	1,349,437	844,206

Note: 14 Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	31 Dec 2023	31 March 2023
Provision for income tax (net of payments)	295,672	-
Total	295,672	-

Note: 15 Other current liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Advance from Related Party		-
Other payables		
Statutory dues (Contribution to PF and ESIC, GST, Withholding Taxes, Entry Tax, etc.)	4,817	4,371
Total	4,817	4,371

Goenka Suresh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

Tega Holdings Pty Ltd
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 16 Other income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Interest income		
on income tax refund	-	2
Total	**0**	**2**

Goenka Suresh & Associates Chartered Accountants *Kolkata*

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 17 Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Interest expense	561,369	405,115
Total	**561,369**	**405,115**

Note: 18 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Rates and taxes	310	-
Professional fees	10,796	11,291
Total	**11,106**	**11,291**

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Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 19 Income tax expense

(a) Movement in deferred tax liability/ (assets)

Particulars	Accumulated Losses	Amounts allowable for tax purpose on payment basis	Total
At 1 April 2022	**(147,923)**	**(3,020)**	**(150,943)**
Charged/ (credited):			
- to profit or loss #	147,923	(303)	147,620
- to other comprehensive income	-		-
At 31 March 2023	-	**(3,323)**	**(3,323)**
At 1 April 2023	-	**(3,323)**	**(3,323)**
Charged/ (credited):			
- to profit or loss #	-	377	377
- to other comprehensive income	-		-
At 31 March 2024	-	**(2,946)**	**(2,946)**

(b) Income Tax Expense

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Current tax		
Current tax/(benefit) on profits for the year	(171,742)	(272,540)
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	-	-
Total current tax expense	**(171,742)**	**(272,540)**
Deferred tax		
Decrease/ (increase) in deferred tax assets	377	147,620
(Decrease)/ increase in deferred tax liabilities		
Total deferred tax expense/ (benefit)	**377**	**147,620**
Total tax expense/ (credit)	**(171,365)**	**(124,920)**

(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Profit before tax	(572,475)	(416,405)
Tax on above calculated at rates applicable to the company	**(171,742)**	**(124,920)**
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Others	377	-
Total tax expense/ (credit)	**(171,365)**	**(124,920)**

Goenka Suresh & Associates ★Kolkata★ Chartered Accountants

Tega Holdings Pty Ltd
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 20 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	39,048	-	20,809
Loans	-	409,618	-	5,201
Total financial assets	**-**	**448,666**	**-**	**26,010**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	7,146,163	-	7,146,163
Trade payables	-	9,826	-	11,081
Other financial liabilities	-	1,349,437	-	844,206
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**8,505,426**	**-**	**8,001,449**

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Kolkata

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 20A Financial risk management

The company 's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (i.e. foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk).

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk:

Risk	Exposure arising from	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and contract assets and other financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Diversification of bank deposits and investments. Entering into transactions with customers of repute / customers having sound financial position.
Liquidity risk	Financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.	Projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet the liabilities.
Market risk – interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates.	Entering into derivative contracts such as interest rate swaps and currency swaps.

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Kolkata

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 20A Financial risk management (continued)

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company 's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the company 's financial liabilities into relevant maturity company ings based on their contractual maturities:
The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities 31 March 2024	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivatives						
Borrowings - Related Party	7,146,163	7,146,163	7,146,163			
Trade payables - Other than Related Party	9,826	9,826	9,826			
Interest payable on above borrowings - Related Party	1,349,437	1,349,437	1,349,437			
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	**8,505,426**	**8,505,426**	**8,505,426**	-	-	-

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities 31 March 2023	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivatives						
Borrowings - Related Party	7,146,163	7,146,163	7,146,163			
Trade payables - Other than Related Party	11,082	11,082	11,082			
Interest payable on above borrowings - Related Party	844,207	844,207	844,207			
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	**8,001,450**	**8,001,450**	**8,001,450**	-	-	-

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(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 20A Financial risk management (continued)
(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company 's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the company 's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

(a) Interest rate risk exposure

On Financial Liabilities:
The exposure of the company 's financial liabilities to interest rate risk is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Variable rate borrowings	7,146,163	7,146,163
Fixed rate borrowings	-	-
Total borrowings	**7,146,163**	**7,146,163**

(b) Sensitivity
Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/ lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates as below:

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Interest expense rates – increase by 50 basis points (50 bps)*	35,731	35,731
Interest expense rates – decrease by 50 basis points (50 bps)*	(35,731)	(35,731)

* Holding all other variables constant

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Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 21 Capital management

(a) Risk management

The company 's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure of the company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The funding requirement is met through a mixture of equity, long term borrowings and short term borrowings.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The company 's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of debt and the movements in net debt for the current period

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	39,048	20,809
Current borrowings	(7,146,163)	(7,146,163)
Interest accrued on long term borrowings	(1,349,437)	(844,206)
Interest accrued on short term borrowings		
Total	**(8,456,552)**	**(7,969,560)**

Particulars	Other assets	Liabilities from financing activities		Total
	Cash and cash equivalents	Non-current borrowings	Current borrowings	
Net debt as at 1 April 2023*	**20,809**	-	**(7,990,368)**	**(7,969,559)**
Cash flows	18,239	-	-	18,239
Interest expense	-	-	(561,369)	(561,369)
Interest paid	-	-	56,137	56,137
Net debt as at 31 March 2024*	**39,048**	-	**(8,495,600)**	**(8,456,550)**

*balances include interest accrued on borrowings

Particulars	Other assets	Liabilities from financing activities		Total
	Cash and cash equivalents	Non-current borrowings	Current borrowings	
Net debt as at 1 April 2022	**111,957**	-	**(8,325,047)**	**(8,213,090)**
Cash flows	(91,148)	-		(91,148)
Interest expense	-	-	(405,115)	(405,115)
Interest paid	-	-	739,794	739,794
Net debt as at 31 March 2023*	**20,809**	-	**(7,990,368)**	**(7,969,558)**

*balances include interest accrued on borrowings

Suresh & Associates Chartered Accountants Goenka Kolkata

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 22 Earnings per share

	Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
	Computation of Earnings for Equity Shares		
A	Net Profit attributable to the shareholders of the company	(401,110)	(291,485)
B	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period other than which are dilutive	5,000	5,000
C	Effect of equity shares which are dilutive	-	
D = (B+C	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (dilutive)	5,000	5,000
	Earnings per equity share		
A/B	Earnings per share - Basic	(80.22)	(58.30)
A/D	Earnings per share - Diluted	(80.22)	(58.30)

Goenka Suresh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

Tega Holdings Pty Ltd
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 23 Related party Transaction

Related party disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 24 prescribed under the act

Details of related parties:

Description of relationship	Names of related parties
Ultimate Holding Company	Nihal Fiscal Services Private Limited (incorporated in India)
Other Holding Company	Tega Industries Limited (Subsidiary of Nihal Fiscal Services Private Limited)
Holding Company	Tega Holdings Pte Ltd. (THPTE) (including Tega Peru Branch) (Subsidiary of Tega Industries Limited)
Subsidiaries of Tega Industries Limited	Tega Industries Inc, USA (TII) Tega Industries Canada Inc, Canada (TIC) Tega Industries Australia Pty Ltd, Australia (TIAPL) Tega Do Brasil Servicos Technicos Limitda, Brasil (TDBSTL) Tega Investment Limited, Bahamas (TIL)(Liquidated w.e.f 14.11.2022) Tega Equipments Private Limited (Subsidairy w.e.f December 02, 2022 upto March 29, 2023) Tega Mcnally Minerals Limited (Subsidiary w.e.f February 24, 2023)
Subsidiary	Losugen Pty Ltd, Australia (LPL)
Fellow Subsidiaries	Tega Investment South Africa Pty Ltd, South Africa (TISAPL) Tega Industries Africa Pty Ltd, South Africa (TISL) Tega Industries Chile SpA (TICS) Edoctum S.A, Chile Tega Industries Peru SAC (Subsidiary of Tega Industries Chile SpA w.e.f January 23, 2024) Edoctum Peru S.A.C, Peru (EPS) (Ceased to be subsidiary w.e.f January 20, 2024)
Joint Venture	Hosch Equipment (India) Limited (Joint Venture of Tega Industries Limited)
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Madan Mohan Mohanka - Director Mehul Mohanka - Director

Note: Related parties have been identified by the Management.

Details of related party transactions for the year ended 31 March 2024 and balances outstanding as at 31 March 2024:

Particulars	THPTE	LPL	Total
Interest Expenses on Loan	561,369		561,369
Loan given during the year (incl. Income tax benefit)		539,417	539,417
Loan repayment received		135,000	135,000
Balances outstanding at the end of the period			
Loan taken	7,146,163		7,146,163
Interest accrued on loan taken	1,349,437		1,349,437
Share Capital	5,000		5,000
Investment made		13,879,113	13,879,113
Advance given		409,618	409,618

Goenka Suresh & Associates Chartered Accountants Kolkata

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Details of related party transactions for the year ended 31 March 2023 and balances outstanding as at 31 March 2023:

Particulars	THPTE	LPL	Total
Interest Expenses on Loan	405,115		405,115
Loan given during the year (incl. Income tax benefit)		485,199	485,199
Loan Repayment during the period		891,836	891,836
Interest repayment during the period	-		-
Balances outstanding at the end of the year			
Loan taken	7,146,163		7,146,163
Interest accrued on loan taken	844,206		844,206
Share Capital	5,000		5,000
Investment made		13,879,113	13,879,113
Advance given		5,201	5,201

Goenka Suresh & Associates *Kolkata* Chartered Accountants

Tega Holdings Pty Ltd
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in AUD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 24 Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company does not have any transactions/outstanding balances including investment in securities with any companies struck off under the Companies Act, 2013.

Note: 25 Transaction in Crypto Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

Note:26

The Company has not during the year and previous year advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall:

(i) 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
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

The Company has not during the year and previous year received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the group shall:
(i) 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
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

These notes are an intergral part of the Special Purpose Financial Information.

For Goenka Suresh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 313139E

Goenka Suresh & Associates Chartered Accountants *Kolkata*

(SURESH K. GOENKA)
Proprietor
Membership No. 051226

Place : Kolkata
Date : 03/05/2024
UDIN: 24051226BKGPK27216

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Director

Director

ANNEXURE – F

Tega Industries Africa Proprietary Limited
(Registration number 1984/010576/07)
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2024

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Designing, manufacturing and marketing of rubber equipment for mining and allied industries
Directors	M. Mohanka M.M. Mohanka S.Y. Imam
Registered office	2 Uranium Road Vulcania Brakpan 1541
Holding company	Tega Investments South Africa Proprietary Limited incorporated in South Africa
Ultimate holding company	Nihal Fiscal Services Pvt. Ltd incorporated in India
Bankers	ABSA Bank Limited Nedbank Limited Mercantile Bank
Auditor	PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.
Secretary	The company had no secretary for the year under review
Company registration number	1984/010576/07
Level of assurance	These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.
Preparer	The annual financial statements were independently compiled by: Melissa McGill CA(SA)
Issued	17 May 2024

Contents

The reports and statements set out below comprise the annual financial statements presented to the shareholder:

Tega Industries Africa Proprietary Limited
Formerly Tega Industries South Africa Proprietary Limited
(Registration number 1984/010576/07)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required in terms of the Companies Act of South Africa to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditor is engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by thetaxa company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board of directors sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2025 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The directors of the company are responsible for the controls over, and the security of the website and, where applicable, for establishing and controlling the process for electronically distributing annual reports and other financial information to shareholders and to the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission.

The annual financial statements have been audited by the independent auditing firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc., who have been given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data, including minutes of all meetings of the shareholder, the board of directors and committees of the board of directors. The board of directors believes that all representations made to the independent auditor during the audit were valid and appropriate. The external auditor's unqualified audit report is presented on pages 6 to 8.

The directors report on pages 4 to 5 and the annual financial statements set out on pages 9 to 30, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 17th May 2024 and were signed on their behalf by:

M. Mohanka

S.Y. Imam

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Tega Industries Africa Proprietary Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024.

1. Nature of business

Tega Industries Africa Proprietary Limited was incorporated in South Africa with interests in the manufacturing and marketing of rubber equipment for mining and allied industries. The company operates principally in South Africa.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the company's business from the prior year.

2. Review of financial results and activities

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the company are set out in these annual financial statements.

3. Stated capital

There have been no changes to the authorised or issued share capital during the year under review.

4. Dividends

The company's dividend policy is to consider an interim and a final dividend in respect of each financial year. At its discretion, the board of directors may consider a special dividend, where appropriate. Depending on the perceived need to retain funds for expansion or operating purposes, the board of directors may pass on the payment of dividends.

Given the current state of the global economic environment, the board of directors believes that it would be more appropriate for the company to conserve cash and maintain adequate debt headroom to ensure that the company is best placed to withstand any prolonged adverse economic conditions. Therefore the board of directors has resolved to declare no dividend for the financial year ended 31 March 2024 (2023: RNil).

5. Directorate

The directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Directors	Nationality
M. Mohanka	Indian
M.M. Mohanka	Indian
S.Y. Imam	Indian

6. Directors' interests in contracts

During the financial year, no contracts were entered into which directors or officers of the company had an interest and which significantly affected the business of the company.

7. Holding company

The company's holding company is Tega Investments South Africa Proprietary Limited which holds 100% (2023: 100%) of the company's equity. Tega Investments South Africa Proprietary Limited is incorporated in South Africa.

8. Ultimate holding company

The company's ultimate holding company is Nihal Fiscal Services Pvt. Ltd which is incorporated in India.

9. Special resolutions

No special resolutions, the nature of which might be significant to the shareholder in their appreciation of the state of affairs of the company were made by the company during the period covered by this report.

Directors' Report

10. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any other material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

11. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

12. Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. will continue in office in accordance with section 90 of the Companies Act of South Africa.

13. Secretary

The company had no secretary for the year under review.

14. Solvency and liquidity

The directors has performed the required liquidity and solvency tests as required by the Companies Act of South Africa.

15. Investment property

Management did obtain valuations with regard to Farm 110, portion 224, Klippoortjie, Gauteng during the financial year ended 31 March 2024 and did take it into consideration and found that there was no material impact on the Financial Position of the company.

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Tega Industries Africa Proprietary Limited

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Tega Industries Africa Proprietary Limited (the Company) as at 31 March 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

What we have audited

Tega Industries Africa Proprietary Limited's financial statements set out on pages 9 to 30 comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024;
- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive Income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors* (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)*.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Tega Industries Africa Proprietary Limited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024", which includes the Directors' Report as

required by the Companies Act of South Africa. The other information 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 an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above 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 the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
In preparing the financial statements, the directors are 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 directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 the directors 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.
Director: Saaleha Akoojee
Registered Auditor
Johannesburg, South Africa
17 May 2024

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2024

	Notes	2024 R	2023 R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	49,819,630	48,843,127
Investment property	3	7,800,000	7,800,000
		57,619,630	**56,643,127**
Current Assets			
Inventories	5	99,424,780	59,456,868
Trade and other receivables	6	44,573,197	115,740,376
Current tax receivable		5,807,856	4,010,462
Cash and cash equivalents	7	79,031,586	15,459,214
		228,837,419	**194,666,920**
Total Assets		**286,457,049**	**251,310,047**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	8	100	100
Retained income		197,958,952	178,579,652
		197,959,052	**178,579,752**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred tax	4	588,617	1,413,693
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	87,909,380	71,316,602
Total Liabilities		**88,497,997**	**72,730,295**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**286,457,049**	**251,310,047**

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2024 R	2023 R
Revenue	10	246,203,100	354,412,529
Cost of sales	12	(160,701,779)	(247,000,471)
Gross profit		**85,501,321**	**107,412,058**
Other operating income	11	3,878,805	13,555,215
Other operating expenses	12	(65,403,318)	(68,446,062)
Operating profit		**23,976,808**	**52,521,211**
Investment income	13	3,385,717	474,296
Finance costs	14	(3,770)	(52,007)
Profit before taxation		**27,358,755**	**52,943,500**
Taxation	15	(7,979,456)	(9,226,457)
Profit for the year		**19,379,299**	**43,717,043**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**19,379,299**	**43,717,043**

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital R	Retained income R	Total equity R
Balance at 01 April 2022	**100**	**134,862,609**	**134,862,709**
Profit for the year	-	43,717,043	43,717,043
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**43,717,043**	**43,717,043**
Balance at 01 April 2023	**100**	**178,579,653**	**178,579,753**
Profit for the year	-	19,379,299	19,379,299
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**19,379,299**	**19,379,299**
Balance at 31 March 2024	**100**	**197,958,952**	**197,959,052**
Note	8		

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2024 R	2023 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	16	77,621,520	42,229,209
Interest received	13	3,385,717	474,296
Interest paid	14	(3,770)	(52,007)
Dividends paid		-	-
Tax paid	17	(10,601,927)	(19,824,166)
Net cash from operating activities		**70,401,540**	**22,827,332**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(7,812,414)	(10,734,204)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	2	983,246	252,174
Net cash from investing activities		**(6,829,168)**	**(10,482,030)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Total cash movement for the year		**63,572,372**	**12,345,302**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		15,459,214	3,113,912
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	**79,031,586**	**15,459,214**

Accounting Policies

1. Material accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with, and in compliance with, International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities and International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these annual financial statements and the Companies Act of South Africa as amended.

These annual financial statements comply with the requirements of the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and the Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council.

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies which follow and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Rands, which is the company's functional currency.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of annual financial statements requires management, from time to time, to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management did not make critical judgements in the application of accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, which would significantly affect the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Impairment of financial assets

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

Allowance for slow moving, damaged and obsolete inventory

Management assesses whether inventory is impaired by comparing its cost to its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Where an impairment is necessary, inventory items are written down to selling price less costs to compete and sell. The write down is included in operating expenses.

Residual values and expected useful lives

Residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are assessed when there is an indication of a material change. Estimates and judgements in this regard are based on historical experience and expectations of the manner in which assets are to be used, together with the expected proceeds likely to be realised when assets are disposed off at the end of their useful lives. Such expectations could change over time and therefore impact both depreciation charges and carrying values of property, plant and equipment in future. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the assets and projected disposal values.

Accounting Policies

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Expected manner of realisation of deferred tax

Deferred taxation assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available in the future against which these can be utilised. Future taxable profits are estimated based on business plans which include estimates and assumptions regarding economic growth, interest, inflation, taxation rates and competitive forces.. Refer to note 4 - Deferred tax.

Taxation

Judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes due to the complexity of legislation. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertin during the ordinary course of business. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues base on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

The company recognises the net future tax benefit related to deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the forseeable future. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets requires the company to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the company to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the end of the reporting period could be impacted.

1.3 Investment property

Investment property is recognised as an asset when, and only when, it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the enterprise, and the cost of the investment property can be measured reliably.

Investment property is initially recognised at cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement. Subsequently, investment property is recognised at fair value. Land is not depreciated.

Costs include costs incurred initially and costs incurred subsequently to add to, or to replace a part of, or service a property. If a replacement part is recognised in the carrying amount of the investment property, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the company holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one year.

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost. Cost includes all of the expenditure which is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset, including the capitalisation of borrowing costs on qualifying assets, where appropriate.

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of property, plant and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs are included in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as intended by management. Depreciation is charged to write off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the company. Depreciation is not charged to an asset if its estimated residual value exceeds or is equal to its carrying amount. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or derecognised.

Accounting Policies

1.4 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	10 to 20 Years
IT equipment	Straight line	5 to 10 Years
Land	Straight line	Indefinite
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 to 10 Years
Office equipment	Straight line	20 Years
Plant and machinery	Straight line	10 to 20 Years
Buildings	Straight line	20 Years

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each year is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Impairment tests are performed on property, plant and equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is assessed to be higher than the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

1.5 Financial instruments

Classification

The company classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories:
- Loans and receivables
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained / incurred and takes place at initial recognition.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

The company classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value, except for equity investments for which a fair value is not determinable, which are measured at cost and are classified as available-for-sale financial assets.

For financial instruments which are not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the instrument.

Accounting Policies

1.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less accumulated impairment losses.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Impairment of financial assets

The company reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When such indicators exist, management determines the recoverable amount by performing value in use and fair value calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. When it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount for an individual asset, management assesses the recoverable amount for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

At each reporting date the company assesses all financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, to determine whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets has been impaired.

For amounts due to the company, significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy and default of payments are all considered indicators of impairment.

In the case of equity securities classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered an indicator of impairment. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss - is removed from equity as a reclassification adjustment to other comprehensive income and recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses are reversed when an increase in the financial asset's recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to the restriction that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date that the impairment is reversed shall not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss except for equity investments classified as available-for-sale. Impairment losses are also not subsequently reversed for available-for-sale equity investments which are held at cost because fair value was not determinable.

Where financial assets are impaired through use of an allowance account, the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss within operating expenses. When such assets are written off, the write off is made against the relevant allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses.

Accounting Policies

1.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Loans to (from) group companies

These include loans to and from holding companies and fellow subsidiaries are recognised initially at fair value plus direct transaction costs.

Loans to group companies are classified as loans and receivables, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Loans from group companies are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss within operating expenses. When a trade receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses in profit or loss.

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

Trade and other payables

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially and subsequently recorded at amortised cost.

Bank overdraft

Bank overdrafts and borrowings are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the company's accounting policy for borrowing costs.

1.6 Taxation

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

1.6 Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. A deferred tax asset is not recognised when it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

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

Tax expenses

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from:

- a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income, or
- a business combination.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited to other comprehensive income if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited directly to equity if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, directly in equity.

1.7 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

Operating leases – lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability. This liability is not discounted.

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period they are incurred.

1.8 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell, on the weighted average cost basis.

Inventories includes a "right to returned goods asset" which represents the company right to recover products from customers where customers exercise their right of return under the company returns policy. The company uses its accumulated historical experience to estimate the number of returns on a portfolio level using the expected value method. A corresponding adjustment is recognised against cost of sales.

1.9 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Accounting Policies

1.9 Impairment of assets (continued)

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

1.10 Share capital and equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

1.11 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of profit sharing and bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Payments made to industry-managed (or state plans) retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as defined contribution plans where the company's obligation under the schemes is equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

1.12 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:
- the company has 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
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

1.13 Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:
- the company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue shall be recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Accounting Policies

1.13 Revenue (continued)

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts and volume rebates, and value added tax.

Interest is recognised, in profit or loss, using the effective interest rate method.

Dividends are recognised, in profit or loss, when the company's right to receive payment has been established.

Service fees included in the price of the product are recognised as revenue over the period during which the service is performed.

1.14 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.15 Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in Rands, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At the end of the reporting period:
- foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

In circumstances where the company receives or pays an amount in foreign currency in advance of a transaction, the transaction date for purposes of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, income or expense is the date on which the company initially recognised the non-monetary item arising on payment or receipt of the advance consideration.

If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, company determines a date of transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous annual financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in Rands by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the Rand and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2024 R	2023 R

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2024			2023		
	Cost	**Accumulated depreciation**	**Carrying value**	**Cost**	**Accumulated depreciation**	**Carrying value**
Land	8,966,709	-	8,966,709	8,966,709	-	8,966,709
Buildings	27,636,057	(11,978,968)	15,657,089	27,636,057	(10,630,721)	17,005,336
Plant and machinery	71,229,506	(49,366,003)	21,863,503	73,055,063	(51,705,693)	21,349,370
Furniture and fixtures	956,510	(511,604)	444,906	956,510	(466,493)	490,017
Motor vehicles	516,812	(516,812)	-	1,080,829	(1,080,829)	-
Office equipment	332,422	(205,311)	127,111	318,172	(191,958)	126,214
IT equipment	3,861,577	(3,074,788)	786,789	3,861,577	(2,956,096)	905,481
Capital - Work in progress	1,973,523	-	1,973,523	-	-	-
Total	**115,473,116**	**(65,653,486)**	**49,819,630**	**115,874,917**	**(67,031,790)**	**48,843,127**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024

	Opening balance	**Additions**	**Disposals**	**Depreciation**	**Closing balance**
Land	8,966,709	-	-	-	8,966,709
Buildings	17,005,336	-	-	(1,348,247)	15,657,089
Plant and machinery	21,349,370	5,824,641	(84,813)	(5,225,695)	21,863,503
Furniture and fixtures	490,017	-	-	(45,111)	444,906
Office equipment	126,214	14,250	-	(13,353)	127,111
IT equipment	905,481	-	-	(118,692)	786,789
Capital - Work in progress	-	1,973,523	-	-	1,973,523
	48,843,127	**7,812,414**	**(84,813)**	**(6,751,098)**	**49,819,630**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2023

	Opening balance	**Additions**	**Disposals**	**Depreciation**	**Closing balance**
Land	8,966,709	-	-	-	8,966,709
Buildings	18,129,508	220,402	-	(1,344,574)	17,005,336
Plant and machinery	16,131,430	10,272,099	(17,718)	(5,036,441)	21,349,370
Furniture and fixtures	536,171	-	-	(46,154)	490,017
Office equipment	139,568	-	-	(13,354)	126,214
IT equipment	776,829	241,703	-	(113,051)	905,481
	44,680,215	**10,734,204**	**(17,718)**	**(6,553,574)**	**48,843,127**

Details of properties

Erf 98, 99, 101 Vulcania Extension 2, Brakpan, Ekhuruleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng, held under title deed T27531/2013

	2024	2023
- Purchase price: 1 March 2013	35,454,264	35,454,264
- Additions since purchase or valuation	1,908,876	1,908,876
- Accumulated depreciation	(11,978,968)	(10,630,721)
- Disposals	(760,374)	(760,374)
	24,623,798	**25,972,045**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2024 R	2023 R

3. Investment property

	2024		2023	
	Cost	**Carrying value**	**Cost**	**Carrying value**
Investment property	7,800,000	7,800,000	7,800,000	7,800,000

Reconciliation of investment property - 2024

	Opening balance	**Total**
Investment property	7,800,000	7,800,000

Reconciliation of investment property - 2023

	Opening balance	**Total**
Investment property	7,800,000	7,800,000

Valued by: B Morgan (C2C Property Valuations) on 25 April 2024, Independent valuer and appraiser for the Master of the Supreme Court (Pretoria) and has the appropriate qualifications and recent experience in the fair value measurement of properties in the relevant locations.

Directors have decided that the difference between fair value and stated value is not significant.

Details of property

Farm number 110, portion 224, Klippoortjie, Gauteng, held under title deed number T38235/2009

- Purchase price: 1 December 2017	6,142,125	6,142,125
- Additions since purchase or valuation	576,934	576,934
- Fair value adjustments in previous years	1,080,941	1,080,941
	7,800,000	**7,800,000**

4. Deferred tax

Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets

Accelerated capital allowances on property, plant and equipment	(3,610,870)	(4,138,267)
Investment property	(233,483)	(233,483)
Provision for leave pay	243,509	216,493
Bonus provision	132,939	94,245
Provision for doubtful debt	520,750	81,134
Provision for obsolete inventory	2,277,846	2,459,226
Income received in advance	107,335	123,972
Prepayments	(26,643)	(17,013)
Total deferred tax asset, net of valuation allowance recognised	**(588,617)**	**(1,413,693)**

The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liability relate to income tax in the same jurisdiction, and the law allows net settlement. Therefore, they have been offset in the statement of financial position as follows:

Deferred tax liability	(588,617)	(1,413,693)

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2024 R	2023 R

4. Deferred tax (continued)

Reconciliation of deferred tax liability

	2024 R	2023 R
At beginning of year	(1,413,693)	(6,802,474)
Property, plant and equipment (excl land)	527,398	31,087
Investment property	-	8,648
Income received in advance	(16,637)	(231,101)
Provision for leave pay	27,016	41,839
Bonus provision	38,693	(916)
Prepayments	(9,630)	(856)
Provision for doubtful debt	439,616	(448,703)
Provision for obsolete inventory	(181,380)	757,685
Prior period under provision	-	5,231,098
	(588,617)	**(1,413,693)**

5. Inventories

	2024 R	2023 R
Raw materials, components	38,120,456	36,332,340
Work in progress	550,590	1,449,872
Finished goods	16,513,157	13,417,989
Goods in transit	44,240,577	8,256,667
	99,424,780	**59,456,868**

The company has taken provision of R8 436 467 (2023: R9 108 244) against slow moving, non-moving and obsolete inventory.

Inventories recognised as an expense during the year ended 31 March 2024 amount to R117 581 007 (2023: R210 080 635), these were included as cost of sales in profit or loss.

6. Trade and other receivables

	2024 R	2023 R
Financial instruments:		
Trade receivables	45,485,339	93,464,115
Trade receivables - related parties	113,323	30,550
Loss allowance	(3,214,509)	(500,828)
Trade receivables at amortised cost	42,384,153	92,993,837
Deposits	833,427	833,427
Other receivable	1,256,938	14,616,862
Non-financial instruments:		
Value added taxation	-	7,233,240
Prepayments	98,679	63,010
Total trade and other receivables	**44,573,197**	**115,740,376**

Split between non-current and current portions

	2024 R	2023 R
Current assets	44,573,197	115,740,376

Financial instrument and non-financial instrument components of trade and other receivables

	2024 R	2023 R
At amortised cost	44,474,518	108,444,126
Non-financial instruments	98,679	7,296,250
	44,573,197	**115,740,376**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2024 R	2023 R

6. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Trade and other receivables pledged as security

No trade and other receivables were pledged as security

7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	180,740	25,159
Bank balances	78,850,846	15,434,055
	79,031,586	**15,459,214**

The following ratings were obtained from Moody's

ABSA	Baa3	Ba1
Nedbank	Baa3	Ba1
Mercantile Bank	BB-	BB-

The following facilities are in place with ABSA

Amount ceded	38,290	38,290

The following facilities are in place with Nedbank Limited

General banking facility	7,000,000	17,000,000
Revolving credit line facility	5,000,000	2,000,000
Securities	10,000,000	10,000,000
Letter of guarantee	2,054,130	-
	24,092,420	**29,038,290**

8. Share capital

Authorised

4 000 Ordinary shares	-	-

The unissued share capital is currently under control of the board of directors who may issue them on such terms and conditions as they deem fit, but only within the classes, and to the extent, that the shares have been authorised by the MOI, until the next Annual General Meeting.

Issued

100 Ordinary shares fully paid	100	100

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2024 R	2023 R

9. Trade and other payables

Financial instruments:		
Trade payables	13,755,280	9,438,342
Trade payables - related parties	63,281,033	53,682,914
Employee costs payable	1,988,980	1,691,114
PAYE payable	728,392	667,319
Other accrued expenses	7,169,922	5,424,256
Withholding taxes	412,657	412,657
Non-financial instruments:		
Value Added Taxation	573,116	-
	87,909,380	**71,316,602**

10. Revenue

Sale of goods	246,203,100	354,412,529

11. Other operating income

Bad debt provision reversal	-	2,652,966
Discount received	1,010,190	1,506,091
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	898,433	234,456
Other Income	180,257	314,609
Profit on exchange differences	1,789,925	8,847,093
	3,878,805	**13,555,215**

12. Expenses by nature

Cost of sales		
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	(2,195,886)	(5,785,303)
Raw materials and consumables used	117,581,007	210,080,635
Repairs and maintenance	3,712,061	3,102,662
Utilities	5,790,505	2,812,514
Depreciation	5,225,693	5,036,441
Transport	12,623,688	14,936,179
Employee cost	14,162,795	13,938,832
Other	3,801,916	2,878,511
	160,701,779	**247,000,471**

Operating expenses		
Audit fees	1,310,189	1,321,505
Advertising	558,903	125,630
Bank charges	353,375	326,206
Bad debt provision raised	2,713,681	11,805,343
Car hire charges	1,053,149	632,395
Commission paid	4,442,609	5,468,941
Donations	2,669,877	103,111
Employee costs	22,554,222	19,652,891
Entertainment	657,782	648,478
Consulting and professional fees	8,324,909	7,107,542
Depreciation	1,525,405	1,517,133
Insurance	1,512,213	1,738,562
IT expenses	380,614	344,551
Loss on exchange differences	-	2,506,943
Motor vehicle expenses	3,627,492	3,680,233

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2024 R	2023 R
12. Expenses by nature (continued)		
Packaging	1,369,909	2,575,630
Security	516,213	526,201
Staff welfare	825,336	707,635
Telephone and fax	557,621	608,513
Training	1,809,642	293,175
Travel expenses	3,083,966	2,608,682
Other expenses	5,556,211	4,146,762
	65,403,318	68,446,062
	226,105,097	**315,446,533**

13. Investment income

Interest income		
Investments in financial assets:		
Bank and other cash	3,385,717	474,296

14. Finance costs

Bank overdraft	3,673	51,499
Other interest paid	97	508
Total finance costs	**3,770**	**52,007**

15. Taxation

Major components of the tax expense

Current		
Local income tax - current period	8,804,533	14,615,238
Deferred		
Originating and reversing temporary differences	(825,077)	(157,684)
Arising from prior period adjustments	-	(5,231,097)
	(825,077)	**(5,388,781)**
	7,979,456	**9,226,457**

Reconciliation of the tax expense

Reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense.

Accounting profit	27,358,755	52,943,500
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 27% (2023: 27%)	7,386,864	14,294,745
Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income		
Non-deductible expenses	662,342	390,874
Learnership agreements	(69,750)	(320,850)
Rate change	-	92,785
Prior year under provision - deferred tax	-	(5,231,097)
	7,979,456	**9,226,457**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

16. Cash generated from operations

	2024 R	2023 R
Profit before taxation	27,358,755	52,943,500
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Depreciation, amortisation, impairments and reversals of impairments	6,751,098	6,553,574
Gains on sale of assets and liabilities	(898,433)	(234,456)
Adjust for items which are presented separately:		
Interest income	(3,385,717)	(474,296)
Finance costs	3,770	52,007
Changes in working capital:		
Movement in inventories	(39,967,912)	(10,860,811)
Movement in trade and other receivables	71,167,180	(39,317,380)
Movement in trade and other payables	16,592,779	33,567,071
	77,621,520	**42,229,209**

17. Tax paid

	2024 R	2023 R
Balance at beginning of the year	4,010,462	(1,198,466)
Current tax recognised in profit or loss	(8,804,533)	(14,615,238)
Balance at end of the year	(5,807,856)	(4,010,462)
	(10,601,927)	**(19,824,166)**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	R	R

18. Related parties

Relationships

Ultimate holding company	Nihal Fiscal Services Pvt. Ltd
Holding company	Tega Investments South Africa Proprietary Limited
Holding company directors	S.Y Imam
	M.M. Mohanka
	M. Mohanka
Group companies	Tega Investments Limited (Bahamas)
	Tega Industries Chile SpA
	Tega Industries Incorporated (USA)
	Tega do Brasil Servicos Technicas Limited
	Tega Industries Canada Incorporated
	Tega Holdings PTE Limited
	Losugen Proprietary Limited
	Tega Industries Limited

Related party balances

Amounts included in Trade receivables(Trade payables) regarding related parties - 2024	USD	ZAR	Total in ZAR
Tega Industries Limited	(3,391,411)	-	(63,281,033)
Tega Investments South Africa Proprietary Limited	-	113,323	113,323
	(3,391,411)	**113,323**	**(63,167,710)**

Amounts included in Trade receivables(Trade payables) regarding related parties - 2023	USD	ZAR	Total in ZAR
Tega Industries Limited	(2,987,396)	-	(53,682,914)
Tega Investments South Africa Proprietary Limited	-	30,550	30,550
	(2,987,396)	**30,550**	**(53,652,364)**

Trade receivables from related parties are due within 30 to 90 days. Trade payables to related parties are payable within 30 to 90 days.

	2024	2023
	R	R

18. Related parties (continued)

Related party transactions

Purchases from (sales to) related parties - 2024	USD	ZAR	Total in ZAR
Tega Industries Limited	5,596,450	-	106,462,149
Tega Industries Limited	5,920	-	98,504
Tega Industries Limited	294,559	-	5,512,511
Tega Industries Limited	9,615	-	178,116
Tega Investments South Africa Proprietary Limited	-	(82,773)	(82,773)
	5,906,544	**(82,773)**	**112,168,507**

Purchases from (sales to) related parties - 2023	USD	ZAR	Total in ZAR
Tega Industries Limited	8,366,796	-	146,598,104
Tega Industries Limited	36,836	-	656,716
Tega Industries Limited	339,343	-	5,846,001
Tega Investments South Africa Proprietary Limited	-	(57,434)	(57,434)
	8,742,975	**(57,434)**	**153,043,387**

19. Financial instruments and risk management

Categories of financial instruments

Categories of financial assets

2024

	Note(s)	Amortised cost	Total	Fair value
Trade and other receivables	6	44,474,518	44,474,518	44,474,518
Cash and cash equivalents	7	79,031,586	79,031,586	79,031,586
		123,506,104	**123,506,104**	**123,506,104**

2023

	Note(s)	Amortised cost	Total	Fair value
Trade and other receivables	6	108,444,126	108,444,126	108,444,126
Cash and cash equivalents	7	15,459,214	15,459,214	15,459,214
		123,903,340	**123,903,340**	**123,903,340**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2024 R	2023 R

19. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Categories of financial liabilities

2024

	Note(s)	Amortised cost	Total	Fair value
Trade and other payables	9	84,206,235	84,206,235	84,206,235

2023

	Note(s)	Amortised cost	Total	Fair value
Trade and other payables	9	68,958,170	68,958,170	68,958,170

20. Directors' emoluments

No emoluments were paid to the directors or any individuals holding a prescribed office during the year.The registered directors' in office for the current year have not received remuneration from the company.

21. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied is that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors is not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

22. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

ANNEXURE – G

Tega Investments South Africa Proprietary Limited
(Registration number 2006/011811/07)
Financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2024

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	The main business activity of the company is that of investment holdings and all business related thereto
Directors	Mehul Mohanka Madan Mohan Mohanka Syed Yaver Imam
Registered office	2 Uranium Road Vulcania Brakpan Johannesburg 1554
Business address	2 Uranium Road Vulcania Brakpan Johannesburg 1554
Postal address	PO Box 268 Florida Hills 1716
Holding company	Tega Holdings Pte Ltd incorporated in Singapore
Ultimate holding company	Tega Industries Limited incorporated in India
Bankers	ABSA Bank Limited
Auditor	Johan Bam & Partners Chartered Accountant (SA)
Company registration number	2006/011811/07
Tax reference number	9977/654/14/5
Level of assurance	These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.
Preparer	The financial statements were independently compiled by: Melissa McGill CA(SA)
Issued	10 May 2024

Contents

The reports and statements set out below comprise the financial statements presented to the shareholder:

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act of South Africa, to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditor is engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board of directors sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2025 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, They are satisfied that the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditor were given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data, including minutes of meetings. The directors believe that all representations made to the independent auditors during their audit are valid and appropriate.

The external auditor is responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditor and their report is presented on pages 6 to 7.

The financial statements set out on pages 4 to 17, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 10th May, 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:

M Mohanka

M. Mohanka

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of Tega Investments South Africa Proprietary Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024.

1. Nature of business

Tega Investments South Africa Proprietary Limited was incorporated in South Africa and is an investment holding company. The company operates in South Africa.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the company's business from the prior year.

2. Review of financial results and activities

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the company are set out in these financial statements.

3. Share capital

There have been no changes to the authorised or issued share capital during the year under review.

4. Dividends

Given the current state of the global economic environment, the board of directors believes that it would be more appropriate for the company to conserve cash and maintain adequate debt headroom to ensure that the company is best placed to withstand any prolonged adverse economic conditions. Therefore the board of directors has resolved not to declare a dividend for the financial year ended 31 March 2024 (2022: R0).

5. Directors

The directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Directors
Mehul Mohanka
Madan Mohan Mohanka
Syed Yaver Imam

There have been no changes to the directorate for the period under review.

6. Holding company

The company's holding company is Tega Holdings Pte Ltd which holds 100% (2023: 100%) of the company's equity. Tega Holdings Pte Ltd is incorporated in Singapore.

7. Ultimate holding company

The company's ultimate holding company is Tega Industries Limited which is incorporated in India.

8. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

9. Going concern

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

Directors' Report

10. Auditors

Johan Bam & Partners continued as auditors for the company for 2024 in accordance with Section 90 of the Companies Act of South Africa.

11. Secretary

The company had no secretary for the year under review.

12. Solvency and liquidity

The directors have performed the required liquidity and solvency tests as required by the Companies Act of South Africa.

13. Consolidated financial statements

The company has decided not to prepare consolidated financial statements as the ultimate holding company, Tega Industries Limited (incorporated in India) prepares consolidated financial statements. This exemption is allowed under Section 9 of the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities.

Johan Bam &Partners/Vennote
Chartered Accountants (S.A.)
Geoktrooieerde Rekenmeesters (S.A.)

Tel: 082 907 1213
10 Chasewater Str
Fax: 086 690 0751
Email: johan@jbvca.co.za
www.jbvca.co.za
Practice No: 902103
VAT No.: 4210238277

New Redruth
PO Box 1205
Alberton
1450

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of Tega Investments South Africa Proprietary Limited

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Tega Investments South Africa Proprietary Limited set out on pages 8 to 17, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, and the statement of 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.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Tega Investments South Africa Proprietary Limited as at 31 March 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements section of my report. I am independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Parts A and B). I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa, which we obtained prior to the date of this report. Other information does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are 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 directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

My 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my 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.

I communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Johan Bam & Partners

Johan Bam & Partners
Johan Bam
Partner
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Registered Auditors

10 May 2024

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2024

	Notes	2024 R	2023 R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Investment in subsidiary	2	9 317 231	9 317 231
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	79 203	81 670
Total Assets		**9 396 434**	**9 398 901**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Stated capital	4	2 125 800	2 125 800
Retained income		7 122 271	7 207 757
		9 248 071	**9 333 557**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	148 363	65 344
Total Liabilities		**148 363**	**65 344**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**9 396 434**	**9 398 901**

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2024 R	2023 R
Operating expenses		(85 486)	(61 778)
Operating loss	6	**(85 486)**	**(61 778)**
Loss before taxation		**(85 486)**	**(61 778)**
Taxation	7	-	-
Loss for the year		**(85 486)**	**(61 778)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(85 486)**	**(61 778)**

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Stated capital	Retained income	Total equity
	R	R	R
Balance at 01 April 2022	**2 125 800**	**7 269 535**	**9 395 335**
Loss for the year	-	(61 778)	(61 778)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**(61 778)**	**(61 778)**
Balance at 01 April 2023	**2 125 800**	**7 207 757**	**9 333 557**
Loss for the year	-	(85 486)	(85 486)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**(85 486)**	**(85 486)**
Balance at 31 March 2024	**2 125 800**	**7 122 271**	**9 248 071**
Notes	4		

Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2024 R	2023 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash used in operations	8	(2 467)	(58 107)
Net cash from operating activities		**(2 467)**	**(58 107)**
Total cash movement for the year		**(2 467)**	**(58 107)**
Cash at the beginning of the year		81 670	139 777
Total cash at end of the year	3	**79 203**	**81 670**

Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Companies Act of South Africa. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except where otherwise stated, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management did not make critical judgements in the application of accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, which would significantly affect the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Impairment testing

The company reviews and tests the carrying value of its assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When such indicators exist, management determine the recoverable amount by performing value in use and fair value calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. When it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount for an individual asset, management assesses the recoverable amount for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Taxation

Judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes due to the complexity of legislation. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

The company recognises the net future tax benefit related to deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets requires the company to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the company to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the end of the reporting period could be impacted.

1.2 Investment in subsidiary

Investment in subsidiary is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

1.3 Financial instruments

Initial measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at the transaction price (including transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss) unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction in which case it is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

1.3 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments at amortised cost

These include trade payables. Those debt instruments which meet the criteria in section 11.8(b) of the standard, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments which are classified as current assets or current liabilities are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received or paid, unless the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction.

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of assets held in this category are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence, the recoverable amount is estimated and compared with the carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial instruments at cost

Equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort are measured at cost less impairment.

Trade and other payables

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially and subsequently recorded at fair value.

1.4 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences and for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at an amount that includes the effect of the possible outcomes of a review by the tax authorities using tax rates that, on the basis of enacted or substantively enacted tax law at the end of the reporting period, are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax asset balances are reviewed at every reporting date. When necessary, a valuation allowance is recognised against the deferred tax assets so that the net amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be realised on the basis of current or future taxable profit.

Tax expenses

Tax expense is recognised in the same component of total comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense.

Accounting Policies

1.5 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired.

If there is any such indication, the recoverable amount of any affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or group of related assets) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or group of assets) in prior years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.6 Share capital and equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

1.7 Foreign exchange

Foreign currency transactions

Exchange differences arising on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

All transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in Rand, using the spot rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items at the reporting date are translated using the closing rate. All exchange differences arising on settlement or translation are recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows is prepared on the direct method, whereby the major classes of gross receipts and gross cash payments are disclosed.

For the purposes of the cash flow statements, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand and deposits held on call with banks net of bank overdrafts, all of which are available for use by the company unless otherwise stated.

Investing and financing operations that do not require the use of cash and cash equivalents are excluded from the cash flow statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024 R	2023 R

2. Investment in subsidiary

Name of subsidiary	% holding 2024	% holding 2023	Carrying amount 2024	Carrying amount 2023
Tega Industries Africa Proprietary Limited	100,00 %	100,00 %	9 317 231	9 317 231

The carrying amounts of subsidiaries are shown gross of impairment losses.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

	2024 R	2023 R
Bank balances	79 203	81 670
Credit rating		
ABSA Bank Limited	Ba2	Ba2

4. Stated capital

	2024 R	2023 R
Authorised		
1 000 Ordinary shares	-	-
Issued		
400 Ordinary shares	2 125 800	2 125 800

5. Trade and other payables

	2024 R	2023 R
Trade payables	35 040	34 794
Amounts due to related parties	113 323	30 550
	148 363	**65 344**

6. Operating loss

Operating loss for the year is stated after accounting for the following:

	2024 R	2023 R
Other expenses		
Audit fees	46 705	39 849
Bank charges	2 468	2 033
Consulting fees	36 313	16 594
	85 486	**58 476**
Loss on exchange differences	-	3 302

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024 R	2023 R

7. Taxation

Reconciliation of the tax expense

Reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense.

	2024 R	2023 R
Accounting loss	(85 486)	(61 778)
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 27% (2023: 27%)	(23 081)	(16 680)
Other		
Deferred tax asset not raised	23 081	16 680
	-	-

No provision has been made for 2024 tax as the company has no taxable income. The estimated tax loss available for set off against future taxable income is R 1 246 252 (2023: R 1 160 767).

8. Cash used in operations

	2024 R	2023 R
Loss before taxation	(85 486)	(61 778)
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other payables	83 019	3 671
	(2 467)	**(58 107)**

9. Related parties

Relationships

Ultimate holding company	Tega Industries Limited
Holding company	Tega Holdings Pte Ltd
Subsidiary	Refer to note 2
Directors	SY Imam M Mohanka MM Mohanka

Related party balances

	2024 R	2023 R
Amounts included in trade and other payables regarding related parties		
Tega Industries Africa Proprietary Limited	113 323	30 550

10. Directors' remuneration

No emoluments were paid to the directors or any individuals holding a prescribed office during the year (2023: R-).

11. Going concern

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

12. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of issue of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements

13. Consolidated financial statements

The company has decided not to prepare consolidated financial statements as the ultimate holding company, Tega Industries Limited (incorporated in India) prepares consolidated financial statements. This exemption is allowed under Section 9 of the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities.

14. Categories of financial instruments

Categories of financial instruments - 2023	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Trade and other payables	-	148 363
Cash and cash equivalents	79 203	-
	79 203	**148 363**

Categories of financial instruments - 2022	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Trade and other payables	-	65 344
Cash and cash equivalents	81 670	-
	81 670	**65 344**

ANNEXURE – H

R&A CPAs

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

Tega Industries, Inc.

(A wholly-owned subsidiary of Tega Industries Limited)

Financial Statements, Supplemental Information, and Independent Auditors' Report

Years Ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

Contents

Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Directors
Tega Industries, Inc.
Tucson, Arizona

To the Shareholder of Tega Industries, Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Tega Industries, Inc. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Tega Industries Limited) (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related statements of operations, changes in shareholder's equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to an audit of the financial statements in the United States of America and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with US GAAP, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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 ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- 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 '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 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.

Report on Supplemental Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The accompanying special purpose financial information as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 and for the years then ended are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with International Auditing Standards. In our opinion, the supplemental information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

R&A CPAs

A Professional Corporation

Tucson, Arizona
May 13, 2024

Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2024 and 2023

Assets	2024	2023
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 285,134	$ 118,320
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for credit losses of $5,396 and $26,638, respectively	1,508,679	1,617,586
Inventory, net of reserve for obsolescence of $16,508 and $16,508, respectively	1,090,169	640,372
Due from related parties	756,035	601,437
Prepaid expenses	65,001	19,267
Prepaid income taxes	7,960	11,966
Employee advances	4,674	5,661
Total current assets	3,717,652	3,014,609
LONG-TERM ASSETS:		
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of $115,958 and $106,090, respectively	20,195	30,063
Deferred tax asset, net	9,081	10,579
Deposits	1,300	1,300
Total long-term assets	30,576	41,942
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 3,748,228	$ 3,056,551

Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	2024	2023
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	$ 67,989	$ 45,533
Income taxes payable	2,245	297
Accrued expenses	168,776	89,072
Due to related parties	751,392	318,656
Total current liabilities	990,402	453,558
SHAREHOLDER’S EQUITY:		
Common stock – 5,000 shares of $100 par value authorized; 2,000 shares issued and outstanding	200,000	200,000
Retained earnings	2,557,826	2,402,993
Total shareholder’s equity	2,757,826	2,602,993
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	$ 3,748,228	$ 3,056,551

Statements of Operations for the Years Ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

Net Income	2024	2023
REVENUES:		
Sales, net of returns, discounts and allowances	$ 3,713,007	$ 6,389,248
Freight income	12,099	90,506
Total revenues	3,725,106	6,479,754
COST OF SALES:		
Product	2,442,599	5,021,960
Freight	220,846	194,967
Total cost of sales	2,663,445	5,216,927
Gross profit	1,061,661	1,262,827
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Professional services	298,375	216,239
Wages	275,688	450,818
Commissions and selling costs	101,392	89,872
Employee benefits	54,125	52,800
Insurance	30,006	24,748
Office and equipment rental	29,979	24,586
Payroll taxes	21,627	34,262
Vehicle expenses	21,038	28,352
Travel expenses	20,916	37,955
Depreciation	9,868	15,240
Telephone and utilities	8,301	12,236
Office supplies and other	3,664	8,956
Postage and miscellaneous	3,546	3,781
Dues and subscriptions	2,635	4,352
Advertising	82	20,686
Reimbursed expenses	-	(12,835)
Total operating expenses	881,242	1,012,048
Income from operations	180,419	250,779
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):		
Currency translation	(2,867)	(3,091)
Credit loss recovery (expense)	21,242	(11,702)
Gain (loss) on sale of property and equipment	-	(1,127)
Interest expense	-	(33)
Total other income (expense)	18,375	(15,953)
NET INCOME BEFORE TAXES	198,794	234,826
Provision for income taxes	43,961	48,477
NET INCOME	$ 154,833	$ 186,349

Statements of Changes in Shareholder's Equity for the Years Ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

	Shares	Common stock	Retained earnings	Total shareholder's equity
Shareholder's Equity				
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2022	2,000	$ 200,000	$ 2,216,644	$ 2,416,644
Net income	-	-	186,349	186,349
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2023	2,000	200,000	2,402,993	2,602,993
Net income	-	-	154,833	154,833
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2024	2,000	$ 200,000	$ 2,557,826	$ 2,757,826

Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

Cash Flows from Operating Activities	2024	2023
NET INCOME	$ 154,833	$ 186,349
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE NET INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Depreciation	9,868	15,240
Credit loss (recovery) expense	(21,242)	11,702
(Gain) loss on sale of property and equipment	-	1,127
CHANGES IN OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:		
Accounts receivable	130,149	(483,088)
Inventory	(449,797)	485,597
Due from related parties	(154,598)	(526,707)
Prepaid expenses	(45,734)	15,099
Prepaid income taxes	4,006	124,761
Employee advances	987	8,069
Deferred tax asset	1,498	6,043
Accounts payable	22,456	33,209
Income taxes payable	1,948	297
Accrued expenses	79,704	(40,541)
Due to related party	432,736	(294,640)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	166,814	(457,483)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	-	39,700
Net cash flows provided by investing activities	-	39,700
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	166,814	(417,783)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	118,320	536,103
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$ 285,134	$ 118,320
Supplemental Disclosures		
Cash paid for interest	$ -	$ 33
Cash paid for taxes	$ 36,330	$ 59,947

Notes to Financial Statements

Note A. Summary of Accounting Policies

A summary of the significant accounting policies consistently applied by Tega Industries, Inc. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Tega Industries Limited) (the "Company") in the preparation of its financial statements follows.

Organization and Business Activity

The Company was incorporated in the State of Delaware on November 27, 2001, for the purpose of distributing specialized wear resistant rubber products in North America, primarily to the mining and material handling industries. The majority of the Company's products are manufactured by its parent company, Tega Industries Limited, located in India.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when the obligation is incurred in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP").

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of any contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all short-term investments with a purchased maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Inventories

Inventories are composed entirely of finished goods and are carried at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost of goods sold is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. In-bound shipping costs are included in cost of goods sold as incurred.

Accounts Receivable

In June 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments - Credit Losses ("Topic 326"): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments ("ASC 326") which introduced a new credit loss methodology entitled Current Expected Credit Losses ("CECL"). The CECL methodology utilizes a lifetime "expected credit loss" measurement objective for the recognition of credit losses for loans, held-to-maturity securities, trade receivables, and other financial assets commencing at the time the financial asset is originated or acquired. The methodology replaces the multiple existing impairment methods in historical U.S. GAAP, which generally require that a loss be incurred before it is recognized.

The Company adopted ASC 326 and all related subsequent amendments thereto effective on April 1, 2023, using the modified retrospective approach. Accordingly, results for reporting periods beginning on April 1, 2023 are presented under CECL. The adoption of Topic 326 did not result in a cumulative effect adjustment to members' equity as of April 1, 2023.

The Company records accounts receivable with an offsetting allowance for credit losses for amounts estimated to be uncollectible over the life of the asset. The allowance for credit losses is estimated using a loss-rate method that considers historical collection experience, the age of the accounts receivable balances, the credit quality and risk of the Company's customers, any specific customer collection issues, current economic conditions, and other micro or macro-economic factors that may impact a customers' ability to pay. The Company also considers reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions and the expected impact on customer collections. At the time a receivable is determined to be uncollectible, the balance is written off against the allowance for credit losses. The allowance for credit losses for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 were $5,396 and $26,638, respectively.

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is provided for in amounts sufficient to relate the cost of the assets to operations over their estimated service lives. The straight-line method is used for all assets over the following lives:

	Years
Office equipment and furniture	5 - 7
Warehouse equipment	5 - 7
Vehicles	5

Expenditures for major renewals and betterments that extend the useful lives of property and equipment are capitalized. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. When assets are sold or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation is removed from the respective accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is recognized. Depreciation expense for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 totaled $9,868 and $15,240, respectively.

ADVERTISING AND PROMOTION

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expenses during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 were $82 and $20,686, respectively.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Company recognizes revenue upon transfer of title to the customer or when the customer has full control over the products and there are no unfulfilled obligations on the part of the Company that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products in accordance with the terms of the sales contract and no uncertainty exists regarding the amount of consideration that will be derived from the sale. Accordingly, depending on the contractual terms, revenue is recognized either when the products are shipped to, or received by, the customer. Cost of shipping is generally reimbursed by the customer and any reimbursements reduce cost of goods sold. All out-bound shipping costs are recorded as a component of cost of goods sold reduced by customer reimbursements. Customers are invoiced upon shipment and payment terms are generally net 30 days and, therefore, no element of financing is deemed present in the sales contracts and no adjustments are made to the transaction price for time value of money.

Some contracts include multiple deliverables, such as sale of product and certain related services. However, the services are simple, do not include an integration service, and could be performed by another party. It is therefore accounted for as a separate performance obligation. Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are estimated based on the expected cost, plus margin. If contracts include the installation of the product, revenue for the product is recognized at a point in time when the product is delivered, the legal title has passed and the customer has accepted the product.

In some contracts the Company's performance does not create an asset with alternative use to the Company and the Company has concluded that it has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. In the said cases, the Company transfers control of a good or service over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time. The Company uses the input method to recognize revenue.

For the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, all sales were recognized at a point-in-time. Consequently, no revenue was deferred as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

CONCENTRATIONS

The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with various financial institutions. At times, such balances may be in excess of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance limits of $250,000; however, management does not believe it is exposed to any significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalents.

INCOME TAXES

The Company recognizes deferred income taxes for temporary differences between financial statements and income tax reporting. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the differences between financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities using the enacted tax rates in effect for the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. The measurement of deferred tax assets is reduced, if necessary, by the amount of any tax benefits that, based on available evidence, are not expected to be realized. The principal temporary differences that will result in deferred tax assets and liabilities are property and equipment, intangible assets, and net operating loss carryforwards.

The Company follows the requirements of ASC Section 740 and applicable appendices for the recognition, measurement, classification, and disclosure in the financial statements of uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in the Company's tax returns. Management believes that the Company does not have any uncertain tax positions and associated unrecognized benefits that materially impact the financial statements or related disclosures.

Since tax matters are subject to some degree of uncertainty, there can be no assurance that the Company's tax returns will not be challenged by the taxing authorities and that the Company or its shareholder will not be subject to additional tax, penalties, and interest as a result of such challenge. Generally, the Company's tax returns remain open for federal income tax examination for three years from the date of filing and four years for the State of Arizona.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments that subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The total loss that would occur if the accounts became uncollectible is the stated balance of the financial instruments reported in the accompanying balance sheets.

NOTE B. INVENTORIES

Inventories consisted of the following as of March 31:

	2024	2023
Inventory-on-hand	$ 362,185	$ 338,224
Inventory-in-transit	744,492	318,656
Less reserve for obsolete inventory	(16,508)	(16,508)
Total inventories, net	$ 1,090,169	$ 640,372

NOTE C. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consisted of the following as of March 31:

	2024	2023
Office equipment and furniture	$ 10,088	$ 10,088
Warehouse equipment	3,071	3,071
Vehicles	122,994	122,994
Property and equipment	136,153	136,153
Less accumulated depreciation	(115,958)	(106,090)
Property and equipment, net	$ 20,195	$ 30,063

NOTE D. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The majority of the Company's products are manufactured by its parent company, Tega Industries Limited, located in India. Significant transactions with the shareholder and with entities under common control during 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

The Company had the following trade receivables from the parent company and other related entities as of March 31:

	2024	2023
Tega Industries Limited	$ 756,035	$ 601,437
Total trade receivables	$ 756,035	$ 601,437

The Company had the following trade payables to the parent company and other related entities as of March 31:

	2024	2023
Tega Industries Limited	$ 751,392	$ 318,656
Total trade payables	$ 751,392	$ 318,656

The Company purchased goods and services from the parent company and other related entities throughout the fiscal year which totaled the following as of March 31:

	2024	2023
Tega Industries Canada Inc	$ -	$ 1,100
Tega Industries Limited	3,143,103	1,679,979
Tega Industries Chile S.PA.	-	70,720
Total purchased goods & services	$ 3,143,103	$ 1,751,799

The Company recorded reimbursements as a result from cost sharing from the parent company and other related entities throughout the fiscal year which totaled the following as of March 31:

	2024	2023
Tega Industries Limited	$ 3,147	$ 12,835
Total received reimbursements	$ 3,147	$ 12,835

Note E. Income Taxes

The income tax expense for the Company as of March 31, consisted of the following:

	2024	2023
Current tax expense:		
Federal	$ 40,146	$ 40,297
State	2,317	2,137
Total current tax expense	42,463	42,434
Deferred tax expense (benefit):		
Federal	1,405	5,671
State	93	372
Total deferred tax expense (benefit)	1,498	6,043
Total income tax expense, net	$ 43,961	$ 48,477

The components of the Company's net deferred taxes are as follows:

	2024	2023
Allowance for doubtful accounts	$ 1,191	$ 5,879
Reserve for inventory obsolescence	3,643	3,643
Bonus accrual	7,295	5,848
Difference in depreciation method	(3,048)	(4,791)
Total net deferred tax asset	$ 9,081	$ 10,579

The reconciliation of the provision for income taxes at the statutory rates to the Company's effective rate as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024	2023
Taxes, at statutory rates	$ 46,285	$ 54,670
Foreign sales exempt from state taxes	(810)	(6,193)
Meals and entertainment	631	-
State adjustment on foreign sales	(2,145)	-
Total income tax expense, net	$ 43,961	$ 48,477

Note F. Lease Obligations

The Company leases office and warehouse space under an operating lease. The Company renewed the office and warehouse space lease for an additional year on February 5, 2024, which expires on February 25, 2025 and provides for a monthly rent of $2,082. Total lease expense was $24,383 and $23,556 for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Total minimum payments due for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2025 are $22,902.

Note G. Retirement Plan

On January 1, 2015, the Company began offering a 401(k) profit sharing plan. Employees may contribute on either a pre-tax salary deferral basis or to a Roth plan in amounts up to limits established under Federal law. The Company makes safe harbor matching contributions equal to 100% of the first 3% of eligible earnings deferral and an additional 50% of the next 2% of eligible earnings deferral. Additionally, the Company may make nonelective contributions to the Plan, although it is not required to do so. Employees are always 100% vested in any elective deferrals they make and become vested in the Company's safe harbor matching contributions and nonelective contributions according to the length of time they have worked for the Company over a 6-year period.

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, total employer contributions under the plan were $3,574 and $12,054, respectively.

Note H. Market Concentrations

The Company's sales are to customers all over the United States, as well as in North and Central America. Substantially all of these customers are extended credit with regard to these sales.

The Company had four customers which made up 62% of total revenues for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024. At March 31, 2024, two customers comprised 73% of trade accounts receivables.

The Company had two customers which made up 33% of total revenues for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023. At March 31, 2023, three customers comprised 79% of trade accounts receivables.

Note I. Subsequent Events

The Company discloses the date through which subsequent events were evaluated when determining whether adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements is required. A subsequent event is an event or transaction that occurs after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued. The Company evaluated subsequent events through May 13, 2024, which represents the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Supplemental Information – Special Purpose Financial Information

Tega Industries Inc
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	20,195	30,063
Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	4	1,300	1,300
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	9,081	10,579
Total non-current assets		**30,576**	**41,942**
Current assets			
Inventories	6	1,090,169	640,372
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables and contract assets	7	1,760,261	1,622,859
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	285,134	118,320
Current tax assets (net)	9	7,960	11,966
Other current assets	10	69,675	302,436
Total current assets		**3,213,199**	**2,695,952**
Total assets		**3,243,774**	**2,737,895**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	200,000	200,000
Other equity	12	2,557,828	2,402,996
Total equity		**2,757,828**	**2,602,996**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	13	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	13	407,366	84,142
(ii) Other financial liabilities	14	44,615	39,900
Current tax liabilities (net)	15	2,245	297
Other current liabilities	16	31,719	10,560
Total current liabilities		**485,946**	**134,898**
Total liabilities		**485,946**	**134,898**
Total equity and liabilities		**3,243,774**	**2,737,895**

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

The accompanying notes are the integral part of this Special Purpose Financial Information

For R&A CPAs
Professional Corporation

Place : Tuscon, Arozona
Date : May 13, 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Director

Director

Tega Industries Inc
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from operations	17	3,461,425	6,389,248
Other income	18	248,715	(4,218)
Total income		**3,710,140**	**6,385,030**
Expenses			
Purchase of Traded Goods	19	2,892,395	4,536,363
Changes in inventories of finished goods	20	(449,797)	485,597
Employee benefits expense	21	351,440	537,880
Finance costs	22	-	33
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	23	9,868	15,240
Other expenses	24	707,440	575,088
Total expenses		**3,511,347**	**6,150,201**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**198,793**	**234,829**
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit before tax		**198,793**	**234,829**
Income tax expense			
- Current tax	25	42,463	42,434
- Deferred tax	25	1,498	6,043
Total tax expense/ (credit)		**43,961**	**48,477**
Total Profit for the year (A)		**154,832**	**186,352**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (B)		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year (A+B)		**154,832**	**186,352**
Earnings Per equity share:			
Basic	29	77.42	93.18
Diluted	29	77.42	93.18

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date

The accompanying notes are the integral part of this Special Purpose Financial Information

For R&A CPAs
Professional Corporation

Place : Tuscon, Arozona
Date : May 13, 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Director

Director

Tega Industries Inc
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Description	Notes	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	11	**200,000**
Changes during the year		-
As at 31 March 2023	11	**200,000**
Changes during the year		-
As at 31 March 2024	11	**200,000**

B. Other equity

Description	Notes	Reserve and surplus Retained earning		Total
Balance as at 1 April 2023	**18C**	**2,402,996**	**2,402,996**	**2,402,996**
Profit for the year		154,832	154,832	154,832
Balance as at 31 March 2024		**2,557,828**	**2,557,828**	**2,557,828**

Description	Notes	Reserve and surplus Retained earning	Total other equity	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2022	19C	**2,216,644**	**2,216,644**	**2,216,644**
Profit for the year		186,352	186,352	186,352
Balance as at 31 March 2023		**2,402,996**	**2,402,996**	**2,402,996**

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

The accompanying notes are the integral part of this Special Purpose Financial Information

For R&A CPAs
Professional Corporation

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Director

Director

Place : Tuscon, Arozona
Date :May 13, 2024

Place :

Tega Industries Inc
Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit before tax	198,793	234,829
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	9,868	15,240
Finance costs	-	33
Allowance for expected credit loss (including bad debts and advances written off)	(21,242)	11,702
Net Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	1,127
Operating profit before working capital changes	**187,419**	**262,931**
Changes in Working Capital:		
(Increase)/ decrease in Non Current/ Current financial and other assets	116,604	(667,971)
(Increase) in inventories	(449,797)	485,597
Increase/ (decrease) in Non Current/ Current financial and other liabilities/ provisions	349,098	(620,631)
Cash Generated from Operations	**203,325**	**(540,074)**
Direct Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(36,509)	82,624
Net cash generated from operating activities	**166,815**	**(457,450)**
B. Cash flow from Investing Activities:		
Purchase of capital assets	-	39,700
Net cash (used in) investing activities	-	**39,700**
C. Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Finance cost paid	-	(33)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	-	**(33)**

Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**166,815**	**(417,783)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	118,320	536,103
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year	**285,134**	**118,320**

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise :		
Balances with banks on current account	285,134	118,320
	285,134	**118,320**

Notes:

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method as set out in Ind AS - 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date.

The accompanying notes are the integral part of this Special Purpose Financial Information

For R&A CPAs
Professional Corporation

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Place : Tuscon, Arozona
Date : May 13, 2024

Director

Director

Tega Industries Inc
Notes to Special Purpose Financial Information

1. Company Information

Tega Industries Inc is a company limited by shares and is incorporated in United States. The ultimate parent company is Tega Industries Ltd, a company incorporated in India.The principle business of the Company is amongst others, engaging in the business of distribution and sale of wear resistant products to the mining and mineral processing and material handling industries.

The Special Purpose Financial Information as at 31 March 2024 present the financial position of the Company.
2.Summary of accounting policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

(i) Compliance with Tega Industries Limited Group's Accounting Policies
These Special Purpose Financial Information (which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information) of Tega Industries Inc. have been prepared in accordance with the group accounting policies of Tega Industries Limited, which in turn are aligned with Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended). These Special Purpose Financial Information have been prepared to facilitate consolidation of the financial information of the subsidiary into the consolidated financial information of Tega Industries Limited. These Special Purpose Financial Information have been presented in accordance with Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended).

(ii) Historical Cost Convention
The Special Purpose Financial Information been prepared as going concern on accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for the assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount (if any).

(iii) Current versus Non Current Classification
All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2 Use of Estimates
The preparation of the financial statements require the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of the assets and liabilities including Contingent Liabilities as on the date of the financial statements and the reported income and expenses for the reporting period. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ from these estimates. Any adjustments based on actuals are effected in the subsequent periods.

2.3 Property plant and equipment and Intangible assets

2.3.1 Property plant and equipment

All items of property plant and equipment are stated at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit or loss.

On transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its property plant and equipment measured at the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of property plant and equipment.

2.3.2 Intangible assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any. Recognition of costs as an asset is ceased when the asset is complete and available for its intended use.
Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets with definite useful lives are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any.
An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.
Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit or loss.

Class of assets	Estimated useful life (in years)
Software	3 Years

2.4 Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation is provided on a prorata basis on a straight line method at the rate determined based on estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment. The estimated useful lives of the property, plant and equipment have been presented below:

Class of assets	Estimated useful life
Vehicles	5 years

2.5 Impairment

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying values of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable through continuing use. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is reviewed in order to determine the extent of impairment, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

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

2.6 Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

The financial assets are classified in the following categories:
1. financial assets measured at amortised cost,
2. financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss, and
3. financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The classification of financial assets depends on the Company's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flow.
At initial recognition, the financial assets are measured at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost
Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
Financial instruments included within fair value through profit and loss category are measured initially as well as at each reporting period at fair value plus transaction costs as applicable. Fair value movements are recorded in statement of profit and loss.
Investments in units of mutual funds are accounted for at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are 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.

De-recognition of financial asset
The Company de-recognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or it transfers the financial assets and such transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

Impairment of financial assets
The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.
For trade receivables the simplified approach of lifetime expected credit losses has been recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.
Impairment loss allowance recognised /reversed during the year are charged/written back to statement of profit and loss.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest 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 period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amount approximates fair value to short-term maturity of these instruments.

A financial liability (or a part of financial liability) is de-recognised from Company's balance sheet when obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
In the Statement of Cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, other short term highly liquid investments, if any, with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.7 Inventories
Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on Weighted Average Basis. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises design costs, raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.8 Revenue Recognition
Revenue shall be recognised to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services.

Sales of goods

Sales are recognised when control of the products has been transferred to the buyer, being when the products are dispatched/ delivered to the customer depending on the contract terms, as that is the point when the buyer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the buyer's acceptance of the products per the terms of the contract and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of goods. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are generally made with a credit term upto 180 days which is consistent with market practice.

Revenue is recognised based on the price specified in the contract

Some contracts include multiple deliverables, such as sale of product and certain related services. However, the services are simple, does not include an integration service and could be performed by another party. It is therefore accounted for as a separate performance obligation. Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are estimated based on the expected cost plus margin. If contracts include the installation of product, revenue for the product is recognised at a point in time when the product is delivered, the legal title has passed and the customer has accepted the product.

In some contracts the Company's performance does not create an asset with alternative use to the Company and the Company has concluded that it has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. In the said cases, the Company transfers control of a good or service over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time. The Company uses the input method to recognize revenue.

The Company has determined that the input method is the best method for measuring progress for these contracts because there is a direct relationship between the costs incurred by the Company and the transfer of goods and services to the customer.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are despatched or delivered, depending on the contract terms, as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

A contract asset is recognised in respect of those performance obligations where the control of the goods has been transferred to the buyer, and only delivery of the goods is pending. In these cases the consideration is due after the shipping obligation is complete, accordingly these are classified as contract assets as the consideration is conditional on something other than the passage of time.

The Company does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Sale of Services

Sale of services are recognised on rendering of the related services.

2.9 Other Income
Interest: Interest income is generally recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.
Dividend: Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established and it is probable that economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

2.10 Government Grants

(i) Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.
(ii) Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other operating income.

2.11 Borrowing Costs
Borrowing costs include interest, other costs incurred in connection with borrowing and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. General and specific 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. Premium in the form of fees paid on refinancing of loans are accounted for as an expense over the life of the loan using effective interest rate method. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.12 Foreign Currency Transactions
These financial statements of the Company are presented in United States Dollar (USD), which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

Initial Recognition: On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.
Subsequent Recognition: Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are included in net profit in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.
Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled.

2.13 Employee Benefits

a) Short-term Employee Benefits:
Short-term Employee Benefits (i.e. benefits payable within one year) are recognised in the period in which employee services are rendered.

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

c) Other Long-term Employee Benefits:
Compensated absences
Accumulated compensated absences which are expected to be availed or encashed within twelve months from the year end are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlements as at the year end.

Accumulated compensated absences which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond twelve months from the year end are treated as other long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial loss/gains are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

2.14 Current and Deferred Tax
The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.15 Provision and Contingent Liabilities
The Company recognises a provision where there is a present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources or there is a present obligation, reliable estimate of the amount of which cannot be made. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation and the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure for contingent liability is made.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

2.16 Earnings per Share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit or loss for the period.The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, if any, 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 period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.17 Leases:
Short term leases - A lease that, at the commencement date, has a lease term of 12 months or less. A lease that contains a purchase option is not a short-term lease.
The Company has certain lease of office warehouse with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for this lease.

2.18 Critical estimates and judgements
The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.
This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

2.20 Offsetting Financial Instruments
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

Tega Industries Inc
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block
	As at 1 April 2023	Additions during the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023	For the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024
Tangible assets									
(a) Vehicles	51,036	-	-	51,036	20,973	9,868	-	30,841	20,195
Total	**51,036**	-	-	**51,036**	**20,973**	**9,868**	-	**30,841**	**20,195**

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block
	As at 1 April 2022	Additions during the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022	For the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
Tangible assets									
(a) Vehicles	115,500	-	64,464	51,036	29,370	15,240	23,637	20,973	30,063
Total	**115,500**	-	**64,464**	**51,036**	**29,370**	**15,240**	**23,637**	**20,973**	**30,063**

Tega Industries Inc
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 4 (i) Other financial assets - non current

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good (unless otherwise stated)		
Security Deposits	1,300	1,300
Total	**1,300**	**1,300**

Note: 5 Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for doubtful debts and advances	1,191	5,879
Reserve for Inventory obsolescence	3,643	3,643
Amounts allowable for tax purpose on payment basis	7,295	5,848
Other temporary difference	(3,048)	(4,791)
Total Deferred Tax Assets	**9,081**	**10,579**

Refer note 25 for tax expenses

Note: 6 Inventories

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Finished goods (Including Goods in Transit USD 744,492 (31 March 2023 : USD 318,656)	1,090,169	640,372
Total	**1,090,169**	**640,372**

Note:

(i) The company has expensed inventory of USD NIL (31 March 2023 : USD NIL) for writing down the value of inventories towards slow moving, non-moving and obsolete inventory.

(ii) The mode of valuation of inventories has been stated in Note 2.7

(iii) Included above, goods purchased from related parties:

Particulars	31 Dec 2023
Company (Tega Industries Limited) - Category of Goods (Finished Goods)	1,090,169
Total	**1,090,169**

Note: 7 Trade receivables and contract assets

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Current		
Trade Receivables		
(a) Unsecured, considered good	1,760,261	1,622,859
(b) Credit impaired	5,396	26,638
	1,765,657	1,649,497
Allowance for credit losses	(5,396)	(26,638)
Net Receivables	**1,760,261**	**1,622,859**
Net Contract Assets	-	-
Total	**1,760,261**	**1,622,859**

Trade receivables ageing schedule: (i) As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good							
Third Party	1,189,204	319,475	-				**1,508,679**
Related Party	251,582						**251,582**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired							
Third Party		-		5,396			**5,396**
Related Party							-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good							-
Less: Credit impaired good							-
Third Party							
Related Party							
Total	**1,440,786**	**319,475**	**-**	**5,396**	**-**	**-**	**1,765,657**

Trade receivables ageing schedule: (i) As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good							
Third Party	617,880	999,706	-				**1,617,586**
Related Party	5,273						**5,273**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired							
Third Party		20,299		6,339			**26,638**
Related Party							
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good							-
Less: Credit impaired good							-
Third Party							
Related Party							
Total	**623,153**	**1,020,005**	**-**	**6,339**	**-**	**-**	**1,649,496**

Note:
(i) There are no outstanding receivable due from directors or other officers of the company.
(i) There are contract assets and unbilled dues at each reporting dates.
(iii) Refer note 26(A) for credit risk

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 8 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	285,134	118,320
Total	**285,134**	**118,320**

Note: 9 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision for Income Tax)	7,960	11,966
Total	**7,960**	**11,966**

Note: 10 Other current assets

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good (unless otherwise stated)		
Advance to Related Parties(Suppliers)	-	277,508
Prepaid expenses	65,002	19,267
Employee advances	4,674	5,661
Total	**69,675**	**302,436**

Tega Industries Inc
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 11 Equity share capital

(a) Authorised share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	**5,000**	**500,000**
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	**5,000**	**500,000**
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	**5,000**	**500,000**

(b) Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid -up Shares

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	**2,000**	**200,000**
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	**2,000**	**200,000**
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	**2,000**	**200,000**

(c) Equity shares held by the parent company of the company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No.	% holding	No.	% holding
Equity shares				
Tega Industries Limited	2,000	100.00%	2,000	100.00%

(d) Details of the shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares of the company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No.	% holding	No.	% holding
Equity shares				
Tega Industries Limited	2,000	100.00%	2,000	100.00%

(e) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares
The company has one class of common shares having par value of USD 100 per share. All shares are fully paid. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote at meeting of the Company. In the event of winding up of the Company, ordinary shareholders shall rank after creditors and are fully entitled to any proceeds on liquidation.

(g) Shares held by the promoters : (i) As at 31 March 2024

Promoter name	No. of shares	%of total shares	% change during the year
Equity shares Tega Industries Limited	2,000	100%	NIL

Shares held by the promoters : (i) As at 31st March 2023

Promoter name	No. of shares	%of total shares	% change during the year
Equity shares Tega Industries Limited	2,000	100%	NIL

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 12 Other equity

Particulars	Refer below	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Retained earnings	(i)	2,557,828	2,402,996
Total		**2,557,828**	**2,402,996**

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(i) Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the Period	2,402,996	2,216,644
Profit for the period	154,832	186,352
Balance at the end of the period	**2,557,828**	**2,402,996**

Nature and purpose of other reservces

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profit that the Company has earned till date, less any transfer to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

Tega Industries Inc
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 13 Trade payables

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
(i) Acceptances		
(ii) Others	407,366	84,142
Total	**407,366**	**84,142**

Trade payables ageing schedule: (i) As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled Due	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(a) Undisputed total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises							-
(b) Undisputed total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises							-
(a) Third Party							
(b) Related Party							
Third Party	123,945	-	33,582				157,527
Related Party	-	249,839					249,839
(c) Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Disputed total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**123,945**	**249,839**	**33,582**	-	-	-	**407,366**

Trade payables ageing schedule: (i) As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled Due	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(a) Undisputed total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises							-
(b) Undisputed total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises							-
(a) Third Party							
(b) Related Party							
Third Party	49,172	34,970					84,142
Related Party	-	-					-
(c) Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Disputed total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**49,172**	**34,970**	-	-	-	-	**84,142**

Note: 14 Other financial liabilities- current

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Employee related liabilities	44,615	39,900
Total	**44,615**	**39,900**

Note: 15 Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Provision for income tax (net of advances)	2,245	297
Total	**2,245**	**297**

Note: 16 Other current liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Advances received from customers	31,503	10,560
Statutory dues (Contribution to PF and ESIC, GST, Withholding Taxes, Entry Tax, etc.)	216	-
Total	**31,719**	**10,560**

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 17 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from operations	3,461,425	6,389,248
Total	**3,461,425**	**6,389,248**

The company has recognised the following amounts relating to revenue in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
(i) Sale of products	3,387,705	6,389,248
(ii) Sale of services	73,720	-
Total	**3,461,425**	**6,389,248**

(i) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers:

The company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services in the following geographical regions:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
North America [including USD Nil (31 March 2023 : USD 7063) from Related Parties]	3,461,425	6,389,248
Total	**3,461,425**	**6,389,248**

(ii) The company has recognised the following revenue-related contract assets and liabilities:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Contract assets	-	
Asset recognised for costs incurred to fulfil contracts		
Total contract assets	**-**	**-**
Contract liabilities - Deferment of Revenue		
Contract liabilities - Advance from customers	31,503	10,560
Total contract liabilities	**31,503**	**10,560**

(iii) Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities:
The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised in the current reporting period relates to carried-forward contract liabilities.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning of the year:	10,560	5,040
Sale contracts		

(iv) Unsatisfied long-term sale contracts:
The following table shows unsatisfied performance obligations resulting from long-term sale contracts.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to long-term sale contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied:	-	-

All other sale contracts are for periods of one year or less or are billed based on time incurred. As permitted under Ind-AS 115, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

(v) The following table shows reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Contract Price		
Adjustments for:		
Refund Liabilities - Claims/ Liquidating damages	-	-
Contract Liabilities - Unfulfilled obligations*	-	-
Total	-	-

* These unfulfilled obligations are expected to be settled within the next 12 months.

Note: 18 Other income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
(a) Interest income		
on financial instruments at amortised cost	-	-
(b) Other non-operating income		
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (Net)	-	(1,127)
Net gain on foreign currency transaction and translations	(2,867)	(3,091)
Miscellaneous receipts	251,582	-
Total	**248,715**	**(4,218)**

Tega Industries Inc
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 19 Purchase of Traded Goods

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Add: Purchases	2,892,395	4,536,363
Purchase of Traded Goods	**2,892,395**	**4,536,363**

Note: 20 Changes in inventories of finished goods

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Finished Goods	1,090,169	640,372
	1,090,169	**640,372**
Less : Inventories at the beginning of the period:		
Finished Goods	640,372	1,125,969
	640,372	**1,125,969**
(Increase)/Decrease in finished goods	(449,797)	485,597
(Increase)/Decrease in finished goods	**(449,797)**	**485,597**

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 21 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Salaries and wages	312,644	481,031
Contribution to provident and other funds	3,574	12,054
Staff welfare expenses	35,222	44,795
Total	**351,440**	**537,880**

Note: 22 Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Interest expense on		
Bank Borrowings and Others	-	33
Total	**-**	**33**

Note: 23 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment [refer note 3]	9,868	15,240
Total	**9,868**	**15,240**

Note: 24 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Rent	29,979	24,586
Repairs to others	205	2,794
Insurance expenses	30,006	24,748
Bank charges	529	688
Rates and taxes	2,155	1,406
Travelling and conveyance	41,120	66,474
Commission to selling agents	101,392	89,669
Packing and forwarding (net)	208,747	104,461
Postage, telephone and fax	7,991	12,479
Sales promotion expenses	82	8,054
Professional fees	298,375	216,238
Allowance for expected credit loss (including bad debts and advances written off)	(21,242)	11,702
Miscellaneous expenses	8,101	11,789
Total	**707,440**	**575,088**

Tega Industries Inc
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 25 Income tax expense

(a) Movement in deferred tax liability/ (assets)

Particulars	Provisions	Amounts allowable for tax purpose on payment basis	Others	Total
At 1 April 2022	**(6,939)**	**(18,797)**	**9,114**	**(16,622)**
Charged/ (credited):				
- to profit or loss #	(2,583)	12,949	(4,323)	6,043
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	**(9,522)**	**(5,848)**	**4,791**	**(10,579)**
Charged/ (credited):				
- to profit or loss #	4,688	(1,447)	(1,743)	1,498
- to other comprehensive income	-		-	-
At 31 March 2024	**(4,834)**	**(7,295)**	**3,048**	**(9,081)**

(b) Income Tax Expense

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	42,463	42,434
Adjustments for current tax of prior years		
Total current tax expense	**42,463**	**42,434**
Deferred tax		
Origination & reversal of temporary differences	1,498	6,043
Total deferred tax expense/ (benefit)	**1,498**	**6,043**
Total tax expense/ (credit)	**43,961**	**48,477**

(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Profit before tax	198,793	234,829
Tax on above @25.713% (31 March 2023 : 23.28%)	**51,116**	**54,671**
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Tax on Permanent Differences	(7,155)	(6,193)
Non deductible expenses	-	-
Taxes for earlier years	-	-
Total tax expense/ (credit)	**43,961**	**48,478**

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 26 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Investments				
- Mutual funds	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	1,760,261	-	1,622,859
Cash and cash equivalents	-	285,134	-	118,320
Other financial assets	-	1,300	-	1,300
Total financial assets	**-**	**2,046,694**	**-**	**1,742,479**
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	407,366	-	84,142
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**407,366**	**-**	**84,142**

Note: 26 Financial risk management
The company 's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (i.e. foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk).

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk:

Risk	Exposure arising from	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and contract assets and other financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Diversification of bank deposits and investments. Entering into transactions with customers of repute / customers having sound financial position.
Liquidity risk	Financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.	Projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet the liabilities.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and contract assets) including deposits with banks, investments and other financial instruments. The company periodically monitors the recoverability and credit risks of its other financial assets including security deposits and other receivables.

i) Trade receivables and contract assets
Customer credit risk is managed by the management subject to the company 's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables and contract assets are non-interest bearing. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

At each reporting date the company measures loss allowance for certain class of financial assets based on historical trend industry practice and the business environment in which the company operates.

ii) Financial instruments and cash deposits
Credit risk from balances with banks and investments is managed by the company in accordance with the company 's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The company 's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2024 is the carrying amounts of trade receivables and contract assets, investments, balances with bank and other financial assets.

Provision for expected credit loss
In determination of the allowance for credit losses on receivables, the company has used a practical experience by computing the expected credit losses based on provision matrix, which has taken into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The company also analyses all its receivables periodically for recoverability assessment and wherever they have analysed that the receivable may be credit impaired on account of non recoverability, loss allowance on such receivables have been provided in full.

Details of allowances for expected credit loss are provided hereunder :-

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
At the beginning of the year	26,638	14,936
Provisions created/ (written back) during the year (net) (a)	(21,242)	11,702
Closing at the end of the year	**5,396**	**26,638**

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 26 Financial risk management (continued)

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company 's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

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

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities 31 March 2024	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivatives						
Trade payables - Third Party	157,527	157,527	157,527			
Trade payables - Related Party	249,839	249,839	249,839			
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	**407,366**	**407,366**	**407,366**	-	-	-

** Based on closing rates

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities 31 March 2023	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivatives						
Trade payables - Third Party	84,142	84,142	84,142			
Trade payables - Related Party	-	-	-			
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	**84,142**	**84,142**	**84,142**	-	-	-

** Based on closing rates

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 26 Financial risk management (continued)
(C) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk
The company deals with foreign currency bank accounts, trade receivables and contract assets, borrowings, trade payables and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk associated with exchange rate movement.

The company operates internationally and portion of the business is transacted in several currencies and consequently the company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its sales in overseas and purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. Foreign currency exchange rate exposure is partly balanced by purchasing of goods, commodities and services in the respective currencies. The company primarily uses derivatives to hedge its risk against foreign currency balances of borrowings, trade payables, trade receivables and contract assets. Such exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising foreign exchange forward contracts and options. Further, the company also has variable interest rate loan in foreign currency. To manage its risk against interest rate movements the company has taken an interest rate swap. The company also enter into derivative contracts to hedge forecast sales and purchase transactions using forward contracts.

Foreign currency risk exposure
The company 's exposure to foreign currency risk for major currencies at the end of the reporting period expressed in USD (foreign currency amount multiplied by closing rate), are as follows:-

Particulars	31 March 2024						
	AUD	CAD	EUR	USD	ZAR	GBP	GHS
Financial assets							
Trade receivables and contract assets							
Third Party							
Related Party							
Bank balances							
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables							
Third Party							
Related Party							
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	31 March 2023						
	AUD	CAD	EUR	USD	ZAR	GBP	GHS
Financial assets							
Trade receivables and contract assets							
Third Party							
Related Party							
Bank balances							
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables							
Third Party							
Related Party							
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sensitivity
The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax						
	AUD	CAD	EUR	USD	ZAR	GBP	GHS
31 March 2023							
USD appreciates by 5%*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USD depreciates by 5%*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 202							
USD appreciates by 5%*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USD depreciates by 5%*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Holding all other variables constant

Tega Industries Inc
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 27 Capital management

(a) Risk management

The company 's objectives when managing capital are to:
- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure of the company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The funding requirement is met through a mixture of equity, long term borrowings and short term borrowings.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The company 's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of debt and the movements in net debt for the current year

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	285,134	118,320
Total	**285,134**	**118,320**

Particulars	Other assets	Liabilities from financing activities		
	Cash and cash equivalents	Non-current borrowings	Current borrowings	Total
Net debt as at 1 April 2023*	**118,323**	-	-	**118,323**
Cash flows	166,815	-	-	166,815
Net debt as at 31 March 2024*	**285,138**	-	-	**285,138**

*balances include interest accrued on borrowings

Particulars	Other assets	Liabilities from financing activities		
	Cash and cash equivalents	Non-current borrowings	Current borrowings	Total
Net debt as at 1 April 2022	536,103	-	-	536,103
Cash flows	(417,783)	-	-	(417,783)
Net debt as at 31 March 2023*	**118,323**	-	-	**118,323**

*balances include interest accrued on borrowings

Note: 28 Segment information

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of distributing specialised wear resistant rubber products in North America, primarily to the mining and material handling industries. In accordance with Ind AS-108 "Operating Segments", the Company has presented the segment information on the basis of its Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 29 Earnings per share

	Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
	Computation of Earnings for Equity Shares		
A	Net Profit attributable to the shareholders of the company	154,832	186,352
B	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year other than which are dilutive	2,000	2,000
C	Effect of equity shares which are dilutive	-	-
D = (B+C)	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (dilutive)	2,000	2,000
	Earnings per equity share		
A/B	Earnings per share - Basic	77.42	93.18
A/D	Earnings per share - Diluted	77.42	93.18

Tega Industries Inc
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Information

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 30 Related party Transaction

Related party disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 24 prescribed under the act

Details of related parties:

Description of relationship	Names of related parties
Ultimate Holding Company	Nihal Fiscal Services Private Limited (incorporated in India)
Holding Company	Tega Industries Limited (Subsidiary of Nihal Fiscal Services Private Limited)
Fellow Subsidiaries	Tega Industries Chile SpA (TICS) Tega Industries Canada Inc, Canada (TIC) Tega Industries Australia Pty Ltd, Australia (TIAPL) Tega Do Brasil Servicos Techuicos Limitda, Brasil (TDBSTL) Tega Investment Limited, Bahamas (TIL) (Ceased to be Subsidiary w.e.f November 14, 2022) Losugen Pty Ltd, Australia (LPL) Tega Holdings Pty Ltd, Australia (THPTY) Tega Holdings Pte Ltd, Singapore (THPTE) Tega Investment South Africa Pty Ltd, South Africa (TISAPL) Tega Industries Africa Pty Ltd, South Africa (TIAPL) Tega Equipment (Subsidairy w.e.f December 02, 2022 upto March 29, 2023) Tega McNally Minerals Limited (Subsidiary w.e.f February 24, 2023)
Joint Venture	Hosch Equipment (India) Limited
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Madan Mohan Mohanka (Unpaid Position) Mehul Mohanka (Unpaid Position) Sandeep Biswas (upto 7th September 2022)

Note: Related parties have been identified by the Management.

Details of related party transactions for the year ended 31 March 2024 and balances outstanding as at 31 March 2024:

Particulars	TIL	TICS	TIC	Total
Purchase of Goods & Services	2,824,447	-	18,660	2,843,107
Sale of Goods & Services	-	-	3,146	3,146
Other Income	-	-	251,582	251,582
Other Expneses	-	2,900	-	2,900
Re-imbursement of Expenses				-
Balances outstanding at the end of the year				
Trade Receivables	-	-	251,582	251,582
Trade Payables	246,939	2,900	-	249,839

Details of related party transactions for the period ended 31 March 2023 and balances outstanding as at 31 March 2023:

Particulars	TIL	TICS	TIC	Total
Purchase of Goods & Services	4,258,858	70,720	-	4,329,578
Recovery of Expenses	-	-	7,063	7,063
Re-imbursement of Expenses	4,000			4,000
Balances outstanding at the end of the year				
Trade Receivables	-	-	5,273	5,273
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Advance to Suppliers	277,508	-	-	277,508

During the year, the Company recognised an amount of USD Nil (31 March 2023 : 139,442 USD) as remuneration to key managerial personnel. The details of such remuneration is as below:

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Remuneration to KMP	-	139,442

Note: 31 Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company does not have any transactions/outstanding balances with any companies registered under the Companies Act, 2013 except for Tega Industries Limited.

Note: 32 Transaction in Crypto Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

For R&A CPAs
Professional Corporation

Place : Tuscon, Arizona
Date : May 13, 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Director

Director

ANNEXURE – I

TEGA INDUSTRIES CHILE SPA.

Estados financieros consolidados

Al 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023

CONTENIDO

M$ - Miles de pesos Chilenos
UF - Unidad de fomento

pwc

INFORME DEL AUDITOR INDEPENDIENTE

Santiago, 29 de mayo de 2024

Señores Accionistas y Directores
Tega Industries Chile SpA

Opinión

Hemos efectuado una auditoría a los estados financieros consolidados de Tega Industries Chile SpA y subsidiaria, que comprenden los estados consolidados de situación financiera al 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023 y los correspondientes estados consolidados de resultados, de resultados integrales, de cambios en el patrimonio y de flujos de efectivo por los años terminados en esas fechas y las correspondientes notas a los estados financieros consolidados.

En nuestra opinión, los estados financieros consolidados adjuntos presentan razonablemente, en todos sus aspectos significativos, la situación financiera de Tega Industries Chile SpA y subsidiaria al 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023, los resultados de sus operaciones y sus flujos de efectivo por los años terminados en esas fechas de acuerdo con Normas Internacionales de Información Financiera emitidas por el International Accounting Standards Board.

Base para la opinión

Efectuamos nuestras auditorías de acuerdo con Normas de Auditoría Generalmente Aceptadas en Chile. Nuestras responsabilidades de acuerdo a tales normas se describen, posteriormente, en los párrafos bajo la sección "Responsabilidades del auditor por la auditoría de los estados financieros consolidados" del presente informe. De acuerdo a los requerimientos éticos pertinentes, para nuestras auditorías de los estados financieros consolidados, se nos requiere ser independientes de Tega Industries Chile SpA y subsidiaria y cumplir con las demás responsabilidades éticas de acuerdo a tales requerimientos. Consideramos que la evidencia de auditoría que hemos obtenido es suficiente y apropiada para proporcionarnos una base para nuestra opinión de auditoría.

Responsabilidad de la Administración por los estados financieros consolidados

La Administración es responsable por la preparación y presentación razonable de los estados financieros consolidados de acuerdo con Normas Internacionales de Información Financiera emitidas por el International Accounting Standards Board. Esta responsabilidad incluye el diseño, implementación y mantención de un control interno pertinente para la preparación y presentación razonable de estados financieros consolidados que estén exentos de representaciones incorrectas significativas, ya sea debido a fraude o error.

Al preparar y presentar los estados financieros consolidados, se requiere que la Administración evalúe si existen hechos o circunstancias que, considerados como un todo, originen una duda sustancial acerca de la capacidad de Tega Industries Chile SpA y subsidiaria para continuar como una empresa en marcha en un futuro previsible.

Responsabilidades del auditor por la auditoría de los estados financieros consolidados

Nuestros objetivos son obtener una seguridad razonable de que los estados financieros consolidados como un todo, están exentos de representaciones incorrectas significativas debido a fraude o error y emitir un informe del auditor que incluya nuestra opinión. Una seguridad razonable es un alto, pero no absoluto, nivel de seguridad y, por lo tanto, no garantiza que una auditoría realizada de acuerdo con Normas de Auditoría Generalmente Aceptadas en Chile siempre detectará una representación incorrecta significativa cuando exista. El riesgo de no detectar una representación incorrecta significativa debido a fraude es mayor que el riesgo de no detectar una representación incorrecta significativa debido a un error, ya que el fraude puede involucrar colusión, falsificación, omisiones intencionales, ocultamiento, representaciones inadecuadas o hacer caso omiso de los controles por parte de la Administración. Una representación incorrecta se considera significativa si, individualmente, o de manera agregada, podría influir el juicio que un usuario razonable realiza en base a estos estados financieros consolidados.

Como parte de una auditoría realizada de acuerdo con Normas de Auditoría Generalmente Aceptadas en Chile nosotros:

- Ejercemos nuestro juicio profesional y mantenemos nuestro escepticismo profesional durante toda la auditoría.

- Identificamos y evaluamos los riesgos de representaciones incorrectas significativas de los estados financieros consolidados, ya sea debido a fraude o error, diseñamos y realizamos procedimientos de auditoría en respuesta a tales riesgos. Tales procedimientos incluyen el examen, en base a pruebas, de evidencia con respecto a los montos y revelaciones en los estados financieros consolidados.

- Obtenemos un entendimiento del control interno pertinente para una auditoría con el objeto de diseñar procedimientos de auditoría que sean apropiados en las circunstancias, pero sin el propósito de expresar una opinión sobre la efectividad del control interno de Tega Industries Chile SpA y subsidiaria. En consecuencia, no expresamos tal tipo de opinión.

- Evaluamos lo apropiado que son las políticas de contabilidad utilizadas y la razonabilidad de las estimaciones contables significativas efectuadas por la Administración y evaluamos lo apropiado de la presentación general de los estados financieros consolidados.

- Concluimos si a nuestro juicio existen hechos o circunstancias que, considerados como un todo, originen una duda sustancial acerca de la capacidad de Tega Industries Chile SpA y subsidiaria, para continuar como una empresa en marcha por un período de tiempo razonable.

Se nos requiere comunicar a los responsables del Gobierno Corporativo, entre otros asuntos, la oportunidad y el alcance planificados de la auditoría y los hallazgos significativos de la auditoría, incluyendo cualquier deficiencia significativa y debilidad importante del control interno que identifiquemos durante nuestra auditoría.

DocuSigned by:
5F5C425C239947A...
Bruno Forgione M.
RUT: 25.177.640-7

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Tega Industries Chile S.P.A. y Subsidiaria

Estados Consolidados de Situación Financiera
al 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023

Activos	**Nota**	**2024** **M$**	**2023** **M$**
Activos corrientes			
Efectivo y equivalentes al efectivo	6	3.456.762	361.467
Otros activos no financieros	7	224.541	1.930.958
Deudores comerciales y otras cuentas por cobrar	8	10.259.633	8.614.474
Cuentas por cobrar a entidades relacionadas	9a	192.350	60.122
Inventarios	10a	5.640.352	6.080.179
Activos por impuestos corrientes	11a	95.907	60.579
Total activos corrientes		19.869.545	17.107.779
Activos no corrientes			
Activos intangibles distintos de la plusvalía	12	93.102	96.975
Propiedades, planta y equipos	13	8.877.772	7.610.313
Activos por derecho de uso	14	6.088.918	4.334.789
Activos por impuestos diferidos	11c	693.385	555.121
Total activos no corrientes		15.753.177	12.597.198
Total activos		35.622.722	29.704.977

Las notas adjuntas forman parte integral de estos estados financieros consolidados.

Tega Industries Chile S.P.A. y Subsidiaria

Estados Consolidados de Situación Financiera
al 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023

Pasivos y patrimonio	**Nota**	**2024** **M$**	**2023** **M$**
Pasivos corrientes			
Otros pasivos financieros	15a	3.236.963	5.198.381
Cuentas por pagar comerciales y otras cuentas por pagar	16	4.521.259	3.186.817
Cuentas por pagar a entidades relacionadas	9b	3.390.641	1.824.497
Pasivos por Impuestos corrientes	11b	1.961.312	754.238
Provisiones por beneficios a los empleados	17	246.155	197.002
Otros pasivos no financieros	18	13.650	-
Total pasivos corrientes		13.369.980	11.160.935
Pasivos no corrientes			
Cuentas por pagar a entidades relacionadas	9c	2.945.130	2.371.230
Otros pasivos financieros	15a	4.482.832	4.184.966
Pasivos por impuestos diferidos	11d	-	-
Total pasivos no corrientes		7.427.962	6.556.196
Total pasivos		20.797.942	17.717.131
Patrimonio			
Capital social	20a	28.758.994	28.758.994
Resultados acumulados		(13.621.821)	(16.458.790)
Otras reservas		(312.424)	(312.492)
Patrimonio atribuible a los propietarios de la controladora		14.824.749	11.987.712
Participaciones no controladoras	19	31	134
Patrimonio total		14.824.780	11.987.846
Total pasivos y patrimonio		35.622.722	29.704.977

Las notas adjuntas forman parte integral de estos estados financieros consolidados.

Tega Industries Chile S.P.A. y Subsidiaria

Estados Consolidados de Resultados
Por los años terminados al 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023

	Nota	31-03-2024 M$	31-03-2023 M$
Ingresos de actividades ordinarias	21a	40.540.239	31.756.686
Costo de ventas	21b	(22.822.341)	(17.657.468)
Margen bruto		17.717.898	14.099.218
Gastos de administración	21d	(10.012.401)	(7.721.995)
Otros ingresos	21c	93.356	106.401
Depreciación y amortización	21e	(2.253.997)	(1.705.415)
Costos financieros	21g	(1.265.898)	(954.324)
Diferencias de cambio, neto	21f	(625.542)	(12.083)
Resultado antes de impuesto a las ganancias		3.653.416	3.811.802
(Gasto)/beneficio por impuesto a las ganancias	21i	(816.447)	(706.700)
Ganancia del ejercicio		2.836.969	3.105.102

Las notas adjuntas forman parte integral de estos estados financieros consolidados.

Tega Industries Chile S.P.A. y Subsidiaria

Estados consolidados de Resultados Integrales
por los años terminados al 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023

		31-03-2024	31-03-2023
Ganancia del ejercicio		2.836.969	3.105.102
Otros resultados integrales			
Ganancias (pérdidas) por diferencias de cambio de conversión de subsidiaria en el exterior		68	(74)
Resultado integral total		2.837.037	3.105.028
Resultado integral atribuible a:			
Propietarios de la controladora		2.837.140	3.105.006
Participaciones no controladoras	19	(103)	22
		2.837.037	3.105.028

Las notas adjuntas forman parte integral de estos estados financieros consolidados.

Tega Industries Chile S.P.A. y Subsidiaria

Estados Consolidados de Cambios en el Patrimonio
por los años terminados al 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023

	Capital Social M$	Conversión de moneda extranjera M$	Otras Reservas M$	Total Otras Reservas M$	Ganancias (pérdidas) Acumuladas M$	Patrimonio atribuible a los propietarios de la controladora M$	Participaciones no controladoras M$	Patrimonio total M$
Saldo inicial al 1 de abril de 2023	28.758.994	281	(312.773)	(312.492)	(16.458.790)	11.987.712	134	11.987.846
Aumento (Disminución) de capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resultado integral:								
Ganancia del ejercicio	-	-	-	-	2.836.969	2.836.969	(103)	2.836.866
Otro resultado integral	-	-	68	68	-	68	-	68
Total cambios en el patrimonio	-	0	68	68	2.836.969	2.837.037	(103)	2.836.934
Saldo al 31 de marzo de 2024	28.758.994	281	(312.705)	(312.424)	(13.621.821)	14.824.749	31	14.824.780

	Capital Social M$	Conversión de moneda extranjera M$	Otras Reservas M$	Total Otras Reservas M$	Ganancias (pérdidas) Acumuladas M$	Patrimonio atribuible a los propietarios de la controladora M$	Participaciones no controladoras M$	Patrimonio Total M$
Saldo inicial al 1 de abril de 2022	24.062.466	281	(312.699)	(312.418)	(19.563.870)	4.186.178	112	4.186.290
Aumento (Disminución) de capital	4.696.528	-	-	-	-	4.696.528	-	4.696.528
Resultado integral:								
Ganancia del ejercicio	-	-	-	-	3.105.080	3.105.080	22	3.105.102
Otro resultado integral	-	-	(74)	(74)	-	(74)	-	(74)
Total cambios en el patrimonio	4.696.528	-	(74)	(74)	3.105.080	7.801.534	22	7.801.556
Saldo al 31 de marzo de 2023	28.758.994	281	(312.773)	(312.492)	(16.458.790)	11.987.712	134	11.987.846

Las notas adjuntas forman parte integral de estos estados financieros consolidados.

Tega Industries Chile S.P.A. y Subsidiaria

Estados Consolidados de Flujos de Efectivo
por los años terminados al 31 de diciembre de 2024 y 2023

	Nota	2024 M$	2023 M$
Flujo originado por actividad de la operación			
Cobro procedentes de ventas de bienes y prestación servicios		32.582.724	67.490.567
Pago a proveedores por el suministro de bienes y servicios		(44.675.485)	(83.279.035)
Total flujos de efectivo netos usados en actividades de la operación		(12.092.761)	(15.788.468)
Flujo originado por actividades de inversión			
Deposito Plazo		311.710	-
Venta de propiedades, planta y equipos		-	11.300
Compra de propiedades, planta y equipos		-	(4.257.730)
Total flujos de efectivo netos provenientes de (usados en) actividades de inversión		311.710	(4.246.430)
Flujo originado por actividades de financiamiento			
Operaciones con factoring		15.274.434	17.733.189
Préstamos de empresas relacionadas		-	2.378.211
Préstamos bancarios		(398.088)	(586.429)
Total flujos de efectivo netos provenientes de actividades de financiamiento		14.876.346	19.524.971
Variación neta de efectivo y efectivo equivalente		3.095.295	(509.927)
Saldo inicial de efectivo y efectivo equivalente		361.467	871.394
Saldo final de efectivo y efectivo equivalente		3.456.762	361.467

Las notas adjuntas forman parte integral de estos estados financieros consolidados.

Índice

Página

Notas a los estados financieros consolidados
Al 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023

1 Información general

Tega Industries Chile SPA, en adelante "la Sociedad" o "Matriz", se constituyó en Chile como sociedad anónima cerrada estando sujeta a la Ley de Sociedades Anónimas N° 18.046 del 22 de octubre de 1981 y modificaciones posteriores.

La Sociedad fue constituida por escritura pública de fecha 05 de febrero de 1990 ante el Notario Público don Aliro Veloso Muñoz. Su legalización se publicó en el Diario Oficial de fecha 07 de febrero de 1990, y se inscribió en el Registro de Comercio del Conservador de Bienes Raíces de Santiago a fojas 17121 Nº 8739 en el año 1992.

Para efectos de tributación en Chile, el rol único tributario (RUT) es el N° 96.574.420-7.

La Sociedad tiene por objeto la compra, venta, transformación y/o comercialización de toda clase de bienes corporales muebles, pudiendo también realizar importaciones, exportaciones y, en general, cualquier operación de comercio exterior, la representación de empresas y bienes relacionados con lo anterior, la intermediación de los mismos bienes, el asesoramiento en aspectos técnicos y comerciales y, por último, todas las operaciones o negocios que acuerden los accionistas y que tengan relación con su objeto. La duración de la Sociedad será indefinida.

Propiedad

a) La propiedad de la Sociedad al 31 de marzo de 2024 es la siguiente:

Accionistas	Nº acciones clase A	N° acciones clase B	N° acciones clase C
Tega Holding Pte. Ltd.	38.727	-	271.173
Total	**38.727**	**-**	**271.173**

b) La propiedad de la Sociedad al 31 de marzo de 2023 es la siguiente:

Accionistas	Nº acciones clase A	N° acciones clase B	N° acciones clase C
Tega Holding Pte. Ltd.	38.727	-	271.173
Total	**38.727**	**-**	**271.173**

Por lo tanto, el controlador de la Sociedad es Tega Holding Pte. Ltd.

El domicilio social y las oficinas principales de la Sociedad se encuentran en la comuna de Quilicura, Chile, en calle Av. Galvarino N° 7701, teléfono N° (56-2) 24848301.

La Sociedad mantiene dos subsidiarias las que se mencionan en Nota 2.

El personal que integra Tega Industries Chile SPA al 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023 se distribuye de la siguiente forma:

Áreas	Gerencial		Técnicos		Trabajadores		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	202
Comercial	3	2	20	6	8	4	31	12
Administración	9	11	32	41	-	-	41	52
Producción	3	2	32	16	108	56	143	74
Totales	15	15	84	63	116	60	215	138

2 Resumen de principales políticas contables

A continuación, se describen las principales políticas contables adoptadas por el Grupo en la preparación y presentación de los presentes estados financieros consolidados.

Tal como lo requieren las NIIF, estas políticas contables han sido diseñadas en función a las NIIF vigentes al 31 de marzo de 2024.

Bases de preparación

Los presentes estados financieros consolidados de la Sociedad por los doce meses terminados el 31 de marzo de 2024 han sido preparados de acuerdo con Normas Internacionales de Información Financiera (NIIF) emitidas por el International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

En la preparación de estos estados financieros consolidados la Administración de la Sociedad ha aplicado su mejor entendimiento de las NIIF, sus interpretaciones y de los hechos y circunstancias que están vigentes a la fecha de su preparación., lo que representa de manera integral explícita y sin restricciones de las normas internacionales.

La preparación de los presentes estados financieros consolidados, conforme a las NIIF, exige el uso de ciertas estimaciones y criterios contables. También exige a la Administración de la Sociedad que ejerza su juicio en el proceso de aplicar las políticas contables. En Nota sobre Responsabilidad de la información y estimaciones y criterios contables se revelan las áreas que implican un mayor grado de juicio o complejidad o las áreas donde las estimaciones son significativas para las cuentas reveladas.

El criterio general usado por la Sociedad para la valorización contable de sus activos y pasivos es el costo, excepto ciertos activos financieros que se registran a valor razonable.

Períodos contables

Los presentes estados financieros consolidado comprenden los períodos que a continuación se mencionan:

- Estados consolidados de situación financiera al 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023.
- Estados consolidados de resultados por los períodos comprendidos entre el 1 de abril de 2023 y 2022 y el 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023.
- Estados consolidados de resultados integrales por los períodos comprendidos entre el 1 de abril de 2023 y 2022 y el 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023.
- Estados consolidados de cambios en el patrimonio por los períodos comprendidos entre el 1 de abril de 2023 y 2022 y el 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023.
- Estados consolidados de flujos de efectivo por los períodos comprendidos entre el 1 de abril de 2023 y 2022 y el 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023.

Bases de presentación

Los estados financieros consolidados se presentan en miles de pesos chilenos, sin decimales, por ser ésta la moneda de presentación del Grupo.

En los estados consolidados de situación financiera adjuntos, los activos y pasivos se clasifican en función de sus vencimientos entre corrientes, aquellos con vencimiento igual o inferior a doce meses, y no corrientes, aquellos cuyo vencimiento es superior a doce meses, de acuerdo con la NIC N°1.

A su vez, en los estados consolidados de resultados se presentan los gastos clasificados por función, identificando las depreciaciones y gastos del personal en base a su naturaleza y el estado consolidado de flujos de efectivo se presenta por el método directo.

El estado consolidado de situación financiera al 31 de marzo de 2024 se presenta comparado con los correspondientes al 31 de marzo 2023.

Los estados consolidados de resultados, de resultados integrales, de flujos de efectivo y de cambios en el patrimonio muestran los movimientos de los períodos comprendidos entre el 1 de abril de 2023 y 2022 y el 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023.

Bases de consolidación

a) Grupo Tega Industries Chile

Al 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023 Tega Industries Chile SpA controla directamente una subsidiaria.

En sus estados financieros consolidados Tega Industries Chile SpA ha consolidado todas aquellas sociedades en las cuales posee el control de la operación en sus negocios.

A continuación, se muestra el Grupo Tega Industries Chile SpA a las fechas que se indican, precisando su principal línea de negocios, tipo de Sociedad, país y moneda funcional:

Sociedades	Tipo	País	Moneda funcional	**31.03.2024 %**	31.03.2023 %
Tega Industries Chile SpA	Matriz	Chile	Pesos		-
Edoctum S.A.	Matriz / Subsidiaria	Chile	Pesos	**99,89%**	99,89%
Edoctum Perú S.A.C.	Subsidiaria indirecta	Perú	Pesos	**-**	-

b) Subsidiaria

Subsidiaria es toda entidad dependiente sobre las que Tega Industries Chile SpA tiene poder para dirigir las políticas financieras y de explotación que viene acompañado generalmente de una participación superior a la mitad de los derechos de voto.

A la hora de evaluar si Tega Industries Chile SpA controla otra entidad se considera la existencia y el efecto de los derechos potenciales de voto que sean ejercibles o convertibles a la fecha de cierre de los estados financieros.

Las subsidiarias se consolidan a partir de la fecha en que se transfiere el control a Tega Industries Chile SpA y se excluyen de la consolidación en la fecha en que cesa el mismo.

Para contabilizar la compra de subsidiarias, Tega Industries Chile SpA utiliza el método de adquisición.

Este método de adquisición establece que el costo de adquisición corresponde al valor razonable de los activos entregados y de los pasivos incurridos o asumidos en la fecha de intercambio.

b) Subsidiaria (Continuación)

Los activos identificables adquiridos y los pasivos y contingencias identificables asumidos en una combinación de negocios se valoran inicialmente por su valor razonable a la fecha de adquisición, con independencia del alcance de las participaciones no controladoras. El exceso del costo de adquisición sobre el valor razonable de la participación de la Sociedad en los activos netos identificables adquiridos se reconoce como un activo denominado Plusvalía. Si el costo de adquisición es menor que el valor razonable de los activos netos de la subsidiaria adquirida, la diferencia se reconoce directamente en resultados.

Como parte del proceso de consolidación se eliminan las transacciones, los saldos por cobrar y/o pagar y los resultados no realizados por operaciones entre la Sociedad matriz con sus subsidiarias y entre sus subsidiarias.

Las políticas contables de las subsidiarias son uniformes con las de Tega Industries Chile SpA.

Las participaciones no controladoras se presentan en el rubro patrimonio neto del estado consolidado de situación financiera clasificado.

La ganancia o pérdida atribuible a la participación no controladora se presenta en el estado consolidado de resultados por función conformando la ganancia (pérdida) del ejercicio.

Los resultados de las transacciones entre los accionistas no controladores y los accionistas de las empresas donde se comparte la propiedad se registran dentro del patrimonio y, por lo tanto, se muestran en el estado consolidado de cambios del patrimonio neto.

b.1) Subsidiaria en Chile

Edoctum S.A.: la principal actividad de la Sociedad es la participación y realización de eventos técnicos, cursos, seminarios y congresos.

b.2) Subsidiaria indirecta en Perú

Edoctum Perú S.A.C.: la principal actividad de la Sociedad es brindar servicios de asesoramiento empresarial.

Transacciones en moneda extranjera

a) Moneda funcional, de presentación y extranjera

Los importes incluidos en los estados financieros consolidados de la Sociedad se valoran utilizando la moneda del entorno económico principal en que la entidad opera (moneda funcional).

La moneda de presentación de los estados financieros consolidados de la Sociedades pesos chilenos, siendo esta moneda no hiperinflacionaria durante los ejercicios reportados.

Todas las operaciones que realiza la Sociedad en una moneda diferente a la moneda funcional son tratadas como moneda extranjera y se registran a tipo de cambio vigente a la fecha de la transacción.

Los saldos de activos y pasivos monetarios denominados en moneda extranjera se presentan valorizados a tipo de cambio de cierre de cada ejercicio.

Transacciones en moneda extranjera (Continuación)

b) Tipo de cambio de moneda extranjera y variación de la unidad de fomento

Los tipos de cambio de las principales divisas y las variaciones de unidades de fomento utilizadas en los procesos contables la Sociedad, respecto al peso chileno, al 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023 son los siguientes:

Moneda Unidad reajuste	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Dólar americano	981,71	790,41
Unidad de fomento	37.093,52	35.575,48

Efectivo y equivalentes al efectivo

Se considera efectivo y equivalentes al efectivo los saldos de dinero mantenido en caja y en cuentas corrientes bancarias, los depósitos a plazo y otras inversiones financieras seguras (valores negociables de fácil liquidación) con vencimiento a menos de 90 días desde la fecha de inversión.

Las líneas de sobregiros bancarias utilizadas se incluyen en los préstamos que devengan intereses en el ítem otros pasivos financieros corrientes.

Criterios de valorización de activos y pasivos financieros

De acuerdo con NIIF 9, inicialmente todos los activos y pasivos financieros deben ser valorizados según su valor razonable más o menos, en el caso de activos o pasivos financieros que se contabilice como a valor razonable con cambios en resultados, los costos de transacción que son directamente identificables a la adquisición o emisión del activo financiero o del pasivo financiero.

Las valorizaciones posteriores de los activos y pasivos financieros dependerán de la categoría en la que se hayan clasificado, la Sociedad mantiene las siguientes categorías:

- Activos y pasivos (instrumentos) financieros medidos a costo amortizado,
- Activos y pasivos (instrumentos) financieros a valor razonable con cambios en resultados y otros resultados integrales.

Los instrumentos financieros se dan de baja cuando los derechos a recibir o pagar flujos de efectivo de estos instrumentos han vencido o se han transferido y la Sociedad ha traspasado sustancialmente todos los riesgos y ventajas derivados de su titularidad.

a) Activos y pasivos (instrumentos) financieros medidos a costo amortizado

Los instrumentos financieros no derivados con pagos fijos o determinables que no cotizan en un mercado activo.

Se incluyen en esta categoría los deudores comerciales, otras cuentas por cobrar, pasivos financieros, otras cuentas por pagar del activo y pasivo corriente, excepto aquellos deudores o acreedores cuyos vencimientos son superiores a 12 meses desde la fecha del estado financiero consolidado que se clasifican como activo o pasivo no corriente.

Su reconocimiento se realiza a través del costo amortizado, registrándose directamente en resultados el devengamiento de las condiciones pactadas.

La Sociedad evalúa en la fecha de cada estado financiero consolidado si existe evidencia objetiva de que un instrumento/activo financiero o un grupo de instrumentos/activos financieros puedan haber sufrido pérdidas por deterioro.

a) Activos y pasivos (instrumentos) financieros medidos a costo amortizado (Continuación)

En el caso Deudores y otras cuentas por cobrar se incluyen en la definición de activos financieros y la medición de estos activos se ha realizado en el modelo de Costo Amortizado. De acuerdo con el modelo de costo amortizado, un activo financiero se clasifica como medido posteriormente al costo amortizado según la NIIF 9 si cumple con los dos criterios siguientes:

- Prueba de espera para recopilar el modelo de negocio: el activo se mantiene dentro de un modelo de negocio cuyo objetivo es mantener el activo financiero para recopilar los flujos de efectivo contractuales.
- La existencia de dificultades financieras significativas por parte del deudor, la probabilidad de que el deudor entre en quiebra o reorganización financiera y la falta o mora excesiva en los pagos se consideran indicadores de que la cuenta a cobrar se podría haber deteriorado.

En la aplicación del interés efectivo se aplica materialidad (considerando montos y plazos).

Importes por cobrar hasta un año se registran a sus valores nominales. Cuando excede dicho plazo, se procede a su descuento, a fin de reconocer la porción de ingresos financieros.

b) Activos y pasivos (instrumentos) financieros a valor razonable con cambios en resultados y otros resultados integrales

Los activos y pasivos financieros a valor razonable con cambios en resultados son instrumentos financieros mantenidos para negociar.

Un instrumento financiero se clasifica en esta categoría si se adquiere principalmente con el propósito de venderse en el corto plazo.

Los derivados también se clasifican como adquiridos para su negociación a menos que sean designados como coberturas.

Los instrumentos de esta categoría se clasifican como activos y pasivos corrientes.

Su valorización posterior se realiza mediante la determinación de su valor razonable, registrándose en resultados, en otras ganancias (pérdidas) los cambios de valor.

Deudores comerciales y otras cuentas por cobrar (neto de provisión para deterioros de valor)

Las cuentas comerciales se reconocen como activo cuando la Sociedad genera su derecho de cobro, en base a los criterios de reconocimiento de ingresos que se exponen más adelante.

Las cuentas comerciales por cobrar se reconocen inicialmente por su valor razonable y posteriormente por su costo amortizado de acuerdo con el método del tipo de interés efectivo, menos la provisión por pérdidas por deterioro del valor.

Para cuantificar el monto del deterioro comprometido, la administración evalúa periódicamente los casos particulares y sujetos a ser considerados como incobrables, realizando análisis cuantitativos y cualitativos.

Provisión para pérdidas crediticias esperadas

En la determinación de la provisión para pérdidas crediticias en deudores comerciales, la compañía ha utilizado una experiencia práctica al calcular las pérdidas crediticias esperadas en función de construir una matriz/tabla de recuperación de créditos de los últimos tres períodos contables de 12 meses, que ha tenido en cuenta la experiencia histórica de pérdidas crediticias y se ha ajustado para la información prospectiva, determinando un valor estimado de créditos no recuperados a la fecha de cierre de los estados financieros, adicionalmente, se analiza el comportamiento de cada cliente evaluando individualmente cada saldo de cuenta por cobrar para identificar riesgos de incobrabilidad para ser provisionada 100%.

Inventarios

La Sociedad valoriza sus inventarios al menor valor entre el costo y el valor neto realizable. Se entiende por valor neto realizable el precio de venta estimado en el transcurso normal de los negocios, menos los costos estimados para realizar la venta.

En aquellos casos que el valor neto realizable es menor al costo, se realiza una provisión por el diferencial del valor con cargo a resultados del ejercicio.

Los inventarios corresponden a materias primas PU, cañerías, adaptadores e insumos.

Obsolescencia de inventario

La política de provisiones por obsolescencia de la Sociedad contempla los siguientes criterios:

a. Todo el producto terminado que se encuentra en el inventario durante más de 3 años, se requiere una provisión del 100% por obsolescencia

b. Todo el material que se clasifica como Suministros y se encuentra en el inventario por más de 2 años, se requiere una provisión del 100% por obsolescencia

c. Toda la materia prima está agrupada en 5 categorías:

   i. Cerámica: Toda la cerámica que tenga más de 2 años en el inventario requerirá la provisión; siguiendo la siguiente tabla:

Año / Detalle	3-4 años	4-5 años	5-6 años	6-7 años	>7 años
% de provisión	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%

   ii. Poliuretano: todo el poliuretano que se encuentra en el inventario por más de 3 años requerirá la provisión a una tasa del 100%

   iii. Refuerzo: Todos los refuerzos que tengan más de 2 años en el inventario requerirán la provisión; siguiendo la siguiente tabla:

Año / Detalle	2-3 años	3-4 años	>4 años
% de provisión	30%	60%	100%

   iv. Caucho: Todos los refuerzos que tienen más de 2 años en el inventario requerirán la provisión a una tasa del 100%

Obsolescencia de inventario (Continuación)

v. Tubería: Todos los refuerzos que se encuentran más de 3 años en el inventario requerirán la provisión, pero hasta un máximo del 50%; según la siguiente tabla:

Año / Detalle	3-4 años	4-5 años	5-6 años	6-7 años	>7 años
% de provisión	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%

Activos intangibles distintos a la plusvalía
Los activos intangibles corresponden principalmente a derechos de marca, gastos de adquisición y desarrollo de software computacionales y adquisición de licencias de uso de software.

a) Derechos de marca
Los derechos de marca adquiridos por la Sociedad corresponden al registro comercial de las principales marcas utilizadas tanto en el mercado nacional como en el extranjero.

b) Costos de adquisición y desarrollo de software computacional
Los costos de adquisición y desarrollo de software computacional relevante y específico para la Sociedad son activados y amortizados en el ejercicio en que se espera generar ingresos por su uso.

c) Licencias de uso de software

La Sociedad mantiene activado licencias de uso de software, las que amortiza en sus respectivos periodos de cobertura.

Propiedades, planta y equipos

Se clasifican en propiedades, planta y equipos aquellos elementos de activos fijos utilizados en las actividades operacionales de la Sociedad.

a) Valorización inicial

Los elementos de activo fijo incluidos en propiedades, planta y equipos, salvo terrenos y obras en curso, se reconocen por su costo inicial menos depreciación y pérdidas por deterioro acumuladas, si las hubiera.
Los terrenos y obras en curso se presentan a sus costos iniciales netos de pérdidas por deterioro acumuladas, si las hubiera.

El costo inicial de propiedades, planta y equipos incluye todas aquellas erogaciones directamente atribuibles a la adquisición y/o construcción del activo fijo y hasta la fecha en que quede en condiciones de cumplir con el objetivo para el cual fue adquirido y/o construido.

En el financiamiento de un activo a través de créditos directos e indirectos, respecto de los intereses, la política es capitalizar dichos costos durante el periodo de construcción o adquisición.

Las adquisiciones pactadas en una moneda diferente a la moneda funcional o en una unidad reajustable se convierten a dicha moneda funcional al tipo de cambio o unidad reajustable vigente al día de la adquisición.

b) Valorización posterior

La Sociedad opta por valorizar los elementos de propiedades, planta y equipos al costo neto de depreciaciones y pérdidas por deterioro acumuladas, si correspondiere.

Los costos derivados de mantenimientos diarios y reparaciones comunes son reconocidos en el resultado del ejercicio.

Las reposiciones de partes o piezas importantes y de repuestos estratégicos se capitalizan y deprecian a lo largo del resto de la vida útil de los activos, sobre la base del enfoque por componentes.

Los costos posteriores se incluyen en el valor del activo inicial o se reconocen como un activo separado, sólo cuando es probable que los beneficios económicos futuros asociados con los elementos del activo fijo vayan a fluir a la Sociedad y el costo del elemento pueda determinarse de forma fiable.

Reparaciones y mantenciones a los activos fijos se cargan en el resultado del ejercicio en el que se incurren.

Cuando el valor de un activo fijo es superior a su importe recuperable estimado, su valor se reduce de forma inmediata hasta su importe recuperable, con cargo a los resultados del ejercicio (a menos que pueda ser compensada con una revaluación positiva anterior, con cargo a patrimonio).

Las pérdidas o ganancias por la venta de propiedades, planta y equipos se calculan comparando los ingresos obtenidos por la venta, con el valor en libros del activo (neto de depreciación y deterioro acumulado) y se incluyen en el estado consolidado de resultados.

a) Depreciación y amortización

La depreciación se calcula utilizando el método lineal distribuyéndose en forma sistemática a lo largo de su vida útil.

La vida útil de los activos se ha determinado principalmente en base al deterioro natural esperado y su obsolescencia técnica o comercial.

A continuación, las vidas útiles y valores residuales:

Clase de activos en propiedad, planta y equipos	Vidas útiles (en años) Desde	Hasta
Planta y equipos	3	16
Equipamiento de tecnologías de la información	3	6
Instalaciones fijas y accesorias	4	10
Vehículos de motor	4	10
Otras propiedades, planta y equipos	3	10

Además, en el caso de activos en bienes arrendados su vida útil puede amortizarse hasta la duración del contrato de arrendamiento.

El valor residual y la vida útil de los activos se revisan, y ajustan si es necesario, en cada cierre de los estados financieros consolidados anuales.

Arrendamientos

La adopción de la IFRS 16 ha dado lugar a que la Compañía reconozca un activo por derecho de uso y un pasivo por arrendamiento relacionado con todos los arrendamientos operativos anteriores, excepto aquellos identificados como de bajo valor o que tienen un plazo de arrendamiento restante de menos de 12 meses desde la fecha de la aplicación inicial.

La Norma ha sido aplicada usando el enfoque retrospectivo modificado, con el activo por derecho de uso reconocido a un monto igual al valor presente del pasivo por arrendamiento, ajustado por el monto de cualquier pago de arrendamiento pagado anticipado o acumulado relacionado con esos arrendamientos. Los períodos anteriores no se han actualizado.

Para los arrendamientos con un plazo de arrendamiento restante de menos de 12 meses y para los arrendamientos de activos de bajo valor, la Compañía ha aplicado las exenciones opcionales para no reconocer los activos por derecho de uso pero para contabilizar el gastos de arrendamiento sobre una base lineal durante el plazo restante del arrendamiento.

La Compañía contabiliza cada componente de arrendamiento dentro del contrato como un arrendamiento por separado de los componentes del contrato que no son de arrendamiento y asigna la contraprestación en el contrato a cada componente de arrendamiento sobre la base del precio independiente relativo del componente de arrendamiento y el agregado. precio independiente de los componentes no arrendados. La Compañía reconoce el activo por derecho de uso que representa su derecho a usar el activo subyacente durante el plazo del arrendamiento en la fecha de inicio del arrendamiento. El costo del activo por derecho de uso medido al inicio comprende el monto de la medición inicial del pasivo por arrendamiento ajustado por cualquier pago de arrendamiento realizado en o antes de la fecha de comienzo.

Ciertos acuerdos de arrendamiento incluyen opciones para extender o terminar el arrendamiento antes de que finalice el plazo del arrendamiento. Los activos por derecho de uso y los pasivos por arrendamiento incluyen estas opciones cuando hay una certeza razonable de que dichas opciones se ejercerían.

Los activos por derecho de uso se miden posteriormente al costo menos cualquier depreciación acumulada, pérdidas por deterioro acumuladas, si las hubiera, y se ajustan por cualquier nueva medición del pasivo por arrendamiento. Los activos por derecho de uso se deprecian utilizando el método de línea recta desde la fecha de inicio sobre el plazo más corto del arrendamiento o la vida útil del activo por derecho de uso.
Los activos por derecho de uso se someten a pruebas de deterioro siempre que exista algún indicio de que su valor en libros puede no ser recuperable. La pérdida por deterioro, si la hubiera, se reconoce en el estado de pérdidas y ganancias.

El pasivo por arrendamiento se mide al valor presente de los pagos por arrendamiento que no se pagan en la fecha de inicio del arrendamiento. Los pagos del arrendamiento se descuentan utilizando la tasa de interés implícita en el arrendamiento, si esa tasa se puede determinar fácilmente. Si esa tasa no se puede determinar fácilmente, la Compañía utiliza la tasa de interés incremental. El pasivo por arrendamiento se vuelve a medir posteriormente aumentando el valor en libros para reflejar los intereses sobre el pasivo por arrendamiento, reduciendo el valor en libros para reflejar los pagos de arrendamiento realizados y volviendo a medir el valor en libros para reflejar cualquier reevaluación o modificación del arrendamiento. La Compañía reconoce el monto de la nueva medición del pasivo por arrendamiento como un ajuste al activo por derecho de uso. Cuando el valor en libros del activo por derecho de uso se reduce a cero y hay una reducción adicional en la medición del pasivo por arrendamiento, la Compañía reconoce cualquier monto restante de la nueva medición en el estado de pérdidas y ganancias.

Los pagos variables por arrendamiento no incluidos en la medición de los pasivos por arrendamiento se cargan al estado de resultados en el período en el que ocurren los eventos o condiciones que desencadenan esos pagos.

Pérdidas por deterioro de valor de los activos no financieros

Los activos fijos sujetos a amortización (Propiedades, planta y equipos) se someten a pruebas de pérdidas por deterioro siempre que algún suceso o cambio en las circunstancias del negocio indique que el valor libros de los activos puede no ser recuperable.

Se reconoce una pérdida por deterioro cuando el valor libros es mayor que su valor recuperable. El valor recuperable de un activo es el mayor entre el valor razonable de un activo menos los costos de venta y su valor en uso.

A efectos de evaluar el deterioro, los activos se agrupan al nivel más bajo para el que existen flujos de efectivo identificables por separado.

Los activos no financieros distintos de la Plusvalía comprada que hubieran sufrido una pérdida por deterioro en periodos anteriores se someten a prueba en cada fecha de cierre del estado financiero consolidado para verificar si se hubiesen producido reversiones de las pérdidas.

Las pérdidas por deterioro de valor pueden ser reversadas contablemente sólo hasta el monto de estas pérdidas reconocidas en ejercicios/períodos anteriores, de tal forma que el valor libros de estos activos no supere el valor que hubiesen tenido de no efectuarse dichos ajustes. Este reverso se registra en la cuenta otras ganancias (pérdidas).

Capital emitido

Las acciones ordinarias se clasifican como patrimonio neto.

Cuentas por pagar comerciales y otras cuentas por pagar

Los proveedores se reconocen inicialmente a su valor razonable y posteriormente se valoran por su costo amortizado utilizando el método de tasa de interés efectivo, para aquellas transacciones significativas de plazos superiores a un año.

Préstamos que devengan intereses

Los Préstamos que devengan intereses, clasificados dentro del rubro otros pasivos financieros, se reconocen inicialmente a su valor razonable, el que corresponde al valor en la colocación descontado de todos los gastos de transacción directamente asociados a ella, para luego ser controlados utilizando el método del costo amortizado en base a la tasa efectiva.

Impuesto a las ganancias e impuestos diferidos

a) Impuesto a las ganancias

El gasto por impuesto a las ganancias se calcula en función del resultado contable antes de impuestos, aumentado o disminuido, según corresponda, por las diferencias derivadas de los ajustes para dar cumplimiento a las disposiciones tributarias vigentes.

b) Impuestos diferidos

Los impuestos diferidos se calculan, de acuerdo con el método de balance, sobre las diferencias temporarias que surgen entre las bases fiscales de los activos y pasivos y sus importes en libros en las cuentas anuales.

El impuesto diferido se determina usando las tasas de impuesto (y leyes) aprobadas o a punto de aprobarse en la fecha del balance y que se espera aplicar cuando el correspondiente activo por impuesto diferido se realice o el pasivo por impuesto diferido se liquide.

Los activos por impuestos diferidos se reconocen en la medida en que es probable que vaya a disponerse de beneficios fiscales futuros con los cuales se puede compensar las diferencias temporarias, o existan diferencias temporarias imponibles suficientes para absorberlos.

Beneficios a los empleados

La Sociedad reconoce el gasto por vacaciones del personal mediante el método del devengo. Este beneficio corresponde a todo el personal y equivale a un importe fijo según los contratos particulares de cada trabajador. Este beneficio es registrado a su valor nominal.

La Sociedad no mantiene el beneficio del pago de indemnizaciones por años de servicio a todo evento, por lo que no se provisiona importe alguno.

Provisiones

Las provisiones son reconocidas cuando se tiene una obligación jurídica actual o constructiva como consecuencia de acontecimientos pasados, cuando se estima que es probable que algún pago sea necesario para liquidar la obligación y cuando se puede estimar adecuadamente el importe de esa obligación.

Reconocimiento de ingresos

De acuerdo con lo establecido en NIIF 15 “Ingresos de contratos a clientes”, los ingresos ordinarios se reconocen por un monto que refleja las contraprestaciones recibidas o a recibir que la Sociedad tiene derecho a cambio de transferir bienes o servicios a un cliente. La sociedad ha analizado y tomado en consideración todos los hechos y circunstancias relevantes al aplicar cada paso del modelo establecido por NIIF 15 a los contratos con sus clientes:

(a) Identificación del contrato;
(b) Identificar obligaciones de desempeño;
(c) Determinar el precio de la transacción;
(d) Asignar el precio; y
(e) Reconocer el ingreso.

Reconocimiento de ingresos (continuación)

La Sociedad también ha evaluado la existencia de costos incrementales de la obtención de un contrato y los costos directamente relacionados con el cumplimiento de un contrato, por lo cual, la Sociedad, reconoce los ingresos cuando se han cumplido satisfactoriamente los pasos establecidos en la norma y, es probable que los beneficios económicos futuros vayan a fluir a ellas y se cumplen las condiciones específicas para cada una de las actividades de la Sociedad, tal y como se describe a continuación:

a) Tega Industries Chile SpA

- Venta de productos y soluciones para abrasión, desgaste, corrosión y sistemas de transporte de líquidos en la industria minera.
- La prestación de servicios de administración al resto del Holding, sobre base devengada.

b) Edoctum S.A. y Edoctum Perú S.A.C.

Los ingresos de estas Sociedades corresponden a la organización de cursos y congresos centrados en el rubro de la minería. Estos cursos y congresos se dictan en hoteles dentro y fuera de Santiago y Lima; y las materias a tratar son relacionadas con el rubro minero.

c) Los otros ingresos por función se reconocen cuando se establece el derecho a recibir el pago.

Medio ambiente

En el caso de existir pasivos ambientales se registran sobre la base de la interpretación actual de leyes y reglamentos ambientales, cuando sea probable que una obligación actual se produzca y el importe de dicha responsabilidad se pueda calcular de forma fiable.

Las inversiones en obras de infraestructura destinadas a cumplir requerimientos medioambientales son activadas siguiendo los criterios contables generales para Propiedades, planta y equipos.

Investigación y desarrollo

Estos gastos son presentados en la cuenta gastos de administración del estado consolidado de resultados integrales. Estos gastos son registrados en el ejercicio/período en que se incurren.

Gastos en publicidad

Los gastos de publicidad se reconocen en resultados cuando son devengados.

Gastos por seguros de bienes y servicios

Los pagos de las diversas pólizas de seguro que contrata la Sociedad son reconocidos en gastos en proporción al periodo de tiempo que cubren, independiente de los plazos de pago. Los valores pagados y no consumidos se reconocen como otros activos no financieros en el activo corriente y no corrientes, según corresponda.
Los costos de los siniestros se reconocen en resultados inmediatamente después de conocidos. Los montos por recuperar se registran en el rubro deudores comerciales y otras cuentas por cobrar como un activo a recibir de las compañías de seguros, calculados de acuerdo con lo establecido en las pólizas de seguro, una vez que se cumple con todas las condiciones que garantizan su recuperación.

3 Gestión de riesgos financieros

La Gerencia de la Sociedad, ha determinado que la administración del riesgo financiero será gestionada directamente, la cual será responsable de proveer de financiamiento y administrar los riesgos de tasa de interés, liquidez, riesgo de inflación y riesgo de crédito, de acuerdo con los procedimientos y objetivos determinados. Esta función opera de acuerdo con un marco de políticas y procedimientos que es revisado regularmente para cumplir con el objetivo de administrar el riesgo proveniente de las necesidades del negocio y las variables del mercado.

3.1 Riesgo de liquidez

La Sociedad define el riesgo de liquidez a la dificultad que se presenta al no poder cumplir con las obligaciones asociadas con sus pasivos financieros. En consecuencia, la empresa se ha enfocado en asegurar en forma constante y suficiente la liquidez con el objeto de cumplir con sus obligaciones, ya sea para condiciones de crisis o normales.

El riesgo de liquidez de la empresa es mitigado periódicamente a través de la determinación anticipada de las necesidades de financiamiento, necesarias para el desarrollo de sus planes de inversión, financiamiento del capital de trabajo y cumplimiento de obligaciones financieras. Estas fuentes de financiamiento se componen de la generación de flujos propios obtenidos de la operación y fuentes de financiamiento interno y externo, para los cuales, la administración mantiene indicadores de solvencia que permitan contar con líneas de financiamiento disponibles y abiertas que permitan abordar eventuales necesidades de financiamiento en óptimas condiciones crediticias.

La Sociedad actualiza sus proyecciones de flujos de caja y recurrentemente efectúa un análisis de la situación financiera, del entorno económico y análisis del mercado de deuda con el objeto de, en caso de requerirlo, contratar nuevos financiamientos o reestructurar créditos existentes a plazos que sean coherentes con la capacidad de generación de flujos del negocio en que participa la Sociedad.

La deuda de la Sociedad se encuentra concentrada en el corto plazo, que a su vez corresponde a deudas con entidades financieras, proveedores y empresas relacionadas, sin embargo, la liquidez de la compañía no se ve afectada, dado que esta se encuentra garantizada en su totalidad por la casa matriz Tega Industries Limited en India.

3.2 Riesgo de crédito

La Sociedad define riesgo de crédito a la pérdida posible de originarse debido a la cesación de pago de un cliente, cuyo origen está en los Deudores comerciales y otras cuentas por cobrar. No obstante, dada la calidad de los clientes (empresas mineras de primer nivel), el riego es muy bajo.

La Sociedad atiende principalmente a una multiplicidad de clientes del área minera, en la zona norte y centro en Chile, además en Perú.

Al cierre del ejercicio, los deudores comerciales y otras cuentas por cobrar, netos de deterioro, que han sido clasificadas dentro de esta categoría y su exposición es la siguiente:

Tipo de deudores	31.03.2024		31.03.2023	
	M$	% Sobre activos totales	M$	% Sobre activos totales
Total activo	35.622.722	100%	29.704.977	100%
Deudores por ventas	10.212.441	28,67%	8.574.415	28,87%
Clientes en cartera	10.271.376	28,83%	7.011.620	23,61%
Clientes en factoring	-	0,0%	1.673.559	5,63%
Estimación de deterioro por incobrables	(58.935)	(0,16%)	(110.764)	(0,37%)
Otras cuentas por cobrar	47.192	0,13%	40.059	0,13%
Cuentas corrientes con el personal	47.192	0,13%	40.059	0,13%
Otras cuentas por cobrar	-	-	-	-
Total deudores comerciales y otras cuentas por cobrar	10.259.633	28,80%	8.614.474	29,00%

3.3 Riesgo de tasa de interés

La Sociedad busca tener la mayor parte de su deuda en tasa de interés fija y en moneda nacional, de tal forma de evitar la exposición a fluctuaciones de otras monedas que puedan ocurrir en la tasa de interés variable y que puedan aumentar los gastos financieros de manera descontrolada. En este sentido, la Sociedad posee una muy baja exposición al riesgo asociado a las fluctuaciones de las tasas de interés en el mercado.

Actualmente, la Sociedad mantiene una posición conservadora en cuanto a su política de inversión en instrumentos financieros afectos a tasa de interés, los que en este momento no mantiene instrumentos de renta fija o variable. A la fecha de cierre de estos Estados financieros consolidados, la sociedad no mantiene deudas financieras afecta a tasas de interés variable, por lo tanto, no existe riesgo por esta naturaleza.

Actualmente, la Sociedad ha realizado y/o mantiene obligaciones financieras en sociedades bancarias cuya clasificación de riesgo es la siguiente:

Bancos	Solvencia al 31 de marzo de 2024				
	Feller Rate	Fitch Chile	Humphreys	ICR	S&P
Banco de Chile	AAA	AAA	-	-	A
Factoring ACF Capital	-	AAA	AAA	-	-
Comercial de Valores Factoring SpA - COVAL	BBB	-	BBB	-	-

Los Pasivos financieros que mantiene la Sociedad están remunerados a tasas de interés fija, eliminando el riesgo de las variaciones en las tasas de interés de mercado.

3.4 Riesgo por fluctuaciones del tipo de cambio

La Administración ha determinado como política mantener un equilibrio entre los flujos operacionales y los flujos de sus pasivos financieros, con el objetivo de minimizar la exposición al riesgo de variaciones en el tipo de cambio. La Sociedad opera principalmente con deudas en pesos chilenos, sin embargo, mantiene deudas con empresas relacionadas significativas que podrías verse afectadas en caso de fluctuaciones del tipo de cambio.

Al cierre del ejercicio, la Sociedad posee saldos significativos en monedas distintas de la funcional, que tienen exposición significativa al riesgo de tipo de cambio. A continuación, se muestra el siguiente detalle:

Tipo de deuda	Moneda	País	31.03.2024		31.03.2023	
			M$	**% Sobre total pasivo**	**M$**	**% Sobre total pasivo**
Total pasivo			20.797.942	100%	17.717.131	100%
Tega Industries Ltd.	Dólar americano	India	2.983.314	14,34%	1.676.930	9,47%
Tega Industries Agencia en Chile	Dólar americano	Chile	30.208	0,15%	30.208	0,17%
Edoctum Perú S.A.C.	Dólar americano	Perú	-	-	-	-
Tega Holding Pte.	Dólar americano	Singapur	377.119	1,81%	117.359	0.66%
Cuentas por pagar a entidades relacionadas, corrientes			**3.390.641**	16,30%	**1.824.497**	10,30%

4 Responsabilidad de la información y estimaciones y criterios contables

La información contenida en estos estados financieros consolidados es responsabilidad del Directorio de la Sociedad, que manifiesta expresamente que se han aplicado en su totalidad los principios y criterios contables incluidos en las NIIF.

En la preparación de los estados financieros consolidados se han utilizado estimaciones y juicios realizados por la Gerencia de la Sociedad, para cuantificar algunos de los activos, pasivos, ingresos, gastos y compromisos que figuran registrados en ellos.

Las estimaciones y juicios se evalúan continuamente y se basan en la experiencia histórica y otros factores, incluidas las expectativas de sucesos futuros que se creen razonables bajo las circunstancias.

Por ello los resultados reales que se observen en fechas posteriores pueden diferir de estas estimaciones. Las principales estimaciones y juicios se refieren básicamente a:

- Vidas útiles de propiedades, planta y equipo, intangibles, entre otros.

5 Nuevos pronunciamientos contables

a) Normas, interpretaciones y enmiendas obligatorias por primera vez para los ejercicios financieros iniciados el 1 de enero de 2024.

NIIF 17 “Contratos de Seguros”. Publicada en mayo de 2017, reemplaza a la actual NIIF 4. La NIIF 17 cambiará principalmente la contabilidad para todas las entidades que emitan contratos de seguros y contratos de inversión con características de participación discrecional. La norma se aplica a los períodos anuales que comiencen a partir del 1 de enero de 2024.

Enmiendas a la NIC 1 "Presentación de estados financieros" y NIC 8 “Políticas Contables, Cambios en las Estimaciones Contables y Errores”, publicada en febrero de 2021. Las modificaciones tienen como objetivo mejorar las revelaciones de políticas contables y ayudar a los usuarios de los estados financieros a distinguir entre cambios en las estimaciones contables y cambios en las políticas contables. Esta enmienda debe ser aplicada a los períodos anuales que comiencen a partir del 1 de enero de 2024.

Modificación de la NIC 12 - Impuestos diferidos relacionados con activos y pasivos que surgen de una sola transacción. Estas modificaciones requieren que las empresas reconozcan impuestos diferidos sobre transacciones que, en el reconocimiento inicial, dan lugar a montos iguales de diferencias temporarias imponibles y deducibles. Esta enmienda debe ser aplicada a los períodos anuales que comiencen a partir del 1 de enero de 2024.

La adopción de las normas, enmiendas e interpretaciones antes descritas, no tienen un impacto significativo en los estados financieros consolidado de la Sociedad.

5 Nuevos pronunciamientos contables (continuación)

b) Normas, interpretaciones y enmiendas emitidas, cuya aplicación aún no es obligatoria, para las cuales no se ha efectuado adopción anticipada.

Normas, interpretaciones y enmiendas	Obligatoria para ejercicios iniciados a partir de
Enmienda a la NIC 1 "Pasivos no corrientes con covenants", la modificación tiene como objetivo mejorar la información que una entidad entrega cuando los plazos de pago de sus pasivos pueden ser diferidos dependiendo del cumplimiento de covenants dentro de los doce meses posteriores a la fecha de emisión de los estados financieros.	01/01/2024
Enmiendas a la IFRS 16 "Arrendamientos" sobre ventas con arrendamiento posterior, la que explica como una entidad debe reconocer los derechos por uso del activo y como las ganancias o pérdidas producto de la venta y arrendamiento posterior deben ser reconocidas en los estados financieros.	01/01/2024

La administración de la Sociedad estima que la adopción de las normas, interpretaciones y enmiendas antes descritas, no tendrá un impacto significativo en los estados financieros consolidado de la Sociedad en el período de su primera aplicación.

6 Efectivo y equivalentes al efectivo

El Efectivo y equivalentes al efectivo, corresponde a los saldos en dinero y en cuentas corrientes bancarias que mantiene la Sociedad, además de depósitos a plazo con vencimiento a menos de 90 días.

La composición del efectivo y equivalentes al efectivo al 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023 es la siguiente:

Efectivo y equivalentes al efectivo	31.03.2024 M$	31.03.2023 M$
Caja y banco	1.523.211	104.198
Depósito a plazo	1.933.551	257.269
Totales	3.456.762	361.467

a) Disponible

Corresponde a saldos en efectivo y en cuentas corrientes bancarias.

b) Depósito a plazo

Corresponde a saldos en depósito a plazo al 31-03-2024 con vencimientos menores a 90 días.

7 Otros activos no financieros

Su desglose a las fechas que se indican es el siguientes:

Otros activos no financieros	31.03.2024 M$	31.03.2023 M$
Anticipos a proveedores	60.469	1.612.876
Garantía de arriendos	65.483	213.743
Otros gastos anticipados	98.589	104.339
Totales	224.541	1.930.958

8 Deudores comerciales y otras cuentas por cobrar

a) La composición de deudores comerciales y otras cuentas por cobrar, neto es la siguiente a las fechas que se indican:

	31.03.2024		31.03.2023	
	M$	%	M$	%
Deudores por ventas	10.212.441	99,54%	8.574.415	99,53%
Clientes en cartera	10.271.376	100,11%	7.011.620	81,39%
Clientes en factoring	-	-%	1.673.559	19,43%
Estimación de deterioro por incobrables	(58.935)	(0,57%)	(110.764)	(1,29%)
Otras cuentas por cobrar	47.192	0,46%	40.059	0,47%
Cuentas corrientes con el personal	47.192	0,46%	40.059	0,47%
Otras cuentas por cobrar	-	-	-	-
Total deudores comerciales y otras cuentas por cobrar, neto	10.259.633	100%	8.614.474	100%

b) La antigüedad de los deudores comerciales y otras cuentas por cobrar corrientes, neto es la siguiente:

Antigüedad de saldos	**31.03.2024 M$**	**31.03.2023 M$**
Menos de 30 días de vencidos	216.022	-
31 a 60 días de vencidos	-	-
61 a 90 días de vencidos	-	59.887
91 a 180 días de vencidos	-	-
Más de 180 días vencidos	47.380	63.945
Deudores no vencidos	10.055.166	8.601.406
Total, sin incluir estimación de deterioro	10.318.568	8.725.238
Menos estimación de deterioro por incobrables	(58.935)	(110.764)
Total	10.259.633	8.614.474

c) El desglose por moneda de los deudores comerciales y otras cuentas a cobrar corrientes, neto es el siguiente:

Saldos por monedas	**31.03.2024 M$**	**31.03.2023 M$**
Pesos chilenos	7.352.184	7.434.142
Dólares americanos	2.907.449	1.180.332
Total	10.259.633	8.614.474

d) El movimiento para los períodos reportados de la estimación de deterioros por incobrables se muestra a continuación:

Movimiento estimación de deterioros por incobrables	**Período 2024-2023 M$**	**Período 2023-2022 M$**
Saldo inicial	(110.764)	(108.751)
Usos de estimaciones	51.829	(2.013)
Saldo final	(58.935)	(110.764)

9 Transacciones entre entidades relacionadas

a) Cuentas por cobrar a entidades relacionadas, corrientes

RUT relacionada	Nombre parte relacionada	Naturaleza de la relación	País origen	Saldos al **31.03.2024** **M$**	Saldos al 31.03.2023 M$	Tipo moneda o reajuste	Plazo de la transacción
-	Tega Holding Pte. Lts. Sucursal de Perú	Matriz en común	Perú	173.772	47.457	Pesos	-12 meses
-	Tega Industries Limited	Matriz en común	India	-	-	Pesos	-12 meses
-	Tega Industries Inc	Socio en común	EUA	2.847	-	Pesos	-12 meses
76.008.208-2	Edoctum S.A.	Subsidiaria	Chile	-	-	Pesos	-12 meses
-	Tega Do Brasil Servicio Ltda.	Matriz en común	Brasil	15.731	12.665	Pesos	-12 meses
Total activo corriente				192.350	60.122		

b) Cuentas por pagar a entidades relacionadas, corrientes

RUT relacionada	Nombre parte relacionada	Naturaleza de la relación	País origen	Saldos al **31.03.2024** **M$**	Saldos al 31.03.2023 M$	Tipo moneda o reajuste	Plazo de la transacción
	Tega Industries Ltd.	Matriz en común	India	2.934.228	1.676.930	Dólar	Indefinido
59.163.230-2	Tega Industries Agencia en Chile	Matriz en común	Chile	30.208	30.208	Dólar	-12 meses
-	Tega Do Brasil Servicio Ltda.	Matriz en común	Brasil	49.086	-	Dólar	-12 meses
-	Tega Holding Pte. (intereses)	Accionista	Singapur	377.119	117.359	Dólar	-12 meses
	Tega Holding Pte. Lts. Sucursal de Perú	Matriz en común	Perú		-	Dólar	-12 meses
Total pasivo corriente				3.390.641	1.824.497		

c) Cuentas por pagar a entidades relacionadas, no corrientes

RUT relacionada	Nombre parte relacionada	Naturaleza de la relación	País origen	Saldos al **31.03.2024** **M$**	Saldos al 31.03.2023 M$	Tipo moneda o reajuste	Plazo de la transacción
-	Tega Holding Pte. (Capital)	Accionista	Singapur	2.945.130	2.371.230	Dólar	18 meses
Total pasivo no corriente				2.945.130	2.371.230		

9 Transacciones entre entidades relacionadas (Continuación)

d) El directorio de la sociedad matriz y sus subsidiarias está conformado por:

Nombre y apellido	Cargo	Duración	Remuneración
Mehul Mohanka	Director	Indefinido	Cargo no remunerado
Madan Mohanka	Director	Indefinido	Cargo no remunerado
Syed Yaver Iman	Director	Indefinido	Cargo no remunerado
Ashwani Maheshwari	Director Independiente	Indefinido	Cargo no remunerado

d.1) El personal clave dentro de la organización de la sociedad matriz es:

Nombre y apellido	Cargo	Vínculo con la organización
Juan Bustamante	Gerente General	Representante Legal
Manish Manwani	Gerente de Finanzas	Representante Legal

10 Inventarios

La composición de los inventarios a las fechas que se indican es el siguiente:

Inventarios	31.03.2024 M$	31.03.2023 M$
Productos terminados	1.309.365	888.967
Productos en proceso	321.798	131.453
Materias primas y materiales	4.406.472	5.243.573
Estimación de deterioro por obsolescencia	(397.283)	(183.814)
Totales	5.640.352	6.080.179

El movimiento para los períodos reportados de la estimación de deterioro por obsolescencia se muestra a continuación:

Movimiento estimación de deterioro por obsolescencia	Período 2023/2024 M$	Período 2022/2023 M$
Saldo inicial	(183.814)	(189.743)
Estimación del período	(213.469)	-
Usos de estimaciones (*)	-	5.929
Saldo final	(397.283)	(183.814)

(*) la Sociedad realizó estimación en obsolescencia de inventarios por M$ 213.469 bajo el concepto de material obsoleto en el período terminado al 31 de marzo de 2024.

El costo de los inventarios reconocido como Costo de ventas en el ejercicio terminado el 31 de marzo de 2024 asciende a M$ 22.822.341 (M$ 17.657.468 en el período terminado al 31 de marzo de 2023).

Durante los períodos reportados no se han entregado inventarios en prenda como garantía.

El valor en libros de los inventarios no supera los precios actuales de realización, descontados los gastos de venta (valor neto de realización).

11 Activos y pasivos por impuestos corrientes y diferidos no corrientes

a) Activos por impuestos corrientes

Los Activos por impuestos corrientes se detallan a continuación:

	31.03.2024 M$	31.03.2023 M$
Pagos provisionales mensuales	-	-
Otros impuestos por recuperar	95.907	60.579
Totales	95.907	60.579

11 Activos y pasivos por impuestos corrientes y diferidos no corrientes (Continuación)

b) Pasivos por impuestos corrientes

Los pasivos por impuestos corrientes se detallan a continuación:

	31.03.2024 M$	31.03.2023 M$
Impuesto a las ganancias por pagar	1.100.793	146.083
Impuesto Adicional a Interese	165.663	147.199
I.V.A. Por Pagar	694.856	460.956
Totales	1.961.312	754.238

c) Activos por impuestos diferidos no corriente

Los impuestos diferidos corresponden al monto de impuesto sobre las ganancias que el Grupo tendrá que pagar (pasivos) o recuperar (activos) en períodos futuros, relacionados con diferencias temporarias entre la base fiscal o tributaria y el importe contable en libros de ciertos activos y pasivos.

Los Activos por impuestos diferidos se detallan a continuación:

	31.03.2024 M$	31.03.2023 M$
No Corrientes		
Provisión de vacaciones	66.462	53.191
Provisión deudores incobrables	15.912	29.906
Provisión obsolescencia	108.647	49.630
Provisión de intereses	80.851	31.687
Variación neta entre existencia	102.741	73.669
Variación entre activo fijo tributario y financiero (neto)	247.608	232.579
Impacto arrendamientos operativos NIIF 16	71.164	84.459
Totales activos por impuestos diferidos, no corrientes	693.385	555.121

d) Pasivos por impuestos diferidos no corrientes

Los Pasivos por impuestos diferidos se detallan a continuación:

	31.03.2024 M$	31.03.2023 M$
No Corrientes		
Variación entre activo fijo tributario y financiero (neto)	-	-
Impacto arrendamientos operativos NIIF 16	-	-
Totales pasivos por impuestos diferidos, no corrientes	-	-

12 Activos intangibles distintos de plusvalía

a) Los importes de intangibles para los períodos reportados se muestran a continuación:

Intangibles actuales	Software	Derechos de marca	Total
	M$	M$	M$
Saldo inicial al 01 de abril de 2023			
Valor bruto	277.941	35.518	313.459
Amortización acumulada	(180.966)	(35.518)	(216.484)
Variaciones en año 2024-2023			
Aumentos	80.964	-	80.964
Disminuciones	-	-	-
Amortización del período	(84.837)	-	(84.837)
Saldo final al 31 de marzo de 2024, neto	93.102	-	93.102
Intangibles anteriores			
Saldo inicial al 01 de abril de 2022			
Valor bruto	234.283	35.518	269.801
Amortización acumulada	(119.869)	(35.518)	(155.387)
Variaciones en el año 2023-2022			
Aumentos	43.658	-	43.658
Disminuciones	-	-	-
Amortización del período	(61.097)	-	(61.097)
Saldo final al 31 de marzo de 2023, neto	96.975	-	96.975

b) Efecto en resultados por amortización de intangibles

	31.03.2024	**31.03.2023**
	M$	**M$**
Gastos de depreciación y amortización	84.837	61.097
Totales	84.837	61.097

13 Propiedades, planta y equipos, neto

Propiedades, planta y equipos se registra contablemente conforme a las políticas contables informadas en la Nota 2.

a) Saldos al 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023

Clases de propiedades, planta y equipos	31.03.2024 Valor bruto M$	31.03.2024 Depreciación acumulada M$	31.03.2024 Valor Neto M$	31.03.2023 Valor bruto M$	31.03.2023 Depreciación acumulada M$	31.03.2023 Valor neto M$
Terreno	2.717.713	-	2.717.713	2.717.713	-	2.717.713
Planta y equipos	12.264.569	(7.134.332)	5.130.237	10.046.566	(6.226.732)	3.819.834
Equipamiento de tecnologías de la información	336.672	(303.790)	32.882	323.430	(260.832)	62.598
Instalaciones fijas y accesorias	1.472.984	(808.810)	664.174	1.393.147	(738.384)	654.763
Vehículos de motor	109.281	(109.281)	-	109.281	(109.281)	-
Instalaciones en Curso	332.766	-	332.766	355.405	-	355.405
Otras propiedades, planta y equipos	108.715	(108.715)	-	108.715	(108.715)	-
Totales	17.342.700	(8.464.928)	8.877.772	15.054.257	(7.443.944)	7.610.313

b) Movimiento para los períodos 2024 y 2023

Movimiento período 2024-2023	Terreno M$	Planta y equipos M$	Equipamiento tecnologías de la información M$	Instalaciones Fijas y accesorias M$	Vehículos de Motor M$	Instalaciones en Curso M$	Otras propiedades, planta y equipo M$	Total M$
Saldo inicial al 01.04.2023	2.717.713	3.819.834	62.598	654.763	-	355.405	-	7.610.313
Adiciones/ (Bajas)	-	2.240.709	13.242	79.838	-	1.071.288	-	3.405.077
Gastos por depreciación	-	(930.306)	(42.958)	(70.427)	-	(1.093.927)	-	(2.137.618)
Saldo final al 31.03.2024	2.717.713	5.130.237	32.882	664.174	-	332.766	-	8.877.0772

Movimiento período 2023-2022	Terreno M$	Planta y equipos M$	Equipamiento tecnologías de la información M$	Instalaciones Fijas y accesorias M$	Vehículos de Motor M$	Instalaciones en Curso M$	Otras propiedades, planta y equipo M$	Total M$
Saldo inicial al 01.04.2022	-	3.044.127	88.075	659.820	6.448	520.080	-	4.318.550
Adiciones/ (Bajas)	2.717.713	1.478.769	18.327	207.596	-	(164.675)	-	4.257.730
Gastos por depreciación	-	(703.062)	(43.804)	(212.653)	(6.448)	-	-	(965.967)
Saldo final al 31.03.2023	2.717.713	3.819.834	62.598	654.763	-	355.405	-	7.610.313

13 Propiedades, planta y equipos, neto (Continuación)

c) Deterioro de valor

Durante el período reportado no se han generado deterioros de valor de propiedades, planta y equipos.

d) Propiedades, planta y equipos en garantía

El Grupo no presenta garantías en relación con propiedades planta y equipos.

14 Activos por derechos de uso

Los activos por derechos de uso se registran contablemente conforme a las políticas contables informadas en la Notas 2 y 5.

a) Saldos al 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023

	31-03-2024			31-03-2023		
Clases de propiedades, planta y equipo	Valor bruto M$	Depreciación acumulada M$	Valor neto M$	Valor bruto M$	Depreciación acumulada M$	Valor neto M$
Planta y equipo	7.742.791	(1.951.262)	5.791.529	5.161.315	(1.037.174)	4.124.141
Vehículos de motor	471.444	(174.055)	297.389	261.424	(50.776)	210.648
Totales	8.214.235	(2.125.317)	6.088.918	5.422.739	(1.087.950)	4.334.789

b) Movimiento para los períodos 2024 y 2023

Movimiento año 2024-2023	**Planta y equipo M$**	**Vehículos de motor M$**	**Total M$**
Saldo inicial	4.124.141	210.648	4.334.789
Aumentos	2.521.729	197.795	2.719.524
Aumento por variación en índices (UF)	147.848	12.225	160.073
Gastos por depreciación	(1.002.189)	(123.279)	(1.125.468)
Saldo final	5.791.529	297.389	6.088.918

Movimiento para los períodos 2023 y 2022

Movimiento año 2023-2022	**Planta y equipo M$**	**Vehículos de motor M$**	**Total M$**
Saldo inicial	2.366.824	5.750	2.372.574
Adiciones	2.044.224	246.329	2.290.553
Aumento por variación en índices (UF)	334.626	15.387	350.013
Gastos por depreciación	(621.533)	(56.818)	(678.351)
Saldo final	4.124.141	210.648	4.334.789

15 Otros pasivos financieros

a) A continuación, se muestran los principales pasivos financieros corrientes y no corrientes vigentes a las fechas que se indican:

	Corrientes		No corrientes	
Otros pasivos financieros	**31-03-2024 M$**	31-03-2023 M$	**31-03-2024 M$**	31-03-2023 M$
Préstamos que devengan intereses	1.837.316	3.412.551	-	518.706
Pasivos por arrendamiento	1.399.647	1.785.830	4.482.832	3.666.260
Totales	3.236.963	5.198.381	4.482.832	4.184.966

15 Otros pasivos financieros (Continuación)

b) Detalle de otros pasivos financieros corriente y no corrientes

Al 31 de Marzo de 2024

Prestamos que devengan intereses

	Acreedor	Hasta 30 días	Entre 31 y 90 días	Más 90 días hasta 1 año	Total corriente	Más 1 año hasta 3 años	Entre 3 y 5 años	Mas de 5 años	Total no corriente	Tipo Amortización	Tasa nominal promedio
Préstamo Banco de Chile	Banco Chile	-	-	1.865.249	1.865.249	-	-	-	-	Mensual	0,64%
Forward Banco BCI	Banco BCI	-	-	(304.039)	(304.039)	-	-	-	-	Semestral	
Préstamo Axis Bank	Axis Bank	-	-	276.106	276.106	-	-	-	-	Mensual	0,65%
Total Obligaciones Financieras		**-**	**-**	**1.837.316**	**1.837.316**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		

Pasivos por arrendamientos

	Acreedor	Hasta 30 días	Entre 31 y 90 días	Más 90 días hasta 1 año	Total corriente	Más 1 año hasta 3 años	Entre 3 y 5 años	Mas de 5 años	Total no corriente	Tipo Amortización	Tasa nominal promedio
Arrendamiento de vehículo	Econorent y Avis	-	-	148.612	148.612	166.576	-	-	166.576	Mensual	0,91%
Arrendamiento planta y equipos	Inversión Slam Ltda.	-	-	169.121	169.121	-	-	-	-	Mensual	0,42%
Arrendamiento planta y equipos	Inmobiliaria MIP Ltda.	-	-	55.12 0	55.120	-	-	2.495.694	2.495.694	Mensual	0,71%
Arrendamiento planta y equipos	Inmobiliaria Ruta 26	-	-	98.484	98.484	8.806	-	-	8.806	Mensual	0,10%
Arrendamiento planta y equipos											
Arrendamiento planta y equipos	Banco BCI	-	-	364.925	364.925	-	1.098.425	-	1.098.425		
Arrendamiento planta y equipos										Mensual	0,97%
Arrendamiento planta y equipos	Banco Chile	-	-	177.949	177.949	-	505.808	-	505.808		
Arrendamiento planta y equipos	Rentas Buenaventura	-	-	292.275	292.275	199.449	-	-	199.449		
Arrendamiento planta y equipos	Atco Sabinco	-	-	10.022	10.022	8.074	-	-	8.074	Mensual	0,86%
Arrendamiento planta y equipos	El Juncal	-	-	83.139	83.139	-	-	-	-		
										Mensual	0,91%
										Mensual	0,91%
										Mensual	0,91%
Total, pasivos por arrendamientos				**1.399.647**	**1.399.647**	**382.905**	**1.604.233**	**2.495.694**	**4.482.832**		
Totales		**-**	**-**	**3.236.963**	**3.236.963**	**382.905**	**1.604.233**	**2.495.694**	**4.482.832**		

15 Otros pasivos financieros (Continuación)

c) Detalle de otros pasivos financieros corriente y no corrientes

Al 31 de Marzo de 2023

Prestamos que devengan intereses

	Acreedor	Hasta 30 días	Entre 31 y 90 días	Más 90 días hasta 1 año	Total corriente	Más 1 año hasta 3 años	Entre 3 y 5 años	Mas de 5 años	Total no corriente	Tipo Amortiza-ción	Tasa nominal promedio
Préstamo Banco de Chile	Banco Chile	-	-	1.501.779	1.501.779	-	-	-	-	Mensual	0,60%
Forward Banco de Chile	Banco Chile	146.041	-	-	146.041	-	-	-	-	**Trimestral**	
Forward Banco BCI	Banco BCI	-	-	36.310	36.310	-	-	-	-	Semestral	
Préstamo Banco Chile Fogape	Banco Chile	-	63.488	-	63.488	-	-	-	-	Mensual	0,32%
Préstamo Axis Bank	Axis Bank	-	-	-	-	-	518.706	-	518.706	Mensual	0,40%
Factoring BCI	BCI Factoring	1.047.520	-	-	1.047.520	-	-	-	-	Mensual	0,72%
Factoring Consorcio	Consorcio	617.413	-	-	617.413	-	-	-	-	Mensual	1,20%
Total Obligaciones Financieras		**1.810.974**	**63.488**	**1.538.089**	**3.412.551**	**-**	518.706	**-**	518.706		

Pasivos por arrendamientos

	Acreedor	Hasta 30 días	Entre 31 y 90 días	Más 90 días hasta 1 año	Total corriente	Más 1 año hasta 3 años	Entre 3 y 5 años	Mas de 5 años	Total no corriente	Tipo Amortiza-ción	Tasa nominal promedio
Arrendamiento de vehículo	Econorent y Avis	-	-	71.996	71.996	146.054	-	-	146.054	Mensual	0,91%
Arrendamiento planta y equipos	Inversión Slam Ltda.	-	-	168.621	168.621	162.199	-	-	162.199	Mensual	0,42%
Arrendamiento planta y equipos	Inmobiliaria MIP Ltda.	-	-	48.561	48.561	-	-	2.446.425	2.446.425	Mensual	0,71%
Arrendamiento planta y equipos	Inmobiliaria Ruta 26	-	-	9.448	9.448	-	-	-	-	Mensual	0,36%
Arrendamiento planta y equipos	Banco BCI	-	-	1.126.232	1.126.232	-	-	-	-	Mensual	0,97%
Arrendamiento planta y equipos	Banco Chile Rentas	-	-	100.910	100.910	-	422.633	-	422.633		
Arrendamiento planta y equipos	Buenaventura	-	-	251.439	251.439	471.600	-	-	471.600		
Arrendamiento planta y equipos	Atco Sabinco	-	-	8.623	8.623	17.349	-	-	17.349	Mensual	0,86%
										Mensual	0,91%
										Mensual	0,91%
Total, pasivos por arrendamientos				**1.785.830**	**1.785.830**	**797.202**	**422.633**	**2.446.425**	**3.666.260**		
Totales		**1.810.974**	**63.488**	**3.323.919**	**5.198.381**	**797.202**	**941.339**	**2.446.425**	**4.184.966**		

16 Cuentas por pagar comerciales y otras cuentas por pagar

A continuación, las cuentas por pagar comerciales y otras cuentas por pagar a las fechas que se indican:

Tipo de cuenta por pagar	Al 31 de marzo de 2024				Al 31 de marzo de 2023			
	Hasta 30 días M$	Entre 31 y 90 días M$	Más 90 días hasta 1 año M$	Total corriente M$	Hasta 30 días M$	Entre 31 y 90 días M$	Más 90 días hasta 1 año M$	Total corriente M$
Proveedores nacionales	2.652.753	-	-	**2.652.753**	1.744.174	-	-	**1.744.174**
Proveedores extranjeros	638.092	-	-	**638.092**	469.213	-	-	**469.213**
Retenciones trabajadoras	104.960	-	-	**104.960**	91.220	-	-	**91.220**
Provisiones varias	729.904	-	-	**729.904**	473.004	-	-	**473.004**
Otras cuentas por pagar	395.550	-	-	**395.550**	409.206	-	-	**409.206**
Totales	4.521.259	-	-	**4.521.259**	3.186.817	-	-	**3.186.817**

17 Provisiones y pasivos contingentes

a) Las provisiones por beneficio a los empleados se muestran a continuación a las fechas que se indican:

Provisiones por beneficios a los empleados, corrientes	Corrientes Vacaciones al personal M$	Total M$
Saldo inicial al 01 de abril de 2023	197.002	197.002
Aumentos	49.153	49.153
Disminuciones	-	-
Saldo final al 31 de marzo de 2024	246.155	246.155
Saldo inicial al 01 de abril de 2022	168.017	168.017
Aumentos	28.985	28.985
Disminuciones	-	-
Saldo final al 31 de marzo de 2023	197.002	197.002

b) Garantías indirectas

El Grupo no presenta garantías indirectas.

c) Restricciones

No existen restricciones al 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023.

d) Juicios, trámites y/o procedimientos judiciales, prendas y otros

No existen Juicios al 31 de marzo 2024 y 2023.

18 Otros pasivos no financieros

A continuación, se muestran otros pasivos no financieros corrientes y no corrientes a las fechas que se indican:

	Otros pasivos no financieros			
	Corrientes		**No corrientes**	
	31.03.2024 M$	31.03.2023 M$	**31.03.2024 M$**	31.03.2023 M$
Anticipos de clientes	13.650	-	-	-
Totales	13.650	-	-	-

19 Participaciones no controladoras

La porción del patrimonio de la subsidiaria perteneciente a terceras personas al cierre de cada período es el siguiente:

a) Al 31 de marzo de 2024

Razón social	Porcentaje participación no controladora %	Patrimonio neto de la subsidiaria M$	Resultados de la subsidiaria M$	Participaciones no controladoras M$	Ganancia (pérdida) atribuible a participaciones no controladoras M$
Edoctum S.A.	0,11	(392.849)	(6.087)	31	(103)
Tega Industriues Perú SAC	0,01	264	(54.277)	-	-
Totales		(392.585)	(60.364)	31	(103)

b) Al 31 de marzo de 2023

Razón social	Porcentaje participación no controladora %	Patrimonio neto de la subsidiaria M$	Resultados de la subsidiaria M$	Participaciones no controladoras M$	Ganancia (pérdida) atribuible a participaciones no controladoras M$
Edoctum S.A.	0,11	(373.313)	(18.536)	134	22
Totales		(373.313)	(18.536)	134	22

20 Patrimonio neto

a) Capital emitido

La Sociedad al 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023 cuenta con un capital suscrito y pagado de M$28.758.994 y M$28.758.994 respectivamente.

Serie	Acciones	Capital Emitido
C	271.173	23.604.173
A	38.727	5.154.821
	309.900	**28.758.994**

Al 31 de marzo 2024 y 2023 Tega Holding Pte. Ltd es propietario del 100% de las acciones de Tega Industries Chile SpA.

20 Patrimonio neto (Continuación)

b) Aumento y diminución de capital y/o pagados por los períodos 2018 hasta 2022

Fecha	Empresa emisora	Monto M$	Condición
07/08/2018	Tega Industries Chile SpA	1.306.905	Se pagó mediante la capitalización de un crédito entre Tega Holding PTE Ltd. (Singapur) y Tega Industries Chile SpA
31/12/2018	Tega Industries Chile SpA	537.848	Se pagó mediante la capitalización de un crédito entre Tega Holding PTE Ltd. (Singapur) y Tega Industries Chile SpA
28/03/2019	Tega Industries Chile SpA	18.907.644	Se pagó mediante la capitalización de un crédito entre Tega Holding PTE Ltd. (Singapur) y Tega Industries Chile SpA
01/07/2022	Tega Industries Chile SpA	4.696.528	Se pagó mediante la capitalización de un crédito entre Tega Holding PTE Ltd. (Singapur) y Tega Industries Chile SpA
Total, aumentos de capital y/o pagados		25.448.925	

Fecha	Empresa emisora	Monto M$	Condición
31/03/2020	Tega Industries Chile SpA	156.285	Se disminuyó capital de propia acción de Tega Industries Chile SpA
Total, disminución de capital		156.285	

Fecha	Empresa emisora	Monto M$	Condición
31/12/2020	Tega Industries Chile SpA	3.600.608	Se disminuyó capital de propia acción de Tega Industries Chile SpA
Total, disminución de capital		3.600.608	

c) Situación financiera Tega Industries Chile SpA y Subsidiaria

c.1) Al 31 de marzo de 2024

Al 31 de marzo de 2024, la Sociedad presenta capital de trabajo positivo de M$ 6.499.565, ganancia del ejercicio de M$ 2.837.037.

c.2) Al 31 de marzo de 2023

Al 31 de marzo de 2023, la Sociedad presenta capital de trabajo positivo de M$ 5.946.844, ganancia del ejercicio de M$ 3.105.102.

21 Cuentas de resultados

Las cuentas de resultados por los periodos terminados al 31 de marzo de 2024 y 2023, son los siguientes:

a) Ingresos de actividades ordinarias	01.04.2023 31.03.2024 M$	01.04.2022 31.03.2023 M$
Ingresos de explotación	40.540.239	31.756.686
Totales	40.540.239	31.756.686

b) Costo de ventas	01.04.2023 31.03.2024 M$	01.04.2022 31.03.2023 M$
Costo de venta	(22.822.341)	(17.657.468)
Totales	(22.822.341)	(17.657.468)

c) Otros ingresos	01.04.2023 31.03.2024 M$	01.04.2022 31.03.2023 M$
Otros ingresos por función	93.356	106.401
Totales	93.356	106.401

d) Gastos de administración	01.04.2023 31.03.2024 M$	01.04.2022 31.03.2023 M$
Comunicación	(70.075)	(60.730)
Gastos de viajes	(371.613)	(362.398)
Remuneraciones	(5.509.838)	(4.101.561)
Servicios de Terceros	(2.281.347)	(1.315.630)
Otros	(1.779.528)	(1.881.676)
Totales	(10.012.401)	(7.721.995)

e) Depreciación y amortización	01.04.2023 31.03.2024 M$	01.04.2022 31.03.2023 M$
Depreciaciones del período	(2.169.160)	(1.644.318)
Amortizaciones del período	(84.837)	(61.097)
Totales	(2.253.997)	(1.705.415)

f) Diferencias de cambio	01.04.2023 31.03.2024 M$	01.04.2022 31.03.2023 M$
Diferencia de cambio	(625.542)	(12.083)
Totales	(625.542)	(12.083)

21 Cuentas de resultados (continuación)

g) Costos financieros	01.04.2023 31.03.2024 M$	01.04.2022 31.03.2023 M$
Costos financieros	(1.265.898)	(954.324)
Totales	(1.265.898)	(954.324)

h) Otros gastos por función	01.04.2023 31.03.2024 M$	01.04.2022 31.03.2023 M$
Otros gastos por función	-	-
Totales	-	-

i) Ingresos por impuesto a las ganancias, neto	01.04.2023 31.03.2024 M$	01.04.2022 31.03.2023 M$
Gasto impuesto a las ganancias / (perdida)	(954.710)	(145.236)
Impuestos diferidos, neto	138.263	(561.464)
Impuesto a las ganancias, neto	(816.447)	(706.700)

22 Información por segmentos de negocios

Los segmentos de negocios están dados por las subsidiarias.

23 Compromisos

El Grupo no posee compromisos que mencionar.

24 Medio ambiente

Al cierre de los períodos 2024 y 2023 no existen asuntos del ámbito medio ambiental que informar.

25 Hechos posteriores

En el período comprendido entre el 31 de marzo de 2024 y la fecha de presentación de los presentes estados financieros consolidados, no han ocurrido hechos posteriores que afecten significativamente a los mismos.

26 Aprobación de los presentes estados financieros consolidados

Los presentes estados financieros consolidados de Tega Industries Chile SpA y Subsidiaria, han sido aprobados por el directorio de la Sociedad el 20 de mayo de 2024, siendo autorizado su Gerente General para su entrega a terceros interesados.

ANNEXURE – J

LOSUGEN PTY LTD

ABN 26 097 626 849

Annual Financial Report

For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

Contents

Directors' Report

The Directors present their report together with the financial statements of Losugen Pty Ltd (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2024 and the auditor's report thereon.

1. Directors

The Directors of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Madan Mohan Mohanka	Appointed 25/01/2011
Mehul Mohanka	Appointed 25/01/2011
Satyamurti Joe Viranna	Appointed 01/03/2019

2. Company particulars

Losugen Pty Ltd is a company limited by shares and is incorporated in Australia. The ultimate parent company is Nihal Fiscal Services Private Limited, a company incorporated in India.

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

Unit 2, 26 Biscayne Way
Jandakot, WA 6164

REGISTERED OFFICE

Level 8, 235 St Georges Terrace
Perth, WA 6000

3. Environmental regulation

The Company's operations are subject to the laws of Australia, which impose environmental compliance and reporting obligations. The directors are not aware of any significant breaches during the period covered by this report.

4. Principal activities

The Company is an engineering and manufacturing company that specialises in the manufacture of wear components, especially rubber. The Company designs and manufactures products for a wide range of duties and industries, from grinding mill linings, trommels, screens, and custom design chute linings. Services that have been provided over the course of the year include rubber lining, polyurethane, site installation, fabrication and water cutting.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the activities of the Company during the year.

5. Review of operations and results of those operations

OVERVIEW OF THE COMPANY

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures.

The profit of the Company after income tax is $1,233,480 (Mar 2023: $1,137,669). The Directors are satisfied with the performance and operations of the Company during the financial year.

6. Significant changes in the state of affairs

In the opinion of the directors, there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company that occurred during the year under review.

7. Dividends

No dividends were paid by the Company to members since the end of the previous financial year (2023: $0).

8. Events subsequent to reporting date

No matter or circumstance has occurred subsequent to year end that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company or economic entity in subsequent financial years.

9. Likely developments

Information about likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years has not been included in this report because disclosure of the information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

10. Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

INDEMNIFICATIONS

Since the end of the previous financial year, the Company has not indemnified or made a relevant agreement for indemnifying against a liability any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the Company.

INSURANCE PREMIUMS

During the financial year the Company paid premiums in respect of directors' and officers' liability and legal expenses insurance contracts for the year ended 31 March 2024 and since the financial year, the Company has not paid premiums in respect of such insurance contracts for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Mr Satyamurti Joe Viranna

Satyamurti Joe Viranna
Director
Date: 27-May-2024

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2024

	Note	Mar 2024 $	Mar 2023 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	886,986	806,087
Trade and Other Receivables	3	2,786,947	2,311,922
Inventories	4	2,363,290	1,565,623
Total Current Assets		**6,037,223**	**4,683,632**
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5	673,936	571,223
Deferred Tax Assets	6	252,728	252,842
Total Non Current Assets		**926,664**	**824,065**
Total Assets		**6,963,887**	**5,507,697**
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	7	1,459,463	1,383,884
Lease Liabilities	12	157,907	151,125
Employee Benefits	8	209,206	178,142
Total Current Liabilities		**1,826,576**	**1,713,151**
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease Liabilities	12	103,611	-
Employee Benefits	8	112,397	106,723
Total Non Current Liabilities		**216,008**	**106,723**
Total Liabilities		**2,042,584**	**1,819,874**
Net Assets		**4,921,303**	**3,687,823**
EQUITY			
Share Capital	9	2	2
Retained Earnings		4,921,301	3,687,821
Total Equity		**4,921,303**	**3,687,823**

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 March 2024

	Note	Mar 2024 $	Mar 2023 $
REVENUE			
Revenue from contracts with customers	10	14,128,613	12,289,829
Total Revenue		**14,128,613**	**12,289,829**
Cost of Sales		(7,487,256)	(6,204,293)
Gross Profit		**6,641,357**	**6,085,536**
EXPENSES			
Personnel expenses		(3,090,818)	(2,241,935)
Depreciation		(277,284)	(249,259)
Other expenses		(1,871,113)	(2,142,512)
Total Expenses		**(5,239,215)**	**(4,633,706)**
Other Income		373,489	179,486
Profit from Operations		**1,775,631**	**1,631,316**
Net Finance Costs	11	(2,620)	(4,146)
Profit before Income Tax		**1,773,011**	**1,627,170**
Income Tax Expense	6	(539,531)	(489,501)
Profit for the year		**1,233,480**	**1,137,669**
Total Comprehensive Income		**1,233,480**	**1,137,669**

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2024

	Shares fully paid - share capital	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
	$	$	$
Balance at 1 April 2022	**2**	**2,550,152**	**2,550,154**
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Profit for the Year	-	1,137,669	1,137,669
Total Comprehensive Income	**-**	**1,137,669**	**1,137,669**
Balance at 31 March 2023	**2**	**3,687,821**	**3,687,823**
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Profit for the Year	-	1,233,480	1,233,480
Total Comprehensive Income	**-**	**1,233,480**	**1,233,480**
Balance at 31 March 2024	**2**	**4,921,301**	**4,921,303**

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 March 2024

	Note	Mar 2024 $	Mar 2023 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Receipts from Customers		15,070,965	12,783,120
Cash Paid to Suppliers and Employees		(14,600,288)	(11,689,242)
Cash Generated from Operations		**470,677**	**1,093,878**
Income Taxes Paid		(135,000)	(891,836)
Net Cash from Operating Activities		**335,677**	**202,042**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment		(393,526)	(354,553)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		30,068	7,496
Interest Received		1,229	704
Net Cash used in Investing Activities		**(362,229)**	**(346,353)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments of Lease Liabilities		107,451	(175,146)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities		**107,451**	**(175,147)**
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**80,899**	**(319,457)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year		806,087	1,125,544
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	2	**886,986**	**806,087**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Note 1 Material Accounting Policies

REPORTING ENTITY

Losugen Pty Ltd (the "Company") is a Company domiciled in Australia. The address of the Company's registered office is Level 8, 235 St Georges Tce, Perth 6000. The Company is a for-profit entity and primarily is involved in the manufacture of wear products.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of Compliance

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements for distribution to the members. They have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures made by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors as of the date of the Directors' Declaration.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. The Company is of a kind referred to in *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Director's Reports) Instrument 2016/191* and in accordance with that instrument, amounts in the financial statements and Directors Report have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

d) Use of judgements and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Details of the specific judgement, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are summarised in the Notes.

FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

The Company does not have 'public accountability' as defined in AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and is therefore eligible to apply the 'Tier 2' reporting framework under Australian Accounting Standards. Accordingly, the information in these financial statements has been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements in Australian Accounting Standards and the disclosures in AASB 1060 Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities.

For the purposes of preparing the financial statements, the Company is a for-profit entity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

INCOME TAX

On 3 October 2016, the Company elected to form a tax consolidated group, effective 1 April 2014. Tega Holdings Pty Ltd is the head company of the tax consolidated group.

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

i. Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year (determined as though the Company was not part of a tax consolidated group, but excluding transactions with entities within the tax consolidated group), using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to current tax in respect of previous years. As the Company is a member of a tax consolidated group, it does not recognise any tax payable. Instead, any amount of tax payable is recognised as a loan owing to the head company of the tax consolidated group, as agreed between the two companies.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and associates and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax the Company takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. The Company believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgements about future events. New information may become available that causes the Company to change its judgement regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

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

A deferred tax asset is recognised for deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

INVENTORIES

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is calculated by using weighted average cost method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bring them to their existing location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

PROPERTY PLANT & EQUIPMENT

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. Ongoing repairs and maintenance is expensed as incurred.

iii. Depreciation

During the year, the Company has adopted the straight-line method of depreciation for all of its assets.

As a result, all items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis in profit or loss over the estimated useful lives of each component.

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date that they are installed and are ready for use.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Plant and equipment	2 -13 years
Motor vehicles	4 - 5 years
Office furniture and fittings	2 - 10 years
Buildings	30 years

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

LEASES

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

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

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

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case, the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

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

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

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

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

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

The Company presents right-of-use assets in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'loans and borrowings' in the statement of financial position.

As a lessor

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

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

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

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Company applies AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Company applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* to the net investment in the lease. The Company further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial 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. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

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

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

Financial assets - Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

The Company has financial assets carried at amortised cost.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities - Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities in the category “at amortized cost” are mainly liabilities (borrowings) to banks and trade accounts payables.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

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

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include considering external sources of information and internal sources of information including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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.

Impairment testing is performed annually for intangible assets with indefinite lives.

SHARE CAPITAL

i. Ordinary shares

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity. Income tax relating to transaction costs of an equity transaction is accounted for in accordance with AASB 112.

REVENUE & OTHER INCOME

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer.

The following provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies.

A) SALE OF GOODS

Revenue is recognised when the goods are delivered and have been accepted by customers at their premises. For contracts that permit the customer to return an item, revenue is recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue will not occur.

Therefore, the amount of revenue recognised is adjusted for expected returns.

Customers obtain control of products when the goods are delivered and have been accepted at their premises. Invoices are generated at that point in time.

B) RENDERING OF SERVICES

Revenue is recognised at a point in time when the work has been approved. The Company recognises revenue from rendering of services based on the cost to cost method or when timesheets for services provided are approved and subsequently invoiced.

If the services under a single arrangement are rendered in different reporting periods, then the consideration is allocated based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. The stand-alone selling price is determined based on that list prices at which the Company sells the services in separate transactions.

C) INTEREST REVENUE

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

D) OTHER INCOME

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Company is entitled to it.

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS

Comparative Information has been included in the Financial Statements. Where required, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

FINANCE INCOME AND FINANCE COSTS

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings and foreign exchange gains/losses.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance cost depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

Note 2 Cash and cash equivalents

	Mar 2024 $	Mar 2023 $
Cash and Bank Balances	886,986	806,087
	886,986	**806,087**

Note 3 Trade and Other Receivables

	Mar 2024 $	Mar 2023 $
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	2,712,243	2,241,734
Prepayments	54,704	50,188
Fixed deposit	20,000	20,000
Total Current Trade and Other Receivables	**2,786,947**	**2,311,922**

Trade receivables are represented net of provision for expected credit losses of $97,848 (2023: $181,397).

Note 4 Inventories

	Mar 2024 $	Mar 2023 $
CURRENT		
Stock on hand	2,596,332	1,856,959
Less: Provision for stock obsolescence	(346,895)	(410,369)
Stores and spares	113,853	119,033
Total Current Inventories	**2,363,290**	**1,565,623**

In 2024, inventories of $4,915,933 (2023: $3,462,975) were recognised as an expense during the period and included in the 'cost of sales'.

In addition, during the 2024 financial year, inventories of $63,474 (2023: $75,899) were written down to net realisable value. The write-downs are included in 'cost of sales'.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Note 5 Property, plant and equipment	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Motor vehicles	Office furniture	Lease improvements	Total
RECONCILIATION OF CARRYING AMOUNT						
Gross carrying amount	796,978	1,066,238	330,152	308,192	151,577	2,653,137
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	(655,860)	(715,759)	(283,164)	(277,473)	(149,658)	(2,081,914)
Net carrying amount at 1 April 2023	**141,118**	**350,479**	**46,988**	**30,719**	**1,919**	**571,223**
Additions	311,832	52,671	-	17,206	11,817	393,526
Depreciation	(193,000)	(63,547)	(12,067)	(3,279)	(5,391)	(277,284)
Disposals: gross carrying amount	-	-	(81,564)	(11,818)	-	(93,382)
Disposals: depreciation offset	-	-	79,853	-	-	79,853
Net carrying amount at 31 March 2024	**259,950**	**339,603**	**33,210**	**32,828**	**8,345**	**673,936**
BALANCE AT 31 MARCH 2024:						
Gross carrying amount	1,108,810	1,118,909	46,988	325,398	163,394	2,763,499
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	(848,860)	(779,306)	(13,778)	(292,570)	(155,049)	(2,089,563)
Net carrying amount at 31 March 2024	**259,950**	**339,603**	**33,210**	**32,828**	**8,345**	**673,936**

Property, plant and equipment includes right-of-use assets of $259,950 related to leased properties (see Note 12).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Note 6 Income tax

A. AMOUNTS RECOGNISED IN PROFIT OR LOSS

	Mar 2024 $	Mar 2023 $
CURRENT TAX EXPENSE		
Current year	539,417	485,199
	539,417	**485,199**
DEFERRED TAX EXPENSE		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	114	4,302
	114	**4,302**
Tax expense on continuing operations	**539,531**	**489,501**

B. RECONCILIATION OF EFFECTIVE TAX RATE

	2024	2024	2023	2023
Profit for the year		1,254,471		1,137,672
Total tax expense		539,531		489,501
Profit excluding income tax		**1,794,002**		**1,627,173**
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	30.00%	538,201	30.00%	488,152
- Non-deductible expenses	0.10%	1,330	0.30%	1,349
	30.10%	**539,531**	**30.10%**	**489,501**

C. MOVEMENT IN DEFERRED TAX BALANCES

				Balance at 31 March	
2023	Net balance at 01 April	Recognised in profit or loss	Net	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Property, plant and equipment	(23,498)	92,817	69,319	-	69,319
Receivables	(14,689)	(39,730)	(54,419)	(54,419)	-
Right-of-use assets	93,982	(51,647)	42,335	-	42,335
Inventories	(100,341)	(22,770)	(123,111)	(123,111)	-
Prepayments	3,719	5,180	8,899	-	8,899
Employee benefits	(105,055)	(22,738)	(127,793)	(127,793)	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

2023	Net balance at 01 April	Recognised in profit or loss	Net	Balance at 31 March Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Other items	(111,262)	43,190	(68,072)	(68,072)	-
Tax (assets) liabilities before set-off	**(257,144)**	**4,302**	**(252,842)**	**(373,395)**	**120,553**
Set-off of tax				120,553	(120,553)
Net tax (assets) liabilities	**(257,144)**	**4,302**	**(252,842)**	**(252,842)**	**-**

2024	Net balance at 01 April	Recognised in profit or loss	Net	Balance at 31 March Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Property, plant and equipment	69,319	(5,929)	63,390		63,390
Receivables	(54,419)	25,065	(29,354)	(29,354)	
Right-of-use assets	42,335	35,650	77,985		77,985
Inventories	(123,111)	19,042	(104,069)	(104,069)	
Prepayments	8,899	(5,180)	3,719		3,719
Employee benefits	(127,793)	(37,921)	(165,714)	(165,714)	-
Other items	(68,072)	(30,613)	(98,685)	(98,685)	-
Tax (assets) liabilities before set off	**(252,842)**	**114**	**(252,728)**	**(397,822)**	**145,094**
Set-off of tax				145,094	(145,094)
Net tax (assets) liabilities	**(252,842)**	**114**	**(252,728)**	**(252,728)**	**-**

Note 7 Trade and Other Payables

	Mar 2024 $	Mar 2023 $
CURRENT		
Trade payables	607,685	1,098,449
GST Payable	177,737	53,206
Payroll Liabilities	259,902	200,708
Intercompany payable	409,618	5,201
Sundry creditors	4,521	26,320
Total Current	**1,459,463**	**1,383,884**

The intercompany payable is payable to Tega Holdings Pty Ltd and includes the portion of tax payable by the tax consolidated group that is attributable to the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Note 8 Employee Benefits

	Mar 2024 $	Mar 2023 $
CURRENT		
Annual leave provision	209,206	178,142
Total Current	**209,206**	**178,142**
NON-CURRENT		
Long service leave provision	112,397	106,723
Total Non-Current	**112,397**	**106,723**

Note 9 Capital and Reserves

Share capital

	2024	2023
	$	$
On issue at 1 April 2023	2	2
On issue at 31 March 2024	**2**	**2**

The Company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its issued capital. All shares issued are fully paid.

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the Company. In the event of winding up of the Company, ordinary shareholders rank after creditors and are fully entitled to any proceeds on liquidation.

Dividends

No dividends were paid by the Company to members since the end of the previous financial year (2023: $0).

Note 10 Revenue

	Mar 2024 $	Mar 2023 $
DISAGGREGATION OF REVENUE		
REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS		
Sale of goods	10,138,050	8,522,824
Provision of services	3,990,563	3,767,005
Total Revenue from contracts with customers	**14,128,613**	**12,289,829**
Total	**14,128,613**	**12,289,829**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Timing of revenue recognition	2024 $	2023 $
Products transferred at a point in time	10,138,050	8,522,824
Products and services at a point in time	3,990,563	3,767,005
	14,128,613	**12,289,829**

Primary geographical markets	2024 $	2023 $
Asia Pacific (South East Asia and Australia)	14,128,613	12,289,829
	14,128,613	**12,289,829**

Note 11 Net Finance Costs	Mar 2024 $	Mar 2023 $
INTEREST INCOME		
Interest income	1,229	704
Total Interest Income	**1,229**	**704**
LESS: INTEREST EXPENSE		
Interest expenses	2,942	3,915
Bank charges	907	935
Total Less: Interest Expense	**3,849**	**4,850**
Total net finance income/(cost)	**(2,620)**	**(4,146)**

Note 12 Leases

A. LEASES AS LESSEE

The Company leases its warehouse and manufacturing unit.

Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee is presented below.

i. Right-of-Use Assets

Right-of-use assets related to leased properties are presented as property, plant and equipment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

	Land and Buildings	Total
Balance at 1 April 2023	141,118	141,118
Additions to Right-of-Use Assets	311,832	311,832
Depreciation Charge for the Year	(193,000)	(193,000)
Balance at 31 March 2024	**259,950**	**259,950**

ii. Amounts Recognised in Profit Or Loss

	Mar 2024 $	Mar 2023 $
Interest on lease liabilities	2,942	3,915
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	193,000	174,523
Expenses relating to short-term leases	38,626	63,165
	234,568	**241,603**

iii. Future Lease Payments

The total of future lease payments (including those lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liability, eg for short-term leases and leases of low-value items) are disclosed for each of the following periods.

	Mar 2024 $	Mar 2023 $
Less than one year	157,907	151,125
One to five years	103,611	-
More than five years	-	-
	261,518	**151,125**

Note 13 Financial instruments

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities.

	Mar 2024 $	Mar 2023 $
FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST		
Trade Receivables	2,786,947	2,311,922
Cash and Cash Equivalents	886,986	806,087
	3,673,933	**3,118,009**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

	Mar 2024 $	Mar 2023 $
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST		
Loan from Related Party	(409,618)	(5,201)
Trade Payables	(1,281,726)	(1,330,678)
	(1,691,344)	**(1,335,879)**

Note 14 Commitments

The Company had not committed any capital expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2024 (2023: $0).

Note 15 Related Parties

A) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent of the company is Tega Holdings Pty Ltd and the ultimate parent is Nihal Fiscal Services Private Limited, a company incorporated in India.

B) Transactions with key management personnel

The key management personnel compensation was $307,632 for the year ended 31 March 2024 (2023: $289,248)

C) Other related party transactions

	Transaction value for the year ended	
	2024	2023
PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES		
Tega Industries Limited	5,195,871	3,312,091
Tega Industries Australia (Pty) Ltd	387,356	52,696
MANAGEMENT FEES		
Tega Industries Limited	179,003	123,711
Tega Industries Australia (Pty) Ltd	-	190,001
OTHER EXPENSE / (INCOME)		
Tega Industries Limited	35,927	7,223
Tega Industries Australia (Pty) Ltd	414,699	111,078
BALANCE OUTSTANDING AT YEAR END		
Tega Industries Limited	232,518	816,169
Tega Industries Australia (Pty) Ltd	343,581	3,668
Tega Holdings Pty Ltd (Australia)	409,618	5,201

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

All outstanding balances with related parties are priced on an arm's length basis. None of the balances are secured. No expense has been recognised in the current year or period year for bad or doubtful debts in respect of amounts owed by related parties. No guarantees have been given or received.

Note 16 Contingencies

The Company has no material contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2024 (2023: nil).

Note 17 Auditors Remuneration

	Mar 2024 $	Mar 2023 $
AUDIT SERVICES		
Auditor of the Company		
KPMG Australia:		
Audit of financial reports	44,000	41,000
Review of quarterly financial information	22,500	22,500
	66,500	**63,500**
OTHER SERVICES		
Taxation services	6,605	5,220
Accounting services	2,330	6,920
	8,935	**12,140**
	75,435	**75,640**

Note 18 Subsequent Events

No matter or circumstance has occurred subsequent to year end that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company or economic entity in subsequent financial years.

Directors' Declaration

In the opinion of the Losugen Pty Ltd (the "Company"):

a) The Company is not a reporting entity;

b) The financial statements and notes, as set on pages 5 to 25:

   (i) present fairly the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2024 and its performance, for the financial year ended on that date in accordance with the basis of preparation described in Note 1; and

   (ii) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosure Requirements; and

c) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

In respect of the year ended 31 March 2024 the Company has kept accounting records:

a) To correctly record and explain its transactions and financial position;

b) To prepare financial statements of the Company that are presented fairly; and

c) So that the financial statements of the Company can be conveniently and properly audited.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Mr Satyamurti Joe Viranna

Satyamurti Joe Viranna
Director
Date: 27-May-2024

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Directors of Losugen Pty Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the ***Financial Report*** of Losugen Pty Ltd (the Company).

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Losugen Pty Ltd as at 31 March 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures Framework.

The ***Financial Report*** comprises:

- Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024;
- Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, Statement of changes in equity, and Statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- Notes including a summary of material accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the *Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Report in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Restriction on use and distribution

The Financial Report has been prepared to assist the Directors of Losugen Pty Ltd for the purpose of fulfilling their financial reporting obligations.

As a result, the Financial Report and this Auditor's Report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Our report is intended solely for the Directors of Losugen Pty Ltd and should not be used by parties other than the Directors of Losugen Pty Ltd. We disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this report, or on the Financial Report to which it relates, to any person other than the Directors of Losugen Pty Ltd or for any other purpose than that for which it was prepared.

Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in Losugen Pty Ltd's annual reporting which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. Management are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Report

Management are responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Report in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the Australian Accounting Standard – Simplified Disclosures Framework;
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Report as a whole is 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 *Australian Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They 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 the Financial Report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report is located at the *Auditing and Assurance Standards Board* website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar5.pdf. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

KPMG

KPMG

Perth, WA

27 May 2024

ANNEXURE – K

V. SINGHI & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Tega McNally Minerals Limited (Formerly McNally Sayaji Engineering Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Tega McNally Minerals Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as " Financial Statements").

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 the 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 31st March, 2024, its profit (including other comprehensive income), the 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 made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained 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 information included in the Management Discussion and analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report and Shareholders Information but does not include the Financial Statements and our Auditor's Report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

V. Singhi & Associates ★ Chartered Accountants ★

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 and presentation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the relevant rules issued thereunder. This responsibility also includes 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 frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the 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 based on our audit.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of sub-section 11 of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 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 of Financial Statements;

   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 Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   d) in our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the director is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

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

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

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

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

i. the company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial statements. Refer Note 35 to the financial statements;

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

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

iv. (a) The management has represented , to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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 or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend to or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The management has represented , to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend to 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; and

(c) Based on our audit procedure that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) or (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the financial year.

vi. Based on our examination, including test checks, the company has utilized accounting software with an audit trail (edit log) feature for maintaining its books of account, which has been consistently operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions. During our audit, we did not find any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per statutory requirements for record retention.

For **V. Singhi & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 311017E

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

(Sunil Singhi)
Partner
Membership No. 060854
UDIN: 24060854BKCLWS4204

Place: Kolkata

Date: 22nd May, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report
referred to in Paragraph-1 of Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our Report of even date to the members of Tega McNally Minerals Limited (Formerly McNally Sayaji Engineering Limited) on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its Property, Plant & Equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of its 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 Property, Plant and Equipment are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been 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 all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the Financial Statements are held in the name of the company except for the following:

Description of Property	Gross Carrying Value	Title deed held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter director/or employee of promoter/director	Property held since date (Financial Year)	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Freehold land measuring 10.20 acres located at Kumardhubi disclosed as fixed asset in the Financial Statements	256.16 Lakhs	Title deeds are in the name of erstwhile Holding Company	Erstwhile Promoter	30th November, 1988	The title deeds are in the name of McNally Bird Engineering Company Limited, which was renamed as McNally Bharat Engineering Company Limited with effect from 13th December, 1972. The product division of McNally Bharat Engineering Company Limited was demerged in terms of the approval of the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court on 28th July, 2009.

In respect of immovable properties of land and buildings that have been taken on lease and disclosed as Property, Plant & Equipment in the Financial Statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, where the Company is the lessee in the agreement, except the following:

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

Description of Property	Gross Carrying Value	Title deed held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter director/or employee of promoter/director	Property held since date (Financial Year)	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Leasehold land measuring 17.01 acres located at Kumardhubi disclosed as fixed asset in the Financial Statements	421.24 Lakhs	Lease deeds are in the name of erstwhile Holding Company	Erstwhile Promoter	13th December, 1972	The title deeds are in the name of McNally Bird Engineering Company Limited which was renamed as McNally Bharat Engineering Company Limited with effect from 13th December, 1972. The product division of McNally Bharat Engineering Company Limited was demerged in terms of the approval of the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court on 28th July, 2009
Leasehold land measuring 5 acres located at Asansol disclosed as fixed asset in the Financial Statements	330.06 Lakhs	Lease deeds are in the name of erstwhile Company	Erstwhile Promoter	13th December, 1972	The title deeds are in the name of McNally Bharat Engineering Company Limited. The product division of McNally Bharat Engineering Company Limited was demerged in terms of the approval of the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court on 28th July, 2009.

(d)The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year ended 31st March 2024.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings are initiated during the year or pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

V. Singhi & Associates ★ Chartered Accountants ★

(ii) (a) The inventories (excluding stocks with third parties), were physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals and no discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed. In respect of inventory lying with third parties, these have substantially been confirmed by them. Keeping in view, the nature of operations, in our opinion, the procedure for physical verification of inventory followed by the management is reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the company and nature of its business.

(b) As disclosed in Note 19(b) of the Financial Statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limit in excess of Rupees Five crores in aggregate from bank which are secured on the basis of security of current assets. The Company has filed quarterly returns with such banks, which are in agreement with the unaudited books of account other than those as set out below:

(Amount Rs. in Lacs)

Quarter	Particulars	Name of the bank*	Charge created against	Amount as per unaudited books of accounts	Amount as reported in the quarterly returns/ statements	Differences	Reason for difference
30-Jun-23	Inventories & Receivables	Working Capital Lenders	Inventories, Receivables and other current assets	12,743.06	12,812.07	69.01	Refer Note 48 to the financial statements
30-Sep-23	Inventories & Receivables	Working Capital Lenders	Inventories, Receivables and other current assets	13,750.99	14,096.72	345.73	
31-Dec-23	Inventories & Receivables	Working Capital Lenders	Inventories, Receivables and other current assets	13,804.80	13,901.00	96.20	

* Working Capital Lenders represents Axis Bank Limited and DBS Bank Limited

**Quarterly return/ statement for the quarter ended 31 March 2024 is yet to be filed by the Company

***The Bank returns were prepared and filed on the basis of provisional financial statement without considering including Ind AS related adjustments/reclassifications, as applicable, which led to these differences between the books of accounts and the bank returns which were based on provisional books of accounts.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided 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 during the year. Accordingly, clauses 3(iii) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not given any loans or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 of the Act and the Company has complied with the provisions specified under Section 186 of the Act in respect of investments made during the year.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts deemed to be deposits from the public under sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed thereunder to the extent notified. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

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

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us in respect of statutory dues:

(a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year.

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

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilized term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company and on an overall examination of the Financial Statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) 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 no subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the order is not applicable.

V. Singhi & Associates ★ Chartered Accountants ★

(x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and in accordance with generally accepted auditing practices in India, no material case of fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub- section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act 2013 has been filed during the year by the Auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

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

(xii) The company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the books and records, in our opinion all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

(xiv) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The internal audit reports issued to the Company till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.

(xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions specified under section 192 of the Act with directors or persons connected with directors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under Clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45- IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not conducted Non-Banking Financial/Housing Finance activities during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

V. Singhi & Associates ★ Chartered Accountants ★

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no CIC within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Direction, 2016). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the order is not applicable.

(xvii) Based on the examination of record, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year as well as in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the Statutory Auditors of the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Financial Statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We 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) Based on the examination of the records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, the requirements of section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the company. Hence, paragraph 3(xx) (a) and (xx) (b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **V. Singhi & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 311017E

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

(Sunil Singhi)
Partner
Membership No. 060854
UDIN: 24060854BKCLWS4204

Place: Kolkata

Date: 22nd May,2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report
referred to in Paragraph 2(f) on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our Report of even date to the members of Tega McNally Minerals Limited (Formerly McNally Sayaji Engineering Limited) on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company as of and for the year ended 31st March, 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Tega McNally Minerals Limited ("the Company") as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls 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. 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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 were established and maintained and whether 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 controls 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.

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

A Company's internal financial controls 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 the Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to 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 controls 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2024 based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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 ICAI.

For **V. Singhi & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 311017E

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

(Sunil Singhi)
Partner
Membership No. 060854
UDIN: 24060854BKCLWS4204

Place: Kolkata

Date: 22nd May,2024

Tega McNally Minerals Limited
(Formerly known as McNally Sayaji Engineering Limited)

Balance Sheet as at 31st March,2024

(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March,2024	As at 31st March, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	11,704.47	11,364.97
Investment Property	4	-	-
Intangible Assets	5	179.03	1.85
Capital Work in Progress	6	22.74	-
Financial Assets			
Other Financial Assets	11	127.63	83.85
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	16	-	-
Other Non-current Assets	12	32.39	25.75
Total Non-Current Assets		**12,066.26**	**11,476.42**
Current Assets			
Inventories	13	6,956.48	5,276.83
Financial Assets			
Investments	7	1,662.78	-
Trade Receivables	8	7,179.08	6,573.29
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	443.94	1,686.00
Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	11.69	284.00
Other Financial Assets	11	262.21	163.76
Current Tax Assets (Net)	14	126.86	81.00
Other Current Assets	15	889.93	1,303.06
Total Current Assets		**17,532.97**	**15,367.94**
Total Assets		**29,599.23**	**26,844.36**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	17	6,566.91	6,566.91
Other Equity	18	7,036.98	6,981.16
Total Equity		**13,603.89**	**13,548.07**
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	19	9,800.00	10,000.00
Lease Liabilities	21	935.51	158.78
Provisions	24	75.22	238.51
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**10,810.73**	**10,397.29**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	20	200.00	-
Lease Liabilities	21	98.33	46.63
Trade Payables	23		
A. Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		148.59	12.43
B. Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors Other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		2,168.10	1,590.00
Other Financial Liabilities	22	199.71	144.07
Provisions	24	433.30	158.49
Other Current Liabilities	25	1,936.58	947.38
Total Current Liabilities		**5,184.61**	**2,899.00**
Total Liabilities		**15,995.34**	**13,296.29**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**29,599.23**	**26,844.36**

Material Accouting Policies 1 to 2
The accompanying notes 1 to 53 form an integral part of the Financial Information
As per our report of even date

For **V. Singhi & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 311017E

V. Singhi & Associates ★ Chartered Accountants ★

Sunil Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 060854

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Kumar Sinha
Director
DIN 03310902

Sharad Kumar Khaitan
Director
DIN: 09325383

Kaushal Sureka
Chief Financial Officer

Saikat Ghosh
Company Secretary

Place : Kolkata
Date : 22nd May, 2024

Tega McNally Minerals Limited
(Formerly known as McNally Sayaji Engineering Limited)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Income			
Revenue From Operations	26	20,605.35	18,340.14
Other Income	27	162.03	190.40
Total Income		**20,767.38**	**18,530.54**
Expenses			
Cost of Materials Consumed	28	12,170.97	11,290.52
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and work-in-progress	29	(1,263.13)	(180.34)
Employee Benefits Expense	30	2,991.13	2,599.00
Finance Costs	31	1,012.35	107.85
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	32	776.59	665.25
Other Expenses	33	4,906.35	7,079.98
Total Expenses		**20,594.26**	**21,562.26**
Profit / (Loss) before Tax and Exceptional items		**173.12**	**(3,031.72)**
Exceptional Items	45	-	**10,234.07**
Profit/(Loss) before Tax		**173.12**	**7,202.35**
Tax Expense			
- Current Tax		5.35	(23.00)
- Deferred Tax		29.11	5,392.80
Profit for the Year		**138.66**	**1,832.55**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		(111.95)	15.14
Income Tax relating to the item above		29.11	(3.94)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of Tax)		(82.84)	11.20
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**55.82**	**1,843.75**
Earnings per share (Face Value Rs 10/- each)	39		
- Basic		0.21	10.28
- Diluted		0.21	10.28

Material Accouting Policies 1 to 2

The accompanying notes 1 to 53 form an integral part of the Financial Information

As per our report of even date

For **V. Singhi & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 311017E

Sunil Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 060854

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Kumar Sinha
Director
DIN 03310902

Sharad Kumar Khaitan
Director
DIN: 09325383

Kaushal Sureka
Chief Financial Officer

Saikat Ghosh
Company Secretary

Place : Kolkata
Date : 22nd May, 2024

Tega McNally Minerals Limited
(Formerly known as McNally Sayaji Engineering Limited)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	173.12	7,202.35
Adjustments for :-		
Exceptional Items	-	(10,234.07)
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	776.59	665.25
Gain on De-Recognisation of Lease liability	(0.91)	-
Interest Income	(40.63)	(67.33)
Loss on sale of Investment	-	2,699.93
Finance Costs	1,012.35	107.85
Provision for Warranty	47.06	12.89
Provision for Slow Moving Stock	240.82	863.92
Allowance for Doubtful Debts - Trade Receivables	(305.95)	-
Bad debts written off	835.03	-
Advance and other receivables written off	21.41	277.00
Provision for Doubtful Advances and Deposits	129.51	237.00
Provision no longer required written back	-	(113.00)
Liability no longer required written back	(53.79)	-
(Gain)/Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	(2.29)	-
Net gain on sale of investments	(21.02)	-
Net fair value (gain)/loss on investment classified at FVTPL	(32.84)	-
Effect of unrealised exchange differences (Net)	(5.38)	(6.00)
Cash flow from operating activities before change in operating assets and liabilities	**2,773.08**	**1,645.79**
Decrease / (Increase) in Trade Receivables and Other Assets	(921.86)	916.17
Decrease / (Increase) in Inventories	(1,920.48)	(1,100.42)
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade & Other Payables	1,772.83	(3,654.03)
Cash generated from operations	**1,703.57**	**(2,192.49)**
Income taxes (paid) / received (net of refund)	(51.20)	(3.00)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	**1,652.37**	**(2,195.49)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(383.07)	(64.28)
Purchase of Investments	(10,613.97)	-
Sale of property, plant and equipment	2.84	-
Sale of Investments	9,005.05	0.07
Interest received	22.76	66.24
Fixed deposit made	(1,624.59)	-
Fixed deposit matured	1,789.65	30.99
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	**(1,801.33)**	**33.02**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares	-	6,538.91
Share Issue Expenses	-	(12.00)
Repayment of Borrowings	-	(14,537.24)
Proceeds from Borrowings	-	10,000.00
Repayment of lease liabilities	(154.43)	(45.78)
Finance Costs paid	(938.67)	(72.00)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities	**(1,093.10)**	**1,871.89**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(1,242.06)**	**(290.58)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	1,686.00	1,965.10
Add : Cash and cash equivalents pursuant to the Merger	-	11.47
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	443.94	1,686.00
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents	**(1,242.06)**	**(290.57)**
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement		
Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise of the following	**31st March, 2024**	**31st March, 2023**
Cash and cash equivalents	443.94	1,686.00
Balances as per statement of Cash Flows	443.94	1,686.00

Particulars	**2023-24**	**2022-23**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise		
Cash on hand	-	2.00
Balances with banks on current account	443.94	1,684.00
	443.94	**1,686.00**

1. The above Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard 7 on 'Statement of CashFlows'.

2. Previous year figure have been rearranged/ regrouped wherever necessary.

This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our Report of even date

For V. Singhi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 311017E

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

Sunil Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 060854

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Kumar Sinha
Director
DIN 03310902

Sharad Kumar Khaitan
Director
DIN: 09325383

Kaushal Sureka
Chief Financial Officer

Saikat Ghosh
Company Secretary

Place : Kolkata
Date : 22nd May, 2024

Tega McNally Minerals Limited
(Formerly known as McNally Sayaji Engineering Limited)
Statement of Changes in Equity the year ended 31st March, 2024

A Equity Share Capital

(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Amount
As at 1st April, 2022	**6,566.91**
Add/Less : Change during the year	-
As at 31st March, 2023	**6,566.91**
Add/Less : Change during the year	-
As at 31st March, 2024	**6,566.91**

B Other Equity

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus				Total
	Security Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Capital Reserve	
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	**5,712.29**	**1,465.00**	**(11,385.09)**	**8,115.19**	**3,907.39**
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	1,832.55	-	1,832.55
Add: Other Comprehensive Income *	-	-	11.20	-	11.20
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	**-**	**-**	**1,843.75**	**-**	**1,843.75**
Expenses of Increases in Authorised Share capital	-	-	(12.00)	-	(12.00)
Reduction of Equity share capital	-	-	1,258.93	-	1,258.93
Reserve Pursuant to the Merger	-	-	(16.91)	-	(16.91)
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	**5,712.29**	**1,465.00**	**(8,311.32)**	**8,115.19**	**6,981.16**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	138.66	-	138.66
Other Comprehensive Income*	-	-	(82.84)	-	(82.84)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	**-**	**-**	**55.82**	**-**	**55.82**
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**5,712.29**	**1,465.00**	**(8,255.50)**	**8,115.19**	**7,036.98**

* Represents Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation (net of tax)

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes from 1 to 53.

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our Report of even date.

For **V. Singhi & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 311017E

Sunil Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 060854

V. Singhi & Associates ★ Chartered Accountants ★

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Kumar Sinha
Director
DIN 03310902

Sharad Kumar Khaitan
Director
DIN: 09325383

Kaushal Sureka
Chief Financial Officer

Saikat Ghosh
Company Secretary

Place : Kolkata
Date : 22nd May, 2024

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

1.Corporate Information

Tega McNally Minerals Limited ("TMML") (Formerly known as McNally Sayaji Engineering Limited) was incorporated in the year 1943 as a Public Limited Company under the provision of the Companies Act 1956 and domiciled in India. The registered office of the company is located at Godrej Waterside, Tower-II, Office No. 807, 8th Floor, Block DP-5, Salt Lake Sector V, Bidhannagar, Kolkata – 700 091 West Bengal, India The Company is engaged in manufacturing and marketing of crushing, screening, grinding, centrifuge, material handling and mineral processing equipments with integrated customer support and after sales service. The Company has four manufacturing facilities- Kumardubi in Jharkhand, Asansol in West Bengal, Bengaluru in Karnataka and Vadodara in Gujarat

The financial statement as at 31st March 2024 present the financial position of the company.

The financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2024 were approved by the board of directors and authorized for issue on 22nd May 2024.

2. Summary of Material accounting policies

This note provides a list of material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these Financial Statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The Financial Statements have been prepared to comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules,2016 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The Financial Statements have been prepared as a going concern on accrual basis and under the historical cost convention, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) measured at fair value (refer to the accounting policy regarding financial instruments); and

- Defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value.

- Share-based payments

(iii) Current versus Non-Current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the company has ascertained, on an average its operating cycle for the purpose of current - noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities to be 12 months.

2.2 Use of estimates and judgements

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the Financial Statements are continually evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Accounting estimates will seldom equal the actual results and the differences between actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are materialized.

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

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The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

2.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

The cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is recognized as an asset if, and only if:

i.) it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and

ii.) the cost of an item can be measured reliably.

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance including spare parts are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit and loss.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its property, plant and equipment measured at the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values which is considered as Rs.1, on the basis of useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Act except the below mentioned cases, which are also supported by technical evaluation.

Estimated useful lives of the assets (years) whose useful lives are different from the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013 are as follows:

- Motor Vehicles - 8 to 10 years
- Plant & Machinery – 8 to 15 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed by the management, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of their useful life or the lease term unless the entity expects to use the assets beyond the lease term.

Freehold Land and Leasehold Land (perpetual lease) are not depreciated

2.4 Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are stated at the cost of acquisition net of accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its intangible assets measured at the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

(i) Design and Drawings, Technical knowhow and other rights

Separately acquired Design and Drawings, Technical know-how, and other rights are shown at historical cost.

(ii) Computer software

Costs associated with maintaining software programs are recognized as an expense as incurred. Cost of purchased software are recorded as intangible assets and amortized from the point at which the asset is available for use.

(iii) Research and Development

Expenditures on Research and Development that does not meet the criteria laid out in the standard are recognized as expenses as and when they are incurred. Development costs previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in subsequent period.

Development costs are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

1. it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use
2. management intends to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it
3. there is an ability to use or sell the intangible asset
4. it can be demonstrated how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits
5. adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset are available, and
6. the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be reliably measured.

Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is available for use.

(iv) Amortisation methods and periods

The Company amortizes technical know-how, designs and drawing, and Computer software under a straight-line method over a period of two to seven years depending upon their useful lives.

2.5 Investment Properties

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

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

On transition to Ind AS, the group has elected to continue with the carrying value of its investment properties measured at the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of investment properties.

2.6 Impairment of Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying values of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable through continuing use. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is reviewed in order to determine the extent of impairment, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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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. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

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

2.7 Investments and Other Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

(i) Classification

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

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL),
- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and
- Those measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, being the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sale the financial asset.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will be recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For Investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held.

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. Further, in respect of the retention amount receivable from customers, the management generally has the intention to provide a bank guarantee to get an instant release of the retention amount from customers. Therefore, the retention amounts are carried at amortized cost less provision for impairment, if any.

Investment in Subsidiary, Joint Venture, and Associates is recognized at cost as per Ind AS 27 "Separate Financial Instruments" less impairment provision, if any, as per Ind AS 36 "Impairment of Financial Assets". Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

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

Investments in units of mutual funds are subsequently measured at FVTPL and the changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognises loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for all financial assets is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The Company provides for expected credit loss allowance by taking into consideration historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the Company operates. The amount of expected credit losses (or

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reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For trade receivables and dues from customers, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments", which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

(iv) De-recognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset continue to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

2.8 Derivatives that are not designated as hedges

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Such contracts are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss and are included in other gains/losses. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

2.9 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognized initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortized cost less provision for impairment.

2.10 Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, Cash and Cash Equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, other short-term deposits, highly liquid investments, if any, with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts (debit balance). Bank overdrafts (credit balance) are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Financial Statement.

2.11 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

(i) Classification

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

(ii) Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss and financial liabilities at amortized cost, as required by Ind AS 109. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of liabilities measured at amortized cost net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans, and borrowings including financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

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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. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

(iii) De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability (or a part of financial liability) is de-recognised from Company's balance sheet when obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

2.12 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in profit and loss over the period of borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are derecognised from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 period.

Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

2.13 Trade and Other Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at transaction cost or their fair value as applicable and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.14 Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business.

2.15 Inventories

Inventories consists of raw materials and components, stores and spares, loose tools which are valued at cost and work in progress and finished goods which are stated at lower of cost or net realizable value.

The cost of inventories comprises the cost of purchase and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition after deducting rebates and discounts, if any. Cost of work in progress and finished goods comprise direct material, direct labour, and an appropriate portion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of the weighted average method.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Obsolete, slow-moving and defective stocks are identified at the time of physical verification of stocks and where necessary, provision is made for such stocks.

2.16 Revenue Recognition

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services

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rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

(i) Sale of Goods

For contracts with customers in which the sale of equipment is generally expected to be the only performance obligation, adoption of Ind AS 115 does not have any material impact on the Company's revenue and profit or loss. The Company has concluded that the revenue recognition is to occur at a point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods as per the terms of the contracts with the customers.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered and titles have been passed, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

In few contracts the Company performance does not create an asset with alternative use to the Company and the Company has concluded that it has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. In the said cases, the Company transfers control of a good or service over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time. The Company uses the input method to recognise revenue. The Company has determined that the input method is the best method for measuring progress for these contracts because there is a direct relationship between the costs incurred by the Company and the transfer of goods and services to the customer.

(ii) Sale of Services

Revenue from Services is recognized in the accounting period in which services are rendered. Revenue is recognized based on the actual service provided till the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided (percentage of completion method).

Some contracts include multiple deliverables, such as sale of product and certain related services. It is therefore accounted for as a separate performance obligation. Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are estimated based on the expected cost plus margin. If contracts include the installation of product, revenue for the product is recognized at a point in time when the product is delivered, the legal title has passed and the customer has accepted the product. A receivable is recognised when the goods are dispatched or delivered, depending on the contract terms, as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

A contract asset is recognised in respect of those performance obligations where the control of the goods has been transferred to the buyer, and only delivery of the goods is pending. In these cases the consideration is due after the shipping obligation is complete, accordingly these are classified as contract assets as the consideration is conditioned on something other than passage of time.

The Company does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

The Company generally provides for warranties which are assurance-type warranties under Ind AS 115, and are accounted for under Ind AS 37, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

(iii) Dividend and Interest Income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established in the Statement of profit and loss under other income (provided that it is probable that the economic

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benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably). Dividends are received from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or at FVOCI.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised 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, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial assets to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is disclosed as interest income within other income. Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost and financial assets at FVOCI is calculated using the effective interest method and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as part of other income.

(iv) Export Benefits

Export incentives are accounted for in the year on accrual basis.

(v) Government Grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other operating revenue.

2.17 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs include interest, other costs incurred in connection with borrowing and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing Costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset form part of the cost of that asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

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

Other borrowing costs are expensed to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.18 Foreign Currencies

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Tega McNally Mineral Limited functional and presentation currency.

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 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 recognised in 'Other Income/Other expenses'. 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 at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates as on the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end exchange rates are generally recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis with other gains / (losses).

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Non–monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

2.19 Employee Benefits

(i) Short-term Employee Benefits

Short-term Employee Benefits (i.e. benefits falling due within one year after the end of the period in which employee render the related service) are recognized as expense in the period in which employee services are rendered as per the Company's scheme based on expected obligations on undiscounted basis.

(ii) Other Long-term Employee Benefits

The cost of providing long-term employee benefits is determined using Projected Unit Credit Method with actuarial valuation being carried out at each Balance Sheet date. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Re-measurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(iii) Post-employment Benefit Plans

- Provident Fund

This is a defined contribution plan for certain employees and contributions are remitted to Provident Fund authorities in accordance with relevant statute and charged to the profit or loss in the period in which the related employee services are rendered. The Company has no further obligations for future Provident Fund benefits other than its monthly contributions.

Certain employees of the Company receive provident fund benefits, which are administered by the independent Provident Fund Trust. Aggregate contributions along with interest thereon are paid at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment. Both the employees and the Company make monthly contributions at specified percentage of the employees' salary to such Provident Fund Trust. The Company has an obligation to fund any shortfall in return on plan assets over the interest rates prescribed by the authorities from time to time. In view of the Company's obligation to meet the shortfall, there is a defined benefit plan. Actuarial valuation of the Company's liability under such scheme is carried out under the Projected Unit Credit Method at the year end and the charge/ gain, if any, is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

-Long Service awards

This is the defined benefit obligation. The Company is recognising and rewarding employee loyalty to a company, for a certain length of services. Long Service Awards are presented to an employee in the company for 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 years of employment. In view of the Company's obligation to meet the shortfall, there is a defined benefit plan. Actuarial valuation of the Company's liability under such scheme is carried out under the Projected Unit Credit Method at the year end and the charge/ gain, if any, is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

-Compensated absences.

This is the defined benefit obligation. Accumulated compensated absences which are expected to be availed or encashed within twelve months from the year end are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlements as at the year end.

Accumulated compensated absences which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond twelve months from the year end are treated as other long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial loss/gains are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise

- Gratuity

This is a defined benefit plan. The schemes are funded which are administered by independent trusts. The liability is determined based on year-end actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

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The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefits expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as past service cost.

- Bonus plans

The Company recognizes a liability and an expense for the bonus. The Company recognizes a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

2.20 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax expense/ (income).

(i) Current Tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are not taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used till the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised 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 utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current and deferred tax recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in Equity. In cases, the tax are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in Equity, as the case may be.

2.21 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre – tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability.

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The discount rate does not reflect risks for which future cash flow estimates have been adjusted. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made 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 embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation and the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure for contingent liability is made.

Contingent Assets are not recognised but are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

Provision for warranty

The estimated liability for warranty is recorded when products are sold. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency, and average cost of obligations and management estimates regarding possible future incidence based on corrective actions on product failure.

2.22 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit or loss for the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, if any,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 period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.23 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker. The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) comprises of the Chief Operating Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. The CODM reviews the Company's performance on the analysis of profit before tax at an overall level. Accordingly, there is no other separate reportable segment than the geographical segment as defined by Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

2.24 Leases

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

As a Lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non- lease components. The Company recognizes a Right-of-use Asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee at the lease commencement date, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets, if applicable. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

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Certain lease arrangements include options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. The right-of-use assets and lease liabilities include these options when it is reasonably certain that such options would be exercised.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made, and re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications. The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities are expensed to the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the events or those payments occur.

As a Lessor

Lease income from operating lease where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income. The respective leased assets are included in the Balance Sheet based on their nature.

2.25 Non-Current Assets held for sale.

The Company classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn.

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales (or disposal groups), its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset or disposal group to be highly probable when:

a. the appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group),
b. an active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable),
c. the asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
d. the sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
e. actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn. Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less cost to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for are presented separately in the Balance Sheet.

2.26 Other Assets held for sale

Any other asset (tangible or intangible) held for sale is disclosed separately in Financial Statements, as appropriate. PPE and Intangible Assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortized.

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2.27 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets.

Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds recoverable amount.

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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying value of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount so that the increased carrying value does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in previous years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss immediately.

2.28 Contributed Equity

Equity Shares of the company are classified as equity. The issue expenses of securities which qualify as equity instruments are written off against securities premium.

2.29 Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorized and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

2.30 Exceptional items

When items of income and expenses within the statement of profit and loss from ordinary activities are of such size, nature and or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the enterprise for the period, the nature and amount of such material items are disclosed separately as exceptional items.

2.31 Rounding off amounts

All amounts disclosed in the Financial Statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs (with two place of decimal) as per the requirement of Schedule III to the Act, unless otherwise stated.

2.32 Recent pronouncements

The 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, the effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Rules are stated 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 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 Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements

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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 Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 107 - Financial Instruments Disclosures

This amendment has made an addition which says that "Information about the measurement basis for financial instruments used in preparing the financial statements is material accounting policy information and is to be disclosed." The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

Apart from above, consequential amendments and editorials have been made to other Ind AS like Ind AS 34, Ind AS 101, Ind AS 103, Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 115.

2.33 Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Financial Statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures relating to contingent liabilities at the date of the Financial Statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these Financial Statements. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the Management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the Financial Statements in the period in which the changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statements.

In the process of applying the group's accounting policies, the following management estimates, judgements and assumptions, have a significant effect on the amounts recognised and disclosed in the Financial Statements:

1. Going Concern Assumptions in the preparation of the Financial Statements.
2. Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments.
3. Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for carried forward tax losses
4. Impairment of Trade Receivables and due from customers
5. Provisions, Claims and Contingent Liabilities
6. Estimation of Defined Benefits Obligation/Plan
7. Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated on an ongoing basis. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Difference, if any, between the actual results and estimates is recognised in the period in which the results are known.

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Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT					ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION					NET CARRYING AMOUNT	
	As at 1st April, 2023	Additions	Other Adjustments	Sales/Disposal	As at 31st March, 2024	Upto 1st April, 2023	For the Year	Other Adjustments	Sales/ Disposal	Upto 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Freehold Land*	293.80	-	-	-	293.80	-	-	-	-	-	293.80	293.80
Building	13,358.12	-	-	-	13,358.12	5,609.27	430.20	-	-	6,039.47	7,318.65	7,748.85
Plant and Machinery	8,338.75	97.64	19.90	14.50	8,401.98	7,771.81	135.76	19.82	14.50	7,873.24	528.74	566.94
Plant and Machinery - Windmill	764.00	-	0.00	-	764.00	763.89	-	-	-	763.89	0.11	0.11
Furniture and Fixture	364.78	13.82	50.60	1.55	326.45	358.40	2.32	49.82	1.49	309.41	17.04	6.37
Refrigerators and Air Conditioners	99.78	2.37	8.96	-	93.19	95.89	1.40	8.96		88.33	4.86	3.90
Office Equipments	223.31	8.89	2.40	2.04	227.75	208.96	3.69	2.40	2.04	208.21	19.55	14.35
Motor Vehicles	48.48	-	-	7.91	40.58	40.49	3.35	-	7.91	35.93	4.65	7.99
Right to Use Assets	3,189.19	940.24	0.32	11.37	4,118.38	466.53	139.06	-	4.28	601.31	3,517.07	2,722.66
Total	**26,680.21**	**1,062.96**	**82.18**	**37.37**	**27,624.25**	**15,315.24**	**715.78**	**81.00**	**30.22**	**15,919.79**	**11,704.47**	**11,364.97**

Particulars	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT					ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION					NET CARRYING AMOUNT	
	As at 1st April, 2022	Additions	Other Adjustments	Sales/Disposal	As at 31st March, 2023	Upto 1st April, 2022	For the Year	Other Adjustments	Sales/ Disposal	Upto 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Freehold Land	289.00	-	4.80	-	293.80	-	-	-	-	-	293.80	289.00
Building	13,358.12	-	-	-	13,358.12	5,179.57	429.70	-	-	5,609.27	7,748.85	8,177.55
Plant and Machinery	8,348.77	53.53	(63.55)	-	8,338.75	7,692.03	144.65	(64.88)	-	7,771.81	566.94	656.74
Plant and Machinery - Windmill	764.00	-	-	-	764.00	759.89	4.00	-	-	763.89	0.11	4.11
Furniure and Fixture	364.62	0.15	-	-	364.78	350.97	7.43	-	-	358.40	6.37	13.65
Refrigerators and Air Conditioners	98.69	1.10	-	-	99.78	94.99	0.90	-	-	95.89	3.90	3.70
Office Equipments	213.98	9.33	-	-	223.31	201.96	7.00	-	-	208.96	14.35	12.02
Motor Vehicles	49.08	-	(0.60)	-	48.48	35.25	5.84	(0.60)	-	40.49	7.99	13.83
Right to Use Assets	2,785.98	11.47	391.74	-	3,189.19	360.83	63.70	42.00	-	466.53	2,722.66	2,425.15
Total	**26,272.24**	**75.58**	**332.39**	**-**	**26,680.21**	**14,675.49**	**663.22**	**(23.48)**	**-**	**15,315.24**	**11,364.97**	**11,595.75**

Notes:

i) Refer Note -4 Other Adjustments includes Transfer from Investment property.
ii) Refer Note 19 & 20 for Property,Plant and Equipment pledged as security.
iii) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

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Tittle Deeds of Immovable Properties are held in the name of the company, except as under:-

Relevant line item in Balance Sheet	Class of Assets	Description of item of property	Gross Carrying Value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director, relative of promoter, director/ or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date (Financial Year)	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Property Plant and Equipment	Freehold Land	Freehold land measuring 10.20 acres located at Kumardubi disclosed as fixed asset in the Financial Statements	256.16 Lakhs	Title deeds are in the name of erstwhile Holding Co	No	30th November,1988	The title deeds are in the name of McNally Bird Engineering Company Limited which was renamed as McNally Bharat Engineering Company Limited with effect from 13th December, 1972. The product division of McNally Bharat Engineering Company Limited was demerged in terms of the approval of the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court on 28th July, 2009.
Property Plant and Equipment	Right to Use Assets	Leasehold land measuring 17.01 acres located at Kumardhubi disclosed as fixed asset in the Financial Statements	421.24 Lakhs	Title deeds are in the name of erstwhile Holding Co	No	13th December, 1972	The title deeds are in the name of McNally Bird Engineering Company Limited which was renamed as McNally Bharat Engineering Company Limited with effect from 13th December, 1972. The product division of McNally Bharat Engineering Company Limited was demerged in terms of the approval of the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court on 28th July, 2009.
Property Plant and Equipment	Right to Use Assets	Leasehold land measuring 5 acres located at Asansol disclosed as fixed asset in the Financial Statements	330.06 Lakhs	Title deeds are in the name of erstwhile Holding Co	No	13th December, 1972	The title deeds are in the name of McNally Bharat Engineering Company Limited. The product division of McNally Bharat Engineering Company Limited was demerged in terms of the approval of the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court on 28th July, 2009.

Note 4: Investment Property [Leasehold land]

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March,2023
Gross Carrying Amount		
Opening Gross Carrying Amount / Deemed cost	-	397.00
Less: Transfer to Property, Plant and Equipment	-	397.00
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation		
Opening Balance	-	42.00
Less: Transfer to Property, Plant and Equipment	-	42.00
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	-	-
Net Carrying Amount	-	-

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Note 5: Intangible Assets

	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT					ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION					NET CARRYING AMOUNT	
Particulars	As at 1st April, 2023	Additions	Other Adjustments	Sale/ Adjustment	As at 31st March, 2024	Upto 1st April, 2023	For the year	Other Adjustments	Sale/ Adjustment	Upto 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Design and Drawings	2,250.00	-	-	-	2,250.00	2,250.00	-	-	-	2,250.00	-	-
Computer Software	198.76	237.62	4.92	-	431.46	196.91	60.81	5.29	-	252.43	179.03	1.85
Technical Knowhow	12.03	-	-	-	12.03	12.03	-	-	-	12.03	-	-
Total	**2,460.79**	**237.62**	**4.92**	**-**	**2,693.49**	**2,458.94**	**60.81**	**5.29**	**-**	**2,514.46**	**179.03**	**1.85**

	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT					ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION					NET CARRYING AMOUNT	
Particulars	As at 1st April, 2022	Additions	Other Adjustments	Sale/ Adjustment	As at 31st March, 2023	Upto 31st March, 2022	For the year	Other Adjustments	Sale/ Adjustment	Upto 31st March , 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Design and Drawings	2,250.00	-	-	-	2,250.00	2,250.00	-	-	-	2,250.00	-	-
Computer Software	197.93	0.68	0.14	-	198.76	194.46	1.78	0.67	-	196.91	1.85	4.00
Technical Knowhow	20.00	-	(7.97)	-	12.03	20.00	0.24	(8.21)	-	12.03	-	-
Total	**2,467.93**	**0.68**	**(7.83)**	**-**	**2,460.79**	**2,464.46**	**2.02**	**(7.54)**	**-**	**2,458.94**	**1.85**	**4.00**

Note 6: Capital Work in Progress

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
Gross Carrying Amount	-	-
Addition during the year	22.74	-
Capitalization / adjustment during the year	-	-
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	**22.74**	-

Capital work in progress ageing schedule:

Capital work in progress as at 31st March 2024

Particulars	Amount in Capital work-in-progress for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 year	Total
Projects in progress	22.74	-	-	-	22.74
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22.74	-	-	-	22.74

Capital work in progress as at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Amount in Capital work-in-progress for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 year	Total
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

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Note 7 : Investments

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
Measured at FVTPL		
Investments in Mutual Funds		
Unquoted		
ICICI Prudential Money Market Fund -Direct Plan - Growth 3,52,902.263 Units (31st March, 2023: Nil)	1,232.44	-
ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund Direct Plan Growth 33,345.977Units (31st March, 2023: Nil)	430.34	-
Total Investments	**1,662.78**	**-**

Note 8 : Trade Receivables

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
Unsecured		
- Considered Good	7,251.70	6,639.68
- Credit Impaired	3,730.20	4,042.38
Less: Allowance for Doubtful trade receivables (including ECL)	3,802.82	4,108.77
Total Receivables	**7,179.08**	**6,573.29**

Trade Receivables Ageing as at 31st March, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	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							
Related Party	-	8.73	-	-	-	-	8.73
Others	1,667.03	3,074.17	964.16	846.22	301.73	389.66	7,242.97
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	11.34	18.04	71.10	485.26	2,908.02	3,493.76
Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	236.44	236.44
Total Trade Receivables	**1,667.03**	**3,094.24**	**982.20**	**917.32**	**786.99**	**3,534.12**	**10,981.90**
Less Allowance for Doubtful trade receivables							3,802.82
Net Total Trade Receivables							**7,179.08**

Trade Receivables Ageing as at 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	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							
Related Party	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	2,626.40	2,623.73	379.14	593.89	195.62	24.97	6,443.75
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	0.00	2.19	261.97	336.14	2,791.83	3,392.13
Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	-	-	18.75	84.27	92.91	195.93
Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	0.41	-	5.45	644.39	650.25
Total Trade Receivables	**2,626.40**	**2,623.73**	**381.74**	**874.61**	**621.48**	**3,554.10**	**10,682.06**
Less Allowance for Doubtful trade receivables							4,108.77
Net Total Trade Receivables							**6,573.29**

Note 9 : Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
Balances with Banks		
- in Current Accounts	443.94	1,684.00
Cash on hand (as certified by the Management)	-	2.00
Total Cash and Cash equivalents	**443.94**	**1,686.00**

Note 10: Bank Balances Other Than Cash & Cash Equivalents

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
Bank deposits original maturity greater than three months and maturing within twelve months*	11.69	284.00
Total Bank Balances Other Than Cash & Cash Equivalents	**11.69**	**284.00**
*To the extent held as margin money or security against the guarantees	11.69	284.00

Note 11: Other Financial Assets

Particulars	31st March,2024		31st March, 2023	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Unsecured, Considered Good:				
Security Deposits	55.07	-	12.06	-
Security Deposit for Electricity	72.56	-	71.79	-
Interest accured on deposits	-	16.71	-	3.13
Bank deposits with original maturity greater than twelve months*	-	107.25	-	-
Balance with Government /Amount recoverable from Government	-	34.02	-	34.00
Earnest Money Deposit	-	100.09	-	126.63
Earnest Money Deposit-Credit impaired		27.46	-	5.27
Less: Provision Doubtful Earnest Money Deposit	-	27.46	-	5.27
Export Incentives Receivable	-	4.14	-	-
Total Other Financial Assets	**127.63**	**262.21**	**83.85**	**163.76**
*To the extent held as margin money or security against the guarantees	-	105.17	-	-

Note 12: Other Non Current Assets

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
Security Deposits - considered good		
Deposit for Others	22.19	25.75
Deposit for Others-Credit impaired	38.97	38.97
Less: Provision for Doubtful Deposits	38.97	38.97
Advance Rental	10.20	-
Total Other Non Current Assets	**32.39**	**25.75**

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Tega McNally Minerals Limited ★ Kolkata 700091 ★ Salt Lake, Sector-V

Tega McNally Minerals Limited
(Formerly known as McNally Sayaji Engineering Limited)
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 13: Inventories

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
Raw Materials [includes in transit Rs 39.47 Lakhs (31st March,2023: Rs 168.60 Lakhs)]	1,935.46	1,454.19
Work-in-Progress	3,689.51	2,949.14
Stores and Spares [includes in transit Rs 18.58 Lakhs (31st March,2023: Rs Nil)]	682.43	769.38
Loose Tools	82.77	60.57
Finished Goods [includes in transit Rs 566.31Lakhs (31st March,2023: Rs 43.55 Lakhs)]	566.31	43.55
Total Inventories	**6,956.48**	**5,276.83**

i) The Company has expensed inventory during the year Rs 65.00 Lakhs (Previous year Rs 864 Lakhs) for writing down the value of inventories towards slow moving, non-moving and obsolete inventory
ii) Write Down of Inventory to Net Realisable Value in Current year Rs 175.82 Lakhs Previous year Nil

Note:
Included above, goods purchased from related parties:
Raw Material Includes in Current year Nil (Previous Year Nil)
Store and Spares Includes in Current Year Rs 20.08 Lakhs (Previous Year Nil)

Note 14: Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
Income Tax (Net of Provision Rs 3,006.67 Lakhs, Previous Year Rs 3,001.32 Lakhs)	126.86	81.00

Note 15: Other Current Assets

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
Unsecured, unless stated otherwise		
Balance with Government Authorities		
- Considered Good	477.41	450.00
- Considered Doubtful	17.79	-
Less: Provision for doubtful Deposit	17.79	-
Advance for goods and services		
- Considered Good	317.55	714.00
- Considered Doubtful	281.32	193.90
Less: Provision for doubtful Advances	281.32	193.90
Others :-		
Advance To Employees		
- Considered Good	9.49	23.00
- Considered Doubtful	2.11	-
Less: Provision for doubtful Advances	2.11	-
Prepaid Expenses	82.46	103.00
Prepaid Rental	1.42	-
Security Deposits	1.60	13.06
Total Other Current Assets	**889.93**	**1,303.06**

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Note 16: Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Deferred Tax Asset on account of		
Unabsorbed Tax Depreciation and Business Loss	-	166.78
Items allowable for tax purpose on payment basis	117.32	88.40
Allowance for doubtful debts, doubtful advances and deposit	648.32	565.00
Right to Use Assets and Lease Liability (Net)	17.11	14.95
Others	105.86	65.08
Total Deferred Tax Assets	**888.61**	**900.21**
Deferred Tax Liability on account of		
Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible Assets	905.24	896.27
Fair Value of Investment	8.54	-
Others	(25.17)	3.94
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	**888.61**	**900.21**
Net Deferred Tax Assets	-	-

Movements in Deferred Tax Assets

Particulars	Unabsorbed Tax Depreciation /Loss	Items allowable for tax purpose on payment basis	Allowance for doubtful debts and doubtful advances	Property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets.	Fair Value of Investment	Others	Total
At 31st March, 2022	**5,540.00**	**123.00**	**565.00**	**(847.00)**	-	**16.00**	**5,396.70**
Charged/(credited):							
- to profit or loss	5,373.22	34.60	0.00	49.01	-	(64.06)	5,392.77
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(3.94)	(3.94)
At 31st March, 2023	**166.78**	**88.40**	**565.00**	**(896.01)**	-	**76.12**	-
Charged/(credited):							
- to profit or loss	166.78	(28.92)	(83.32)	8.97	8.54	(42.94)	29.11
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(29.11)	(29.11)
At 31st March, 2024	-	**117.32**	**648.32**	**(904.97)**	**(8.54)**	**148.17**	-

Significant Estimates

The Company has unabsorded depreciation and carry forward business losses available for set off under Income tax Act, 1961. However, in view of inability to assess future taxable income, the extent of deferred tax assets which may be adjusted in subsequent years is not ascertainable with virtual certainty at this stage, and accordingly the deferred tax asset has been recognised only to the extent of deferred tax liability.

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Note 17: Equity Share Capital

Particulars	31st March,2024		31st March, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
(i) Authorised				
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	6,70,00,000	6,700.00	6,70,00,000	6,700.00
Compulsorily Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 10/- each	40,00,000	400.00	40,00,000	400.00

Particulars	31st March,2024		31st March, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
(ii) Issued, Subscribed and Paid up				
Equity Shares				
6,56,69,077 Equity Shares (31st March,2023: 6,56,69,077) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	6,56,69,077	6,566.91	6,56,69,077	6,566.91
		6,566.91		**6,566.91**

(iii) Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
	Number of shares	Number of shares
Equity Shares held by the holding Company		
Tega Industries Limited	6,56,69,071	6,56,69,071

(iv) Reconciliation of shares

Particulars	31st March,2024		31st March, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity Shares				
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	6,56,69,077	6,566.91	1,25,89,273	1,259.00
Less: Capital Reduction and cancellation during the year	-	-	1,25,89,273	1,259.00
Add : Share Issued during the year	-	-	6,53,86,000	6,538.60
Less: Share Cancellation pursuant to Merger	-	-	6,53,86,000	6,538.60
Add : Share Issued pursuant to Merger	-	-	1,00,000	10.00
Add : Share Issue on conversion of loan	-	-	6,55,69,077	6,556.91
Shares outstanding at the end of the quarter/year	**6,56,69,077**	**6,566.91**	**6,56,69,077**	**6,566.91**

(v) Terms/Rights attached to Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of Equity Share having a par value of Rs 10/- per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the board of directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount in proportion to their shareholding.

(vi) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate equity shares in the Company

Name of Shareholder	31st March,2024		31st March, 2023	
	Number of shares held	% of Holding	Number of shares held	% of Holding
Tega Industries Limited	6,56,69,071	100	6,56,69,071	100

Shares held by Promoters at the end of the year	31st March,2024		31st March, 2023		% Change during the year
Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	
Tega Industries Limited	6,56,69,071	100	6,56,69,071	100	-
Total	**6,56,69,071**		**6,56,69,071**		-

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Note 18: Other Equity

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
General Reserve	1,465.00	1,465.00
Retained Earnings	(8,255.50)	(8,311.32)
Securities Premium	5,712.29	5,712.29
Capital Reserve	8,115.19	8,115.19
Total Reserves and Surplus	**7,036.98**	**6,981.16**

(i) General Reserve

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
As per last Financial Statement	1,465.00	1,465.00

(ii) Retained Earnings

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
As per last Financial Statement	(8,311.32)	(11,385.09)
Add: Net profit / (loss) for the year	138.66	1,832.55
Add: Reduction in Equity Share Capital	-	1,258.93
Add: Reserve Pursuant to Merger	-	(16.91)
Less: Share issue Expenses	-	(12.00)
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
- Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	(82.84)	11.20
Closing Balance	**(8,255.50)**	**(8,311.32)**

(iii) Securities Premium

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
As per last Financial Statement	5,712.29	5,712.29

(iv) Capital Reserve

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
As per last Financial Statement	8,115.19	8,115.19

Nature & Purpose of Other Reserves

a) **General Reserve**
General Reserve is created and utilised in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

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

c) **Capital Reserve**
Represents the amount transferred from the transferor company pursuant to the Scheme of Amalgamation.

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Note 19: Non-Current Borrowings

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
Secured Loans from Banks		
Term Loan	10,000.00	10,000.00
Less: Current maturities of long term debt (Refer Note -20)	200.00	-
Total Non- Current Borrowings	**9,800.00**	**10,000.00**

Nature of Security, terms of repayment and rate of interest for Secured Borrowings
Term Loan

Nature of Security		Terms of Repayment and Rate of Interest
Term loan sanctioned from Axis Bank Ltd. of Rs 12,000 Lakhs is secured by first pari passu charge on entire fixed assets of the Company and second pari passu charge on entire current assets of the Company. The Holding Company has also provided Corporate Guarantee for the same. However as on reporting date only an amount of Rs 10,000 Lakhs has been drawn.		Loan is repayable in 24 quarterly installments, the first installment being due on 29th March, 2025. The terms of repayment are as follows: i. 4 equal quarterly installments of Rs. 200 Lakhs each, ii. 15 equal quarterly installments of Rs. 400 Lakhs each, iii. 4 equal quarterly installments of Rs. 600 Lakhs each, and iv. 1 installment of Rs. 800 Lakhs. Interest rate is payable at Repo Rate + 1.90% p.a. Interest payment being started from date of disbursement i.e 29th March 2023 and every month thereafter. (Presently effective rate 8.4%)

Note 20: Current Borrowings

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
Secured Loans from Banks		
Current maturities of long term debt		
Term loan (Refer Note 19)	200.00	-
Total Non- Current Borrowings	**200.00**	**-**

Working Capital Loan
Working Capital facilities sanctioned from Axis Bank Limited are secured by first pari passu charge on entire current assets of the Company and second pari passu charge on the entire fixed assets of the Company and in respect of DBS Bank are secured aganist the equivalent amount of term deposits However as on reporting date the company has not drawn or utilised any amount from such facility.

Note 21: Lease Liabilities

Particulars	31st March,2024		31st March, 2023	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Lease Obligation	935.51	98.33	158.78	46.63
Total Lease Liabilities	**935.51**	**98.33**	**158.78**	**46.63**

Note 22: Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
Interest accrued and due on Borrowings	-	7.00
Employee Benefits Payable	199.71	135.07
Earnest Money from Applicant (CIRP)		
- Related Party (Refer Note 43)	-	2.00
Total Other Financial Liabilities	**199.71**	**144.07**

Note 23: Trade Payables

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	148.59	12.43
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	2,168.10	1,590.00
Total Trade Payables	**2,316.69**	**1,602.43**

Trade payables Ageing as on 31st March, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	0.56	4.17	133.52	10.34	-	-	148.59
Others							
(a) Third Party	426.98	116.93	1,490.21	37.06	8.64	1.86	2,081.68
(b) Related Party	-	5.89	68.50	5.86	-	6.17	86.42
Disputed Dues - MSME	-		-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues - Others							

Trade payables Ageing Schedule as on 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-		12.43	-	-	-	12.43
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Third Party	272.65	-	1,275.79	23.83	5.70	-	1,577.97
(b) Related Party	-	-	-	5.86	6.17	-	12.03
Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Note 24: Provisions

Particulars	31st March,2024		31st March, 2023	
	Non- current	Current	Non- current	Current
Warranty	-	57.30	-	57.00
Gratuity	69.95	297.24	233.67	61.33
Leave Encashment	-	78.54	-	39.00
Longterm service Award	5.27	0.22	4.84	1.16
Total Employee Benefits Obligations	**75.22**	**433.30**	**238.51**	**158.49**

(i) Warranty

Provision is made for estimated warranty claims in respect of products sold which are still under warranty at the end of the reporting period. These claims are expected to be settled in the next financial year. Management estimates the provision based on historical warranty claim information and any recent trends that may suggest future claims could differ from historical amounts.

The Company offers 12 to 18 months warranties for its products. Management estimates the related provision for future warranty claims based on historical warranty claims information, as well as recent trends that might suggest that past cost information may differ from future claims. The assumptions made in relation to the current period are consistent with those in the prior year. As at 31st March, 2024 this particular provision had a carrying amount of Rs 57.30 Lakhs (31st March, 2023 : Rs 57 Lakhs). Where claims costs differ by 10% from management's estimates, the warranty provisions would be an estimated Rs 5.73 Lakhs higher or lower (31st March, 2023 : Rs 5.70 Lakhs higher or lower).

(ii) Movements in provision

Movements in each class of provision during the financial year, are set out below:

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
	Warranty	Warranty
Balance as at the beginning of the year	57.00	52.89
Provision made	47.06	12.89
Provision used/Adjusted	(46.76)	(8.78)
Balance as at the end of the year	**57.30**	**57.00**

iii)Gratuity

In keeping with the Company's gratuity scheme, eligible employees are entitled for gratuity benefit as per The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 on retirement / death/ incapacitation/ termination etc. Also refer Note 2.19(iii) for accounting policy related to gratuity. The following Table sets forth the particulars in respect of the Defined Benefit Plans (funded) :

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets*	Net amount
As at 1st April, 2023	**456.41**	**(161.36)**	**295.00**
Current service cost	35.59	-	35.59
Past year Excess Expenses	(3.28)	-	(3.28)
Interest expense/(income)	33.77	(11.11)	22.66
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	**66.08**	**(11.11)**	**54.97**
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	-	0.63	0.63
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	75.32	-	75.32
Experience (gains)/losses	30.62	-	30.62
Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**105.94**	**0.63**	**106.57**
Employer contributions/premiums paid	-	(92.68)	(92.68)
Benefit payments	(115.10)	115.10	-
Past year Short fall in Liability	3.28	-	3.28
As at 31st March, 2024	**516.61**	**(149.42)**	**367.19**

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(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 24: Provisions (Contd.)

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets*	Net amount
As at 1st April, 2022	**497.51**	**(128.51)**	**369.00**
Current service cost	28.51	-	28.51
Interest expense/(income)	35.02	(9.50)	25.52
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	**63.53**	**(9.50)**	**54.03**
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	-	4.88	4.88
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	5.51	-	5.51
Experience (gains)/losses	(28.68)	-	(28.68)
Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**(23.17)**	**4.88**	**(18.29)**
Employer contributions/premiums paid	-	(109.69)	(109.69)
Benefit payments	(81.46)	81.46	-
As at 31st March, 2023	**456.41**	**(161.36)**	**295.00**

*Funds amounting to Rs. 135.94 Lakhs (Previous Year: 139.12 Lakhs) out of Rs. 149.42 Lakhs (Previous Year: Rs 161.36) Lakhs considered as part of the closing fund balance as on March 31, 2024 in the actuarial valuation report has been ascertained based on the confirmation obtained from the Gratuity Trust set up by the erstwhile holding company.

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded and unfunded plans are shown below:

Particulars	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
Present value of funded obligations	516.61	456.41
Fair value of plan assets	(149.42)	(161.36)
Deficit of funded plans	367.19	295.00

Major Categories of Plan Assets as a percentage of fair value of the total plan assets:
The defined benefit plans are funded with insurance companies of India. The Company does not have any liberty to manage the funds provided to insurance companies. Thus the composition of each major category of plan assets has not been disclosed.

Principal Actuarial assumptions used:

	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
Discount rate	7.10%	7.40%
Salary escalation rate	7%	4%
Withdrawal rate	10.00%	1% to 8%
Mortality rate	In accordance with standard table Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) ultimate	

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuations, taken on account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market. The expected return on plan assets is based on actuarial expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investment of funds during the estimated term of the obligation.

The contribution expected to be made by the Company of Rs. 70.09 Lakhs for the year ended 31st March, 2025.

Expected Payout
The weighted average duration for 2023-24 of the defined benefit obligation is 3.17 years (31st March, 2023 : 3.59 years).
The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows

	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
Less than a year	100.34	94.05
Between 1 to 2 years	49.80	73.76
Between 2 to 5 years	81.67	110.94
More than 5 Years*	77.44	122.02
Total	**309.25**	**400.77**

**Considered Above 5 year to 10 Year*

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Note 24: Provisions (Contd.)

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

Sensitivity Analysis	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
Under Base scenario	516.62	456.41
Increase in discount rate by 1%	492.74	422.16
Decrease in discount rate by 1%	544.35	470.83
Increase in salary escalation by 1%	543.96	473.26
Decrease in salary escalation by 1%	492.64	419.67
Increase in Withdrawal rate by 1%	516.81	450.53
Decrease in Withdrawal rate by 1%	517.52	438.89

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the Balance Sheet.

Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.
Interest risk	A decrease in the interest rate on plan assets will increase the plan liability.
Life expectancy	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of defined plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

b) Provident Fund

Contributions towards provident funds are recognised as expense for the year. The Company used to contributes to the provident funds trusts set up by the erstwhile holding company in respect of certain categories of employees which was administered by Trustees,however from the mid of the current financial year the company has discontinued the said practice for all the employees and started to make the contribution with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. Both the employees and the Company made monthly contributions to the Funds at specified percentage of the employee's salary and aggregate contributions along with interest thereon are paid to the employees/their nominees at retirement, death or cessation of employment. The Trusts used to invest funds following a pattern of investment prescribed by the Government. The interest rate payable to the members of the Trusts was not lower than the rate of interest declared annually by the Government under The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and shortfall, if any, on account of interest is to be made by the Company.

In terms of the Guidance Note on 'Employee Benefits' issued by the Accounting Standards Board of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), a provident fund trust set up by the Company are treated as defined benefit plan in view of the Company's obligation to meet shortfall, if any, on account of interest.

During the year, the Company's contribution of Rs 46.45 Lakhs (Previous Year Rs. 90.35 Lakhs) to the Provident Fund Trust has been expensed under the " Contribution to Provident and Other Funds" in Note 30. Disclosures given hereunder are restricted to the information available as per the previous year Actuary's report

Particulars	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
Discount rate	-	7.49%
Expected Return on Exempted Fund	-	8.15%

Post Employment Defined Contribution Plan

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans, recognised as expense in Statement of Profit and Loss for the year is as under:

Particulars	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	125.32	107.35

*It includes Rs. 78.87 Lakhs (Rs 17 Lakhs for previous year) other than MBEPF Trust

Note 25: Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
Advance received from customers	1,690.33	900.51
Dues payable to government authorities	246.25	46.87
Total other current liabilities	**1,936.58**	**947.38**

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Tega McNally Minerals Limited ★ Kolkata 700091 ★ Salt Lake, Sector-V

Tega McNally Minerals Limited
(Formerly known as McNally Sayaji Engineering Limited)
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(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 26: Revenue from Operations

Particulars	**For the Year ended 31st March, 2024**	**For the year ended 31st March, 2023**
Sale of Products	19,723.40	17,665.00
Sale of Services	144.79	543.20
Other Operating Revenue		
Scrap Sale	653.01	59.00
Energy Income	77.54	72.00
Duty drawback and other export incentives	6.61	0.94
Total Revenue from Operations	**20,605.35**	**18,340.14**

Note 27: Other Income

Particulars	**For the Year ended 31st March, 2024**	**For the year ended 31st March, 2023**
Interest Income from Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	4.29	4.33
Interest Income from Deposits	36.34	63.00
Interest on Refund of Income Tax	-	2.00
Net fair value gain on investments classified at FVTPL	32.84	-
Net gain on sale of investments classified at FVTPL	21.02	-
Net (gain)/ loss on sale of property, plant and equipment including intangible assets (including loss on assets scrapped/ written off)	2.29	-
Provision no longer required written back	-	113.00
Liability no longer required written back	53.79	-
Net gain on foreign currency transaction and translation	5.80	6.00
Miscellaneous Income	5.66	2.07
Total Other Income	**162.03**	**190.40**

Note 28: Cost of Materials Consumed

Particulars	**For the Year ended 31st March, 2024**	**For the year ended 31st March, 2023**
Raw Materials at the beginning of the year	1,454.19	1,816.47
Add: Purchases	12,652.24	10,928.24
Less: Raw Materials at the end of the year	1,935.46	1,454.19
Total Cost of Materials Consumed	**12,170.97**	**11,290.52**

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Note 29: Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work-in-Progress

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Opening balance		
Work-in progress	2,949.14	2,812.35
Finished Goods	43.55	-
Total opening balance	**2,992.69**	**2,812.35**
Closing balance		
Work-in progress	3,689.51	2,949.14
Finished Goods	566.31	43.55
Total closing balance	**4,255.82**	**2,992.69**
Total Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work-in-Progress	**(1,263.13)**	**(180.34)**

Note 30: Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	2,610.23	2,283.00
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	194.40	188.00
Staff Welfare Expense	186.50	128.00
Total Employee Benefits Expense	**2,991.13**	**2,599.00**

Note 31: Finance Costs

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Finance Charge		
Interest Expenses		
On Bank Borrowings	842.30	7.00
On Lease Liabilities	80.68	28.85
Other Borrowing Cost	89.37	72.00
Total Finance Costs	**1,012.35**	**107.85**

Note 32: Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	576.72	599.53
Depreciation of Right to Use Assets	139.06	63.70
Amortisation of Intangible Asset	60.81	2.02
Total Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	**776.59**	**665.25**

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Note 33: Other Expenses

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Consumption of Stores and Spares	520.64	963.67
Fabrication and Other Charges	1,403.61	971.70
Power Expenses	291.98	289.00
Repairs and Maintenance:		
To Plant and Machinery	76.95	51.00
To Buildings	8.37	4.00
To Others	98.07	93.00
Bank Charges	15.85	-
Legal and Professional Fees	257.14	174.00
Director's Sitting Fee	0.40	-
Rental Expenses	20.44	52.09
Subscriptions and Donations	0.78	3.00
Rates and Taxes	45.38	30.00
Insurance	61.16	49.00
Freight outward	429.23	273.00
Travel and Conveyance	364.12	325.00
Commission Expenses	-	10.00
Security Services	150.39	144.00
ss	125.37	-
Provision for Warranty	47.06	12.89
Bad debts written off	835.03	-
Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts (including ECL) (Net)	(305.95)	-
Loss on sale of Investment	-	2,699.93
Provision for Doubtful Advances and Deposits (including the balances written off) (net)	129.51	237.00
Advance and other receivables written off	21.41	277.00
Payment to auditors [Refer note 33 (a)]	27.74	30.00
CIRP Expenses [Refer note 33 (b)]	-	179.70
Miscellaneous Expenses	281.67	211.20
Total Other Expenses	**4,906.35**	**7,079.98**

Note 33(a): Payment to auditor

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Auditors Remuneration (As Auditors)		
As Auditors		
i) Audit Fees	18.00	21.00
ii) Special purpose Limited review fees/ Limited Review fees	9.00	9.00
iii) reimbursement of expenses	0.74	-
Total Auditors Remuneration	**27.74**	**30.00**

Note 33(b): CIRP Expenses includes

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Resolution Professional Fees	-	94.39
Advertisement Expenses	-	-
Interim Management Fees	-	6.68
Legal and Professional Fees	-	26.26
IBBI Fees	-	52.37
IT Services and others	-	-
Total CIRP Expenses	**-**	**179.70**

Note 33(c): Corportate Social Responsibility

Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable as none of the threshold limit as specified in the section exceeds as per Financial Statements.

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Note 34: Income Tax Expense

This note provides an analysis of the Company's income tax expense, shows amounts that are recognised directly in equity and how the tax expense is affected by non-assessable and non-deductible items. It also explains significant estimates made in relation to the Company's tax positions.

Particulars	**31st March,2024**	**31st March,2023**
(a) Income Tax Expense		
Current tax-Earlier year		(23.00)
Current tax on income for the year	5.35	-
Total Current Tax Expense	**5.35**	**(23.00)**
Deferred Tax	-	-
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets	29.11	5,392.80
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax liabilities	(29.11)	3.94
Total Deferred Tax Charge / (credit)	-	5,396.74
Income Tax Expense		
-through Profit and Loss	34.46	5,369.80
-through Other Comprehensive Income	(29.11)	3.94

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates:

Particulars	**31st March,2024**	**31st March,2023**
Profit/(Loss) before Income Tax Expense	173.12	7,202.35
Other Comprehensive Income	(111.95)	15.14
	61.17	**7,217.49**
Tax as per applicable Indian tax rate of 26% (2021-22 — 26%)	5.35	-
Add : Deferred Tax Asset created for Unabsorbed business loss	166.78	(5,373.22)
Add / (Less) : Adjustment for temporary differences		
Disallowances on items for tax purpose on payment basis	(28.92)	(34.60)
Disallowance for doubtful debts and doubtful advances	(83.32)	(0.00)
Change in carrying value of assets under Income tax and books	8.97	(49.01)
Fair Value of Investment	8.54	-
Others	(42.94)	60.12
Income Tax Expense	**34.46**	**(5,396.71)**

Note 35: Contingent Liabilities *

Particulars	**31st March,2024**	**31st March,2023**
Civil Suits filed by Contractor for Asansol Factory (Including Interest)	20.96	-
	20.96	-

*Management has the view that All Statutory Liabilities and other liabilities pertaining to the period prior to the Transfer Date or pertaining to or arising out of implementation of this Resolution Plan are not be required to be paid shall stand extinguished by the virtue order dated 24th February 2023 in para 55 of page no 35 of the approved Resolution Plan.

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Note 36: Fair Value Measurements Financial Instruments by category

Particulars	31st March,2024			31st March,2023		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets						
Investments	1,662.78	-	-	-	-	
Trade Receivables	-	-	7,179.08	-	-	6,573.29
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	443.94	-	-	1,686.00
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	11.69	-	-	284.00
Other Financial Assets	-	-	389.84	-	-	247.61
Total Financial Assets	**1,662.78**	**-**	**8,024.55**	**-**	**-**	**8,790.90**
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	10,000.00	-	-	10,000.00
Lease Obligation	-	-	1,033.84	-	-	205.41
Trade Payables	-	-	2,316.69	-	-	1,602.43
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	708.23	-	-	541.07
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**14,058.76**	**-**	**-**	**12,348.91**

(i) 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 fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique.

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active market for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date
- the fair value of foreign currency option contracts is determined using the Black Scholes valuation model

(iii) Fair value of the financial asset and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities recognized in the Financial Statements and carried at amortised cost approximate their fair value as on 31st March, 2024 and 31st March, 2023.

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Note 37: Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities are exposed to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company, derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swaps are used to hedge variable interest rate exposures. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments.

The Company's risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Company Treasury) under policies approved by the management. Company Treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the company's operating units. The management provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

(A) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from Cash & Cash Equivalents, Other Bank Balances, Investments ,Trade receivables and other financial assets carried at amortised cost and deposits with other financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to outstanding receivables.

(i) Credit Risk Management

The Company assigns the following credit ratings to each class of financial assets based on assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

VL1: High-quality assets, negligible credit risk ; VL2: Quality assets, low credit risk ; VL3: Standard assets, moderate credit risk ; VL4: Substandard assets, relatively high credit risk ; VL5: Low quality assets, very high credit risk ; VL6: Doubtful assets, credit impaired.

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

- internal credit rating
- external credit rating
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the payer
- significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same payer
- significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements
- significant changes in the expected performance and behavior of the payer, including changes in the operating results of the payer.

Macroeconomic information (such as regulatory changes, market interest rate or growth rates) is incorporated as part of the internal rating model.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectations of recovery, such as debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company or where payer/borrower does not have financial capability to repay its debts. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activities to attempt to recover the receivables due.

(ii) Provision for Expected Credit Losses

The Company provides for expected credit loss of trade receivables and other financial assets based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience and past trends. Wherever required, past trend is adjusted to reflect the effects of the current conditions and forecasts of future conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical data is based, and to remove to effects of the conditions in the historical period that are not relevant to the future contractual cash flows.

(iii) Reconciliation of loss allowance provision- Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March,2024	As at31st March, 2023
Loss allowance at opening balance sheet date	4,108.77	4,221.77
Changes in loss allowance	(305.95)	(113.00)
Loss allowance at closing balance sheet date	3,802.82	4,108.77

The Company has receivables from certain customers against whom insolvency proceedings have been initiated during the year under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. In view of the same, the Company has made adequate provision for its future financial losses.

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Note 37: Financial Risk Management (Contd.)

(B) Liquidity Risk

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

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based in their contractual maturities for:
(i) all non-derivative financial liabilities, and ;
(ii) net and gross settled derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows.

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

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities 31 March, 2024	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings	10,000.00	10,000.00	200.00	2,600.00	3,200.00	4,000.00
Lease Liabilities	1,033.84	1,438.08	190.07	398.68	389.02	460.31
Trade Payables	2,316.69	2,316.69	2,316.69	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	199.71	199.71	199.71	-	-	-
Interest payable on above borrowings	-	3,673.12	840.00	1,487.01	976.06	370.06
Total Liabilities	**13,550.24**	**17,627.60**	**3,746.47**	**4,485.69**	**4,565.08**	**4,830.37**

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities 31 March, 2023	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	1,200.00	3,200.00	5,600.00
Lease Liabilities	205.41	310.47	48.77	100.57	104.78	56.35
Trade Payables	1,602.43	1,602.43	1,602.43	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	137.07	137.07	137.07	-	-	-
Interest payable on above borrowings	7.00	4,667.13	872.22	1,692.01	1,286.10	816.80
Total Liabilities	**11,951.91**	**16,717.10**	**2,660.49**	**2,992.58**	**4,590.88**	**6,473.15**

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Note 37: Financial Risk Management (Contd.)

(C) Market Risk

(i) Foreign Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions primarily with respect to the US$. Foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency Rs.182.59 Lakhs (Previous Year Rs 242.02 Lakhs) measured through the expected foreign currency cash flows based on the Company's receipt and repayment schedule for recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than Rupees. The objective of the hedging is to minimize the volatility of the Rs. cash flows of such recognised assets and liabilities.

(a) Foreign currency risk exposure:
The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR is as follows

Particulars	**As at 31st March,2024**	**As at 31st March, 2023**
Receivables	**USD**	**USD**
Trade Receivables*	269.78	242.02
Payable	**USD**	**USD**
Trade Payables	87.19	-

(b) Sensitivity:
Impact on profit

Particulars	**As at 31st March,2024**	**As at 31st March, 2023**
	USD	**USD**
Increase by 5% #	9.13	12.10
Decrease by 5% #	(9.13)	(12.10)

Holding all other variables constant

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. During the year ended 31st March, 2024 and 31st March, 2023, the Company's borrowings at variable rate is denominated in INR .
The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. These are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

(a) Interest rate risk exposure
The exposure of the Company's borrowings to interest rate changes at end of reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	**As at 31st March,2024**	**As at 31st March, 2023**
Variable rate borrowings	10,000.00	10,000.00
Fixed rate borrowings	-	-

The Company has not entered in Interest rate swap for certain loan to monitor interest exposures.

(b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

Particulars	**As at 31st March,2024**	**As at 31st March, 2023**
Increase in interest rates by 50 basis points (50 bps) #	(50.00)	(50.00)
Decrease in interest rates by 50 basis points (50 bps) #	50.00	50.00

Holding all other variables constant

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Note 38: Capital Management
Risk Management

The Company aims to manage its capital efficiency so as to safeguard its ability to continue as going concern and to optimise returns to the shareholders.

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximize shareholders' wealth, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital management requirement based on annual operating plans and long term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity , borrowings and operating cash flows as required. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return on capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Net Debt Reconciliation

Particulars	Other Assets and Cash and Cash Equivalents	Liabilities from financing activities*			Total
		Non-Current borrowings	Current borrowings	Lease Liabilities	
Net debt as at 1st April, 2023	**1,686.00**	**(10,007.00)**	**-**	**(205.41)**	**(8,526.41)**
Cash Flows	(1,242.06)				(1,242.06)
Principal Repayment of Lease		-	-	73.75	73.75
Interest expense	-	(842.30)	(39.37)	(80.68)	(962.35)
Interest Paid	-	849.30	39.37	80.68	969.35
Corporate Gaurantee Commission		(50.00)			(50.00)
Corporate Gaurantee Commission Paid		50.00			50.00
Non-cash movements:					
Extinguishment of liabilities	-	-	-	7.68	7.68
Addition in Lease during the year	-	-	-	(909.86)	(909.86)
Interest Accrued on Term loan	-	-	-	-	-
Net debt as at 31st March, 2024	**443.94**	**(10,000.00)**	**-**	**(1,033.84)**	**(10,589.90)**

**Borrowings include interest accrued on borrowings.*

Particulars	Other Assets	Liabilities from financing activities*			Total
	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Non-Current borrowings	Current borrowings	Lease Liabilities	
Net debt as at 1st April, 2022	1,964.99	-	(20,861.00)	(211.00)	(19,107.01)
Cash Flows	(290.46)	(10,000.00)	14,537.00	-	4,246.54
Cash Flows pursuant to merger	11.47	-	-	-	11.47
Principal Repayment of Lease	-	-	-	45.91	45.91
Interest expense on Lease	-	-	-	(28.85)	(28.85)
Non-cash movements:					-
Extinguishment of liabilities	-	-	6,324.00	-	6,324.00
Addition in Lease during the year	-	-	-	(11.47)	(11.47)
Interest Accrued on Term loan	-	(7.00)	-	-	(7.00)
Net debt as at 31st March, 2023	**1,686.00**	**(10,007.00)**	**-**	**(205.41)**	**(8,526.41)**

**Borrowings include interest accrued on borrowings.*

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Note 39: Earnings per Share

Particulars	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
Basic Earnings per Share		
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax	138.66	1,832.55
Weighted average number of equity share used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share.	6,56,69,077	1,78,24,541
Basic Earnings per Share (in Rs.)	**0.21**	**10.28**
Diluted Earning per Share		
Net Profit/ (Loss)	138.66	1,832.55
Weighted average number of equity share used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	6,56,69,077	1,78,24,541
Diluted Earning per Share (in Rs.)	**0.21**	**10.28**
Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Weighted average number of equity shares at the end of the year	6,56,69,077	1,78,24,541

Note 40: Commitments

(a) Capital Commitments

There is a capital commitment of Rs 52.52 Lakhs (31st March, 2023 Rs. 189.00 Lakhs) as at the Balance Sheet date (Inclusive of Taxes)

(b) Leases

Recognition

All leases taken as lessee, except leases for short-term and leases of low value assets, shall be recognized in the Financial Statements as an asset (Right-of-Use asset) and a corresponding Lease Liability (as borrowings) by discounting the lease payments over the lease term. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the same are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs.

i) The Lease Liability shall be measured at the present value of all the lease payments due over the lease term.
ii) The Right-of-Use Asset shall be measured at cost that comprises of initial value of lease liability, lease payments made on or before the commencement of lease, initial direct costs incurred and an initial estimated cost of dismantling & removing the leased asset and restoring the site on which the asset is located.
iii) Discount rate to be used shall be the rate implicit in the lease. If it is impracticable to determine the implicit rate, TMML incremental borrowing rate for the quarter earlier to the quarter in which the lease is entered is used.

iv) In case of composite contracts, the lease and non-lease components need to be segregated (unless impracticable) as per relative prices and only lease component needs to be discounted. If segregation of contract is impracticable, the entire component will be treated as lease component and shall be discounted accordingly.

Subsequently, at each balance sheet date, the Right-of-Use asset shall be depreciated and Lease Liability shall be increased by interest amount & decreased by amount paid.

i) As Lessee

Nature of Leasing Activities

The Company has entered into lease arrangements such as land and Office Space for purpose of its plants, facilities, offices.

Company has entered into lease arrangement for lease of land for Office Space.

Amount Recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss Account or Carrying amount of another Asset

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Depreciation recognized	139.06	63.70
Interest on lease liabilities	80.68	28.85
Expenses relating to short-term leases & of low-value assets	20.44	52.09
Total cash outflow for leases	174.87	97.87
Additions to ROU during the year	940.24	11.47
Lease terminated during the year	6.76	-
Net Carrying Amount of ROU at the end the year	3,517.07	2,722.66

The details of ROU Asset included in PPE (Refer Note No 3) held as lessee by class of underlying asset is presented below :-

Asset Class	Right of use Land	Right of use Building	Right of use Computer	Right of use office Equipment	Total Right of Use Assets
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	**2,924.14**	**265.05**	**-**	**-**	**3,189.19**
Additions during the year	-	565.44	83.52	291.28	940.24
Adjustments during the year	-	11.05	-	-	11.05
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**2,924.14**	**819.44**	**83.52**	**291.28**	**4,118.38**
Accumulated deprecation as at 1st April, 2023	**350.63**	**115.90**	**-**	**-**	**466.53**
Charge during the year	24.47	78.32	8.93	27.34	139.06
Adjustments during the year	-	4.28	-	-	4.28
Accumulated deprecation as at 31st March, 2024	**375.10**	**189.94**	**8.93**	**27.34**	**601.31**
Carrying amount Balances as at 31st March, 2024	**2,549.04**	**629.50**	**74.59**	**263.94**	**3,517.07**

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

Tega McNally Minerals Limited * Kolkata 700091 * Salt Lake, Sector-V *

Tega McNally Minerals Limited
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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 41 : Details of dues to Micro And Small Enterprises:

Particulars	31st March,2024	31st March,2023
(i) Principal Amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, 2006 and remaining unpaid as at year end	145.73	10.67
ii) Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, 2006 and remaining unpaid as at year end	0.26	1.76
iii) Principal amount paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, 2006 beyond the appointed day	67.42	-
iv) Interest due and payable for principal already paid	0.84	-
v)Total interest accured and remainning unpaid at the end of each accounting year	2.86	1.76
vi)The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006;	-	-

The above information has been compiled in respect of parties to the extent they could be identified as Micro and Small Enterprises under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 on the basis of information available with the Company.Managment has not recognised the interest on disputed parties.

Note 42 :
The Company is primarily engaged in a single business segment, viz. "manufacturing and designing of engineering products" and predominantly operates in one Geographical segment. Hence, in the opinion of the Chief Operating decision maker, the Company's operation comprises of only one reportable segment. Accordingly, there are no separate reportable segments, as per Indian Accounting Standard 108 on "Segment Reporting".

Disclosure required under Ind AS 108 " Operating Segments" for Companies with single segment are as follows :

	31st March,2024	31st March,2023
Revenue from Customers		
- India	20,429.91	18,175.57
- Outside India	175.44	164.57
Total Assets		
- India	29,329.45	26,602.34
- Outside India	269.78	242.02

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Tega McNally Minerals Limited
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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note 43: Related Party Transactions

(a) Disclosure of related parties:
i) Ultimate Holding Company
Nihal Fiscal Services Private Limited

ii) Holding Company
Tega Industries Limited (TIL)

iv) Fellow Subsidiaries#
Tega Industries Inc.
Tega Industries Australia Pty. Ltd.
Tega Industries Canada Inc.
Tega Do Brasil Servicos Technicos Ltda
Tega Holdings Pte. Ltd
Tega Investments South Africa Proprietory Limited
Tega Industries Africa Proprietary Limited
Tega Holdings Pty Limited
Losugen Pty Limited
Tega Industries Chile SpA
Tega Industries Peru S.A.C (Incorporate w.e.f 23rd January 2024)
Edoctum S.A.
Edoctum Peru S.A.C.

v) Entities in which KMP/ Relatives of KMP can exercise significant influence
Maple Orgtech (India) Limited
MM Aqua Technologies Limited.
MM Rosewood Buildinfra Private Limited.
Trafalgar Consulting International Company Private Limited.
Hosch Equipment (India) Limited

vi) Post employment benefit plan of the Company
McNally Bharat Executive Staff Gratuity Fund (MBESGF) [upto 24th February, 2023]
McNally Bharat Employees Provident Fund (MBEPF) [upto 24th February, 2023]

vii) Key Managerial Personnel
Mr. Madan Mohan Mohanka - Non Executive Director
Mr. Mehul Mohanka - Non- Executive Director
Mr. Manoj Kumar Sinha - Executive Director
Mr. Ashwani Maheshwari - Non Executive Independent Director
Mr. Aseem Krishanmohan Srivastav- CEO & Whole Time Director (Resigned w.e.f 19th May, 2022)
Mr. Sharad Kumar Khaitan-Additional Director (w.e.f. 8th November, 2023)
Mr. Kaushal Sureka-Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 8th November, 2023)
Mr. Purajit Roy – Chief Financial Officer (Vacated w.e.f 31st May, 2023)
Mr. Saikat Ghosh - Company Secretary

viii) Key Managerial Personnel of Holding Company
Mr. Madan Mohan Mohanka - Chaiman and Wholetime Director
Mr. Mehul Mohanka - Managing Director
Mr. Syed Yaver Imam - Wholetime Director
Ms. Madhu Dubhashi - Independent Director
Mr. Ashwani Maheshwari - Independent Director
Mr. Jagdishwar Prasad Sinha - Independent Director
Mr. Sharad Kumar Khaitan-Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 10th July,2023)
Ms. Manjuree Rai - Company Secretary
No transactions during the year.

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Tega McNally Minerals Limited
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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(b) Transactions with related parties:

The following transactions occurred with related parties: *(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)*

	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
Purchase of Goods -TIL^	293.78	38.00
Sales of Goods-TIL^	16.58	-
Amount received from TEPL	-	16,538.60
Amount received from TIL	10.83	-
Director's Sitting Fee	0.40	-
Corporate Guarantee commission paid to TIL^	50.00	-
Business Support Service-TIL^	22.09	-
Reimbursement of Expense-TIL^	0.24	-
Amount paid to TIL		
Against purchase of goods	362.08	-
Against Refund EMD	2.00	-
Remuneration paid to Key Managerial Personnel		
Mr. Aseem Krishanmohan Srivastav- CEO & Whole Time Director	-	24.22
Mr. Purajit Roy – Chief Financial Officer	11.67	70.00
Mr. Saikat Ghosh - Company Secretary	8.19	6.94
Contribution to Fund - MBESGF	-	76.80
Contribution to Fund - MBEPF*	-	89.50

^ Exclusive of GST

**Considered only Employer Contribution till 24th February 2023*

(c) Outstanding balances

The following balances are outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties:

	31st March,2024	31st March, 2023
Trade Payable		
TIL	86.42	12.03
Trade Receivable		
TIL	8.73	-
Other Current Liabilities		
TIL	-	2.00
Corporate Guarantee Received		
TIL (against loan outstanding Rs. 10,000 Lakhs)	12,000.00	12,000.00

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Tega McNally Minerals Limited
(Formerly known as McNally Sayaji Engineering Limited)

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note 44 :

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

SL.No	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	31-03-2024	Numerator	Denominator	31-03-2023	Variation (in%)	Reasons (If Variance is more than 25%)
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liability	17,532.97	5,184.61	3.38	15,367.94	2,899.00	5.30	(36.21)	In Previous year, Company has written back all its pre CIRP trade payable.
2	Debt - Equity Ratio	Total Debts (Including Lease liability)	Shareholder's Equity (Including OCI)	11,033.84	13,603.89	0.81	10,212.40	13,548.07	0.75	7.60	
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning available for debt service	Debt Service	1,962.06	1,093.10	1.79	7,975.45	10,212.40	0.78	129.84	In the previous year higher earnings on account of liability written back in comparision of current year.
4	Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit after Tax(including OCI)	Average Share Holder Fund	55.82	13,575.98	0.00	1,843.75	9,356.84	0.20	(97.91)	In the previous year higher earnings on account of liability written back in comparision of current year.
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Sales	Avg Inventory	20,605.35	6,116.65	3.37	18,340.14	5,158.58	3.56	(5.25)	
6	Trade Receivable turnover Ratio	Sales	Average Trade Receivables	20,605.35	6,876.18	3.00	18,340.14	6,737.58	2.72	10.09	
7	Trade payable turnover Ratio	Purchase of Goods and Service	Average Trade Payable	12,652.24	1,959.56	6.46	10,928.24	3,731.72	2.93	120.48	In Previous year, Company has written back all its pre CIRP trade payable.
8	Net capital turnover Ratio	Sales	Working Capital	20,605.35	12,348.36	1.67	18,340.14	12,468.94	1.47	13.45	
9	Net profit Ratio	Net Profit	Sales	55.82	20,605.35	0.00	1,843.75	18,340.14	0.10	(97.31)	In the previous year higher earnings on account of liability written back in comparision of current year.
10	Return on Capital Employed	Earning before interest and taxes (EBIT)	Capital Employed	1,185.47	24,339.40	0.05	7,310.20	23,753.47	0.31	(84.17)	Due to increase in capital employed on account of lease laibility and in previous year earning on account of exceptional item.
11	Return on Investment	Profit before tax+Finance Cost - Exceptional Item+Loss on sale of invetsment	Closing Total Assets	1,185.47	29,599.23	0.04	(223.94)	26,844.36	-0.01	(580.10)	In the previous year company has incurred losses

Earning available for debt service Net Profit before taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.
Debt Service Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments.

Capital Employed Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability
Net Worth = Total Assets -Total Liability

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Tega McNally Minerals Limited ★ Salt Lake, Sector-V ★ Kolkata 700091

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 45 :
Exceptional items:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Due to effects of implementation of Resolution Plan,there has been a net gain of Rs. 10234 Lakhs on account of the following:		
- Extinguishment of Financial Creditors	-	6,324.00
- Extinguishment of Operational Creditors	-	6,908.14
- Payment made on account of invocation of Corporate Guarantee	-	(2,998.07)
Total	-	**10,234.07**

Note 46 :
Trade Receivables and advances to suppliers are subject to confirmation, reconciliation and settlement of certain disputes from respective parties and consequential reconciliation and adjustments arising therefrom, if any. The management, however does not expect any material variation. Management is also hopeful for recovery/realisation of these assets in the normal course of business. Hence, in view of the management, short-term financial assets are stated at carrying value which is equal to their fair value.

Note 47 :

The Central Goods & Services Tax Commissioner of Bolpur, Kolkata carried out investigation against the company for availing irregular Input tax credit and issued summons dated 8th February, 2020 under section 70 of the Central Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017 directing the company to pay Rs 867 Lakhs. Further, the department blocked input credit of Rs 10 Lakhs and company has paid Rs 46 Lakhs through DRC-03 by debiting the balance available in the electronic credit ledger. Thereafter, the department instructed the company to pay the balance amount. However, in view of the CIRP and approved Resolution Plan the demand was vacated and input credit blocked earlier of Rs. 10 Lakhs was subsequently unblocked by the department and refund/input of Rs. 46 lakhs is yet to be received.

Note 48 :
Reconciliation of quarterly bank returns
The Company has filed quarterly returns/ statements with the Banks in lieu of the sanctioned working capital facilities which are in agreement with the books of accounts other than those as set out below:

Quarter	Particulars	Name of the bank*	Amount as per Books of Accounts	Amount as reported in the quarterly returns/ statements	Amount of difference	Reason for difference
30-Jun-23	Inventories	Working Capital Lenders	5,912.14	5,912.40	0.26	Refer Note Below
30-Jun-23	Receivables	Working Capital Lenders	6,830.92	6,899.67	68.75	
30-Sep-23	Inventories	Working Capital Lenders	7,330.61	7,330.61	-	
30-Sep-23	Receivables	Working Capital Lenders	6,420.38	6,766.11	345.73	
31-Dec-23	Inventories	Working Capital Lenders	7,048.42	7,048.42	-	
31-Dec-23	Receivables	Working Capital Lenders	6,756.38	6,852.58	96.2	

Quarterly return/ statement for the quarter ended 31 March 2024 is yet to be filed by the Company.
* Axis Bank Limited and DBS Limited are represented as Working Capital Lenders.

The Bank returns were prepared and filed before the completion of all financial statement closure activities including Ind AS related adjustments/reclassifications, as applicable, which led to these differences between the books of accounts and the bank returns which were based on provisional books of accounts.

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Tega McNally Minerals Limited ★ Kolkata 700091 ★ Salt Lake, Sector-V

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 49 :
Transactions with struck off companies
The following table summarises the transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 for the year ended / as at March 31, 2024:

Name of the Struck off Company	Nature of transaction with Struck off Company	Transactions during the year March 31, 2024	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2024	Relationship with the struck off companies
Unitech Cement Pvt Ltd	Trade Receivables*	-	0.34	NA
W A Equipment Private Limited	Trade Receivables*	-	3.60	NA
Jain Mineral Industries Private Limited	Advance from Customer	-	0.86	NA

** Provision already made against the above trade receivable of Rs 3.61 Lakhs*

Note 50:
Other Statutory Information

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

(ii) The Company does not have any pending charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(iii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(iv) The Company has not advanced or loaned to or invested funds in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
a.directly or indirectly lend to or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b.provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(v) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
a.directly or indirectly lend to or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b.provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company does not have any unrecorded transaction in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessment under the Income tax Act, 1961 such as , search or survey or any other relevant provision of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(vii) The Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

Note 51 :
With effect from 6th October, 2023 name of the company has been changed to Tega McNally Minerals Limited from McNally Sayaji Engineering Limited.

Note 52 :
There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the Financial Statements as on the date of approval of these Financial Statements.

Note 53 :
Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current period classification/disclosure.

Signature to the Notes 1 to 53
As per our Report of even date

For **V. Singhi & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 311017E

Sunil Singhi

Sunil Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 060854

V. Singhi & Associates ★ Chartered Accountants ★
Sunil

Place : Kolkata
Date : 22nd May, 2024

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Kumar Sinha
Director
DIN 03310902

Sharad Khaitan

Sharad Kumar Khaitan
Director
DIN: 09325383

Kaushal Sureka

Kaushal Sureka
Chief Financial Officer

Saikat Ghosh

Saikat Ghosh
Company Secretary