

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**TO THE MEMBERS OF
ADVANCED ENZYTECH SOLUTIONS LIMITED.**

I. Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

1. Opinion

- A. We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **ADVANCED ENZYTECH SOLUTIONS LIMITED** ("the Company"), 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 and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Standalone Financial Statements").
- B. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 March 31, 2024, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date

2. Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 independence 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 audit opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

3. Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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

- A. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of 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, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon



- B. 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 standalone 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.

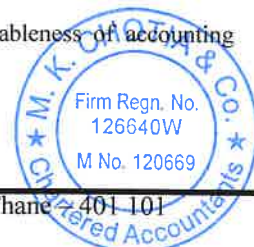
5. Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

- A. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- B. In preparing the Standalone 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 Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

6. Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

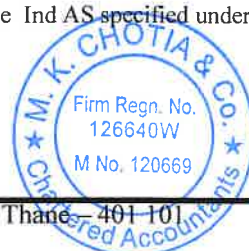
- A. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is 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 Standalone Financial Statements.
- B. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
- i) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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.
 - ii) Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls 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
 - iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management



- iv) 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 Standalone 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
 - v) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation
- C. Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in
- i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and
 - ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements.
- D. 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.
- E. 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.
- F. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication

II. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

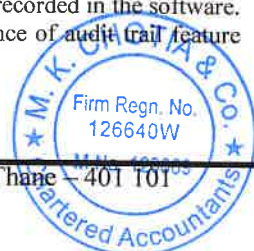
1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - A. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit
 - B. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - C. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account
 - D. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.



- E. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- F. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.
- 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:

The Company has not paid / provided any managerial remuneration to any of its directors and accordingly the provisions of section 197 of the Act are not applicable.

- H. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements
 - ii) The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were 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, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), which the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - v) The dividend declared / paid by the Company during the year is in compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - vi) Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account 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 audit trail feature being tampered with.



2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "**Annexure B**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For M.K. Chotia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN – 126640W)



(CA. Manoj Kumar Chotia)

Proprietor

M No. 120669

Place: Mumbai

Date: 24/04/2024

UDIN: **24120669BKAQIL3871**

ANNEXURE – “A” TO THE AUDITORS’ REPORT

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **ADVANCED ENZYTECH SOLUTIONS LIMITED**. (“The Company”) as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (‘ICAI’). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For M.K. Chotia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN – 126640W)



(CA. Manoj Kumar Chotia)

Proprietor

M No. 120669

Place: Mumbai

Date: 24/04/2024

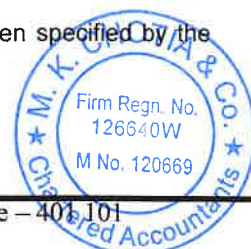
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ANNEXURE "B" TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

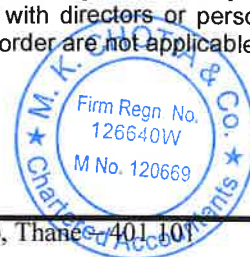
The Annexure referred to in our report to the members of ADVANCED ENZYTECH SOLUTIONS LIMITED for the year ended 31st March, 2024.

On the basis of the information and explanation given to us during the course of our audit, we report that:

1. (a) A. The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment ;
B. The company does not have any intangible assets;
- (b) These Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In Our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee). Hence the reporting under clause (i) (c) of Paragraph 3 of the order are nor applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year;
- (e) As per the information and explanation provided to us by the management, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions(Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder;
2. (a) As per the information and explanation provided to us, the physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate considering the size and volume of the Company. As informed to us, no material discrepancy was noticed on such physical verification.
- (b) As per the information and explanation given to us, during any point of time of the year, the company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the reporting under this clause is not applicable to the company.
3. As per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly clause (iii)(a) to (iii) (f) of the order is not applicable to the Company for the year.
4. As per the information and explanations given to us and in our opinion, in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security, the Company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act.
5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to deposits accepted from public are not applicable.
6. As per the information provided to us, the maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act.



7. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including goods and service tax, provident fund, employee's state insurance, income tax, and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of duty of customs.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, no undisputed amounts payable as applicable were in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (c) Accordingly to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, there is no any statutory dues outstanding as on Balance Sheet date which have not been deposited on account of dispute.
8. The Company does not have any transactions related to previously unrecorded income in the books of the account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under Income Tax Act, 1961.
9. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any loans or borrowings during the year and accordingly reporting under clause (9) (a) to (9) (f) is not applicable.
10. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Therefore, paragraph 3 (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Therefore, paragraph 3 (10) (b) of the order is not applicable.
11. (a) Based upon the audit procedure performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government of India, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- (c) As represented to us by the Management, there are no whistleblower complaints received by the Company during the year.
12. The Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(12) of the Order is not applicable.
13. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
14. (a) As per the information and explanations given to us and in our opinion, the Company has its own internal audit system which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business;
- (b) The Company does not fall within purview of section 138 of the Company Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3 (14) (b) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
15. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given to us by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly provision of clause (15) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.



16. Based on our examination of books of accounts and in our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) and accordingly, the provisions of clause (16) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the Company.
17. The company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
18. There has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.
19. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone 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.
20. The provision of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.
21. In our Opinion, the Company is a Step Down Subsidiary Company and accordingly the provision of clause (21) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For M.K. Chotia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN – 126640W)



(CA. Manoj Kumar Chotia)

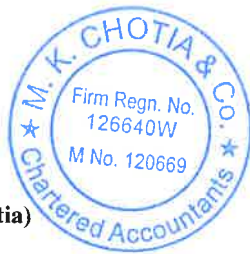
Proprietor

M No. 120669

Place: Mumbai

Date: 24/04/2024

UDIN: 24120669BKAQIL3871




Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited
CIN: U24200MH2008PLC186383
Balance Sheet
as at 31 March 2024
(Rs. in thousand)

	Note	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	200.42	61.96
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)	4	334.08	417.56
(c) Income tax asset		255.31	69.13
Total non-current assets		789.81	548.65
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	5	122.99	72.02
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	6	7,586.09	3,005.72
(ii) Trade receivables	7	34,367.78	33,775.43
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	5,181.29	2,703.31
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	8.1	22,500.00	21,000.00
(iv) Other	9	304.94	272.06
(c) Other current assets	10	252.30	129.17
		70,315.39	60,957.71
Total current assets		70,315.39	60,957.71
Total assets		71,105.20	61,506.35
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	700.00	700.00
(b) Other equity			
(i) Reserves			
1.1 Other Reserves	12	52,829.36	47,652.77
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		53,529.36	48,352.77
Total equity		53,529.36	48,352.77
(2) Non current liabilities			
(a) Provisions	13	639.86	437.61
Total non current liabilities		639.86	437.61
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	14		9.89
- Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			
- Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		4,160.19	949.87
(ii) Other financial Liabilities	15	11,530.52	10,609.87
(b) Other current liabilities	16	922.02	833.98
(c) Provisions	13	323.25	268.61
(d) Liabilities for current tax (net)			43.76
Total Current liabilities		16,935.98	12,715.97
Total liabilities		71,105.20	61,506.35



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

In terms of our report attached
For **M K Chotia & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 126640W



Manoj Kumar Chotia
Proprietor
M. No.: 120669
Place : Thane
Date : 24 April 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited
CIN No: U24200MH2008PLC186383



Beni Prasad Rauka
Director
DIN: 00295213
Place : Thane
Date : 24 April 2024
Mukund M. Kabra
Director
DIN: 00148294
Place : Thane
Date : 24 April 2024



Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited
CIN: U24200MH2008PLC186383
Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Rs. in thousand)

	Note	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
INCOME			
Revenue from contracts with customers	17	153,395.18	134,378.67
Other Income	18	2,252.06	1,937.21
Total Income (I + II)		155,647.24	136,315.88
Expenses:			
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	19	113,513.28	98,150.87
Changes in inventories of Stock-in-Trade	20	(50.97)	(34.41)
Employee benefits expense	21	12,196.86	9,850.14
Finance costs	22	448.37	364.78
Depreciation and amortization expense	23	125.40	24.24
Other expenses	24	3,178.85	3,642.36
Total expenses		129,411.79	111,997.97
Profit before tax (III- IV)		26,235.45	24,317.90
Tax expenses:			
1. Current tax	29	6,826.90	6,376.13
(Excess) / short provision for earlier years		83.49	24.45
Net current tax		6,910.39	6,400.59
2. Deferred tax		99.84	(111.67)
Profit for the year (V - VI)		19,225.22	18,028.99
Other comprehensive income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss - Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans		64.99	(40.11)
(ii) Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	29	(16.36)	10.09
		48.63	(30.01)
Total comprehensive income for the period		19,176.59	18,059.00
Earnings per equity share			
Basic earnings per share	27	274.65	257.56
Diluted earnings per share		274.65	257.56

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

In terms of our report attached
For **M K Chotia & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 126640W


M. K. CHOTIA & Co.
Firm Regn. No. 126640W
M No. 120669
Chartered Accountants

Manoj Kumar Chotia
Proprietor
M. No.: 120669
Place : Thane
Date : 24 April 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited
CIN No: U24200MH2008PLC186383


Beni Prasad Rauka
Director
DIN: 00295213
Place : Thane
Date : 24 April 2024


Mukund M. Kabra
Director
DIN: 00148294
Place: Thane
Date : 24 April 2024



Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited

CIN: U24200MH2008PLC186383

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Rs. in thousand)

	In Rupees	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
A. Cash flow from operating activities :		
Net profit before tax	26,235.45	24,317.90
Adjustment for :		
Depreciation	125.40	24.24
Interest	448.25	364.12
Provision for/ (write back of) doubtful debts and advances (net)	-	426.29
Bad debts written off	611.64	-
Interest Income	(1,572.14)	(470.47)
Fair value adjustment on investments	(160.79)	287.94
Actuarial gains and losses taken to OCI	(64.99)	40.11
Operating Cash Flows before Working Capital Changes	25,622.82	24,990.13
Changes in working capital:		
Adjustments for working capital changes:		
Inventories	(50.97)	(34.41)
Trade Receivables	(1,203.99)	(231.64)
Other Current Asset	(123.13)	2,126.47
Other Current Financial Assets	(32.88)	(272.06)
Trade Payables	3,200.43	949.87
Other Current Financial liabilities	920.65	861.38
Other Current Liabilities	88.04	(674.23)
Provisions	256.89	10.54
Cash Generated from Operations	28,677.85	27,726.04
Net Income tax paid	(7,140.33)	(6,581.96)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	21,537.52	21,144.09
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Tangible Assets	(263.86)	-
Proceeds / (Purchase) from sale of current investments (net)	(4,419.58)	12,541.26
Interest income	1,572.14	470.47
(Increase) in bank deposits with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months	(1,500.00)	(21,000.00)
Net Cash (Used) / generated in Investing Activities	(4,611.30)	(7,988.27)
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Interest paid	(448.25)	(364.12)
Dividends paid (including dividend tax)	(14,000.00)	(11,200.00)
Net Cash (Used) / generated in Financing Activities	(14,448.25)	(11,564.12)
Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,477.98	1,591.69
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the beginning of the year	2,703.31	1,111.62
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the end of the year	5,181.29	2,703.31

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Accounting Standard (IND AS) 7 - "Cash Flow Statements".

In terms of our report attached of even date

For **M K Chotia & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 126640W



Manoj Kumar Chotia

Proprietor

M. No.: 120669

Place : Thane

Date : 24 April 2024



For and on behalf of the board of directors of

Advanced Enzytech Solutions Ltd

CIN No: U24200MH2008PLC186383



Beni Prasad Rauka

Director

DIN: 00295213

Place : Thane

Date : 24 April 2024



Mukund M. Kabra

Director

DIN: 00148294

Place: Thane

Date : 24 April 2024

Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited

CIN: U24200MH2008PLC186383

Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE)

for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Rs. in thousand)

(a) Equity share capital (refer note 11)

Balance at the beginning of the year
 Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors
 Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting year
 Changes in equity share capital during the year
 Balance at the end of the year

As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
70,000	700.00	70,000	700.00
-	-	-	-
70,000	700.00	70,000	700.00
-	-	-	-
70,000	700.00	70,000	700.00

(b) Other equity (refer note 12)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus	Other	Total
	Retained earnings	Comprehensive Income	Equity
Balance at 01 April 2022	40,820.85	(27.08)	40,793.77
Profit for the year	18,028.99	-	18,028.99
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	30.01	30.01
Total comprehensive income for the year	18,028.99	30.01	18,059.00
Dividends	(11,200.00)	-	(11,200.00)
Balance at 31 March 2023	47,649.84	2.93	47,652.77
Profit for the year	19,225.22	-	19,225.22
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(48.63)	(48.63)
Total comprehensive income for the year	19,225.22	(48.63)	19,176.59
Dividends	(14,000.00)	-	(14,000.00)
Balance at 31 March 2024	52,875.06	(45.70)	52,829.36

General Reserve

General Reserve represents accumulated profits and is created by transfer of profits from Retained Earnings and it is not an item of Other Comprehensive Income and the same shall not be subsequently reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans

Gains / Losses arising on Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income as per IND AS-19 and shall not be reclassified to the Statement of Profit or Loss in the subsequent years.

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

In terms of our report attached
For M K Chotia & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No.: 126640W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited
 CIN No: U24200MH2008PLC186383

Manoj Kumar Chotia
 Proprietor
 M. No.: 120669
 Place : Thane
 Date : 24 April 2024



Beni Prasad Rauka
 Director
 DIN: 00295213
 Place : Thane
 Date : 24 April 2024

Mukund M. Sabra
 Director
 DIN: 00148294
 Place: Thane
 Date : 24 April 2024

Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited

CIN: U24200MH2008PLC186383

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

1 Overview of the Company

Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 1st September 2008 and is primarily engaged in business of industrial enzymes and auxiliaries.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

Statement of compliance

The Financial statements of the Company comply with all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2016.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2024 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 24 April 2024.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value; and
- net defined benefit (asset)/ liability that are measured at fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

2A Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires use of judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31 March 2024 are as follows:

a. Property, plant and equipment

Determination of the estimated useful lives of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalised. Useful lives of tangible assets are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Act. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II, they are based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support.

b. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, actuarial rates and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

c. Recognition of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and unutilised business loss and depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits could be utilised.

Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values, which includes overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values by the management. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

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



Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

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

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

2B Material accounting policies:

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in the financial statements.

a. Revenue recognition

The company derives revenues primarily from sale of goods comprising of Bio-chemicals.

Effective 1 April 2018 the Company has applied Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with customers" 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 and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method and the comparative information in the statement of profit and loss is not restated – i.e., the comparative information continues to be reported under Ind AS 18. Refer Note 2B(a) – Material accounting policies – Revenue recognition in the Annual Report of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2018, for the revenue recognition policy as per Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11. The impact of the adoption of the standard on the financial statements of the Company is insignificant.

The following is a summary of material accounting policies related to revenue recognition:

Revenue from contract with customers is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, as specified in the contract with the customers.

Use of significant judgements in revenue recognition.

- Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of consideration or variable consideration with elements such as turnover/product/prompt payment discounts. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period.
- The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

Interest income is recognized on a time proportionate basis, taking into account the amount outstanding and the rates applicable.



Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

b. Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

- Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses directly related to acquisition/construction and installation of the assets. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.
- Subsequent expenditure related to an item of tangible assets are added to its book value only if they increase the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.
- Capital work-in-progress includes fixed assets not ready for their intended use and related incidental expenses and attributable interest.
- The estimated useful life of assets are as follows:
- | | |
|--|----------|
| Plant and equipment | 15 years |
| Furniture and fixtures | 10 years |
| Office equipment | 5 years |
| Computer and data processing equipment | 3 years |
- Depreciation on tangible assets other than plant and equipment has been provided on Written Down Value method and on plant and equipment on Straight Line Method. Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis, i.e. from the date on which asset is ready for use.
- Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.
- An item of property, plant and equipment is eliminated from the financial statements on disposal or when no further benefit is expected from its use and disposal. Gains / losses arising from disposal are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c. Impairment of Property, plant and equipments

The carrying values of assets at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists.

If the carrying amount of the assets exceed the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment is recognized for such excess amount. The impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case any impairment loss of the revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent a revaluation reserve is available for that asset.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of revalued assets such reversal is not recognized.



Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

d. Inventories

- i. Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value on an item-by-item basis.
Cost of raw materials, consumables and packing materials is determined on first-in-first-out basis except for stock of not ordinarily interchangeable raw materials, which are determined on their specific individual costs. Cost of finished goods and stock in process is determined by considering materials, labour costs, conversion costs, including an appropriate share of fixed production overheads based on normal operating capacity and other related costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present condition and location. Cost of finished goods and stock in process is determined on weighted average cost method.

e. Employee benefits

- Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employees services are classified as short-term employee benefits. The short term employee benefits are accounted on undiscounted basis during the accounting period based on services rendered by employees.

ii. Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts.

The Company contributes to statutory provident fund in accordance with Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 that is a defined contribution plan and contribution paid or payable is recognized as an expense in the period in which the employee renders services.

Superannuation benefits, a defined contribution plan, has been funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India and the contribution is charged to Statement of profit and loss, when the contribution to the Fund is due.

iii. Defined benefit plans

The Company provides for gratuity benefit and compensated absences, which are defined benefit plans, covering all its eligible employees. Liability towards gratuity benefits and compensated absences expected to occur after twelve months, are determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Actuarial valuations are carried out at the balance sheet date. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in OCI. The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognized past service cost, and as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. The gratuity benefit and compensated absences scheme is funded with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

The short term provision for compensated absences has been calculated on undiscounted basis, based on the balance of leave available over and above the maximum accumulation allowed as per the Company policy.

f. Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the period determined in accordance with the income tax law), deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the period) and Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit entitlement.

Current tax

Current tax is computed and provided for in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.



Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

g. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

- h. Borrowing costs incurred on constructing or acquiring a qualifying asset are capitalized as cost of that asset until it is ready for its intended use. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to revenue and recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.**



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

i. Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but will probably not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation of a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision disclosure is made.

j. Leases

At the inception of a lease, the lease arrangement is classified as either a finance lease or an operating lease, based on the substance of the lease arrangement.

Assets taken on finance lease

A finance lease is recognized as an asset and a liability at the commencement of the lease, at the lower of the fair value of the asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Initial direct costs, if any, are also capitalized and, subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Assets taken on operating lease

Leases other than finance leases are operating leases, and the leased assets are not recognized on the Company's balance sheet. Payments made under operating leases are recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

k. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises of cash at bank and on hand and cash equivalents comprise of short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

l. Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

m. Financial Instruments

a. Financial assets

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt instruments issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset is initially measured at fair value. In the case of financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), the transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction costs are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

ii. Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); or
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt investment or equity investment

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

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

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



A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise exist. Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

iii Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets 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.

Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

iv. Derecognition

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 does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

v. Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

b. Financial liabilities

i. Recognition and initial measurement

All financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial liability is initially measured at fair value. In the case of financial liabilities which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), the transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction costs are attributed to the acquisition or issue of financial liability.

ii 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, or it is a 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 at 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.



Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

iii. Derecognition

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 under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet 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.

n. Share capital and share premium

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction net of tax from the proceeds. Par value of the equity share is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of the par value is classified as share premium.

2C Standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from 1 April 2024.



Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs. in thousand)

	Plant and Equipment	Office Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers	Total
Gross block					
Balance as at 01 April 2022	66.88	169.57	2.94	293.97	533.35
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	66.88	169.57	2.94	293.97	533.35
Additions	-	59.28	-	204.58	263.86
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	66.88	228.85	2.94	498.55	797.21
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation					
Balance as at 01 April 2022	36.58	157.60	2.67	250.30	447.16
Depreciation and amortisation	4.80	2.37	-	17.07	24.24
Reversal on account of assets written off	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	41.38	159.97	2.67	267.37	471.40
Depreciation and amortisation	4.80	9.28	-	111.32	125.40
Balance as at 31 March 2024	46.18	169.25	2.67	378.69	596.80
Net block					
Balance as at 31 March 2023	25.50	9.60	0.26	26.60	61.96
Balance as at 31 March 2024	20.70	59.60	0.26	119.86	200.42



Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Rs. in thousand)

4 Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

	In Rupees	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
The breakup of Deferred Tax Assets:		
Arising on account of timing difference in:		
- Property, plant and equipment	25.26	23.43
- Employee benefits	304.74	236.26
- Doubtful trade receivable	4.08	157.87
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	334.08	417.56

5 Inventories

	In Rupees	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(As taken, valued and certified by management)		
At lower of cost and net realisable value		
Stock in trade	122.99	72.02
	122.99	72.02

6 Investments

	In Rupees	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Investments in the Mutual funds		
Aditya Birla Sun Life- Money Manager Fund Growth- Direct (No. of units 31 March 2024: 22260.252, 31 March 2023: Nil) (Market value 31 March 2024: 340.7909/unit)	7,586.09	
Aditya Birla Sun Life- Overnight Growth- Direct (No. of units 31 March 2024: Nil, 31 March 2023: 2479.057) (Market value 31 March 2023: 1212.4461/unit)		3,015.72
	7,586.09	3,015.72



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

7 Trade Receivables

	In Rupees	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured		
- Considered good	34,367.78	33,775.43
Credit impaired		
- Considered doubtful	16.21	627.27
	34,383.98	34,402.70
Less : Impairment position on Expected Credit Loss Model	(16.21)	(627.27)
	34,367.78	33,775.43
	34,367.78	33,775.43

(Refer note 30 for information about credit risk and market risk of trade receivables)

Trade Receivables ageing schedule-

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2024						
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	34,280.07	3.42	-	22.01	62.28	34,367.78
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	0.38	0.62	-	3.97	11.24	16.21
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	34,280.45	4.03	-	25.98	73.52	34,383.98
As at March 31, 2023						
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	33,359.44	22.84	10.22	94.68	288.25	33,775.43
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	0.92	19.98	15.76	146.04	444.57	627.27
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	33,360.36	42.82	25.98	240.72	732.82	34,402.70

8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	In Rupees	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Cash and Cash Equivalents (as per IND AS-7 - "Statement of Cash Flows")		
Cash on hand	18.24	25.09
Balances with banks;		
- in current accounts	5,163.05	2,678.22
	5,181.29	2,703.31

8A Other bank balances

Bank deposits with original maturity more than three months but less than twelve months

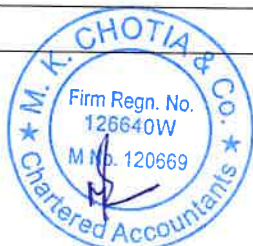
22,500.00	21,000.00
22,500.00	21,000.00

9 Other current financial assets

	In Rupees	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Interest receivable	304.94	272.06
	304.94	272.06

10 Other Current Assets

	In Rupees	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Prepaid Expenses	29.19	20.91
Others	223.11	108.26
	252.30	129.17



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Rs. in thousand)

11 Equity Share Capital

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Rs.	Number of shares	Rs.
Authorised				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	100,000	1,000.00	100,000	1,000.00
	100,000	1,000.00	100,000	1,000.00
Subscribed and Fully Paid-up				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	70,000	700.00	70,000	700.00
	70,000	700.00	70,000	700.00

(a) Reconciliation of the Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

Equity Shares:	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Rs.	Number of shares	Rs.
At the beginning of the year	70,000	700.00	70,000	700.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	70,000	700.00	70,000	700.00

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares:

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(c) All the above, 70,000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each are held by the holding company, Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited, and its nominees.

(d) Shareholders holding more than 5 percent of the equity shares

Name of Shareholder	Number	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Advanced Enzyme Technologies Ltd and its nominees	70,000	70,000

(e) During the year ended 31 March 2024, the amount of per share dividend recognized as distributions to equity shareholders was Rs. 200/- (31 March 2023 Rs. 160/-)

(f) Details of Shares held by Promoters at the end of the year

Promoter name	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		% change between 31 Mar 24 vs 31 Mar 23	As at 31 March 2022		% change between 31 Mar 23 vs 31 Mar 22
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares		No. of Shares	% of total shares	
1. Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited	59,400	84.86%	59,400	84.86%	0.00%	59,400	84.86%	0.00%
2. Chandrakant L. Rathii*	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	100	0.14%	-0.14%
3. Piyush C. Rathii*	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	100	0.14%	-0.14%
4. Beni Prasad Rauka*	100	0.14%	100	0.14%	0.00%	100	0.14%	0.00%
5. Mukund M. Kabra*	100	0.14%	100	0.14%	0.00%	100	0.14%	0.00%
6. Mukund M. Kabra*	100	0.14%	100	0.14%	0.00%	100	0.14%	0.00%
7. Savita C. Rathii*	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	100	0.14%	-0.14%
8. Dipak R. Roda*	10,000	14.29%	10,000	14.29%	0.00%	10,000	14.29%	0.00%
9. Ankit Rathii*	100	0.14%	100	0.14%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.14%
10. Abhijeet Rathii*	100	0.14%	100	0.14%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.14%
11. Sanjay Basantani*	100	0.14%	100	0.14%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.14%
Total	70,000	100.00%	70,000	100.00%		70,000	100.00%	

* holding shares on behalf of Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited.

12 Other Equity

	In Rupees	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per last financial statement	47,652.77	40,793.77
Profit for the year	19,176.59	18,059.00
Less:- Appropriations		
Dividend	(14,000.00)	(11,200.00)
	52,829.36	47,652.77



Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Rs. in thousand)

13 Provisions				
	31 March 2024 Long-term	31 March 2024 Short-term	31 March 2023 Long-term	31 March 2023 Short-term
Provision for employee benefits (refer note 28)				
- Compensated Absences	218.95	151.50	183.54	124.80
- Gratuity	420.91	171.76	254.08	143.81
	<u>639.86</u>	<u>323.25</u>	<u>437.61</u>	<u>268.61</u>

14 Trade Payables				
	In Rupees			
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023		
Trade payables:				
Total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises (refer note below)	-	9.89		
Total outstanding dues to others	4,160.19	949.87		
	<u>4,160.19</u>	<u>959.76</u>		

Note-

Dues to micro, small and medium enterprises pursuant to section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act (MSMED),

Principal amount remaining unpaid

Interest due thereon

Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the suppliers and service providers beyond the appointed day during the year.

Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006

Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at balance sheet date

Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.

The Management has identified enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Company and which qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at 31 March 2024 has been made in the standalone financial statements based on information received and available with the Company.

Trade Payables ageing schedule-

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2024					
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	4,160.19	-	-	-	4,160.19
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>4,160.19</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,160.19</u>
As at March 31, 2023					
(i) MSME	9.89	-	-	-	9.89
(ii) Others	949.87	-	-	-	949.87
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>959.76</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>959.76</u>

15 Other Financial Liabilities

	In Rupees	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Advances and security deposits from customers	7,271.36	6,777.77
Employee benefits payable	1,867.67	1,298.95
Other payables	2,391.49	2,533.15
	<u>11,530.52</u>	<u>10,609.87</u>

16 Other Current Liabilities

	In Rupees	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Provident fund	71.99	62.11
Other statutory dues	850.02	771.87
	<u>922.02</u>	<u>833.98</u>



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Rs. in thousand)

17 Revenue from contracts from customers		
	In Rupees	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Sale of goods: Domestic	153,395.18	134,378.67
	153,395.18	134,378.67
18 Other Income		
	In Rupees	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Interest Income	1,572.14	470.47
Profit on sale on investment	519.12	1,420.87
Gain on fair valuation of investment	160.79	-
Bad debts earlier written-off received back	-	19.57
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	26.29
Other non operating income	-	0.01
	2,252.06	1,937.21



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Rs. in thousand)

19 Purchases of Stock-in-Trade

	In Rupees	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Purchases (Industrial Enzymes)	113,513.28	98,150.87
	<u>113,513.28</u>	<u>98,150.87</u>

20 Changes in Inventory

	In Rupees	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Closing Stock:		
Stock in trade	122.99	72.02
Less: Opening Stock:		
Stock in trade	72.02	37.61
	<u>(50.97)</u>	<u>(34.41)</u>

21 Employee Benefits Expense

	In Rupees	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Salaries, wages, bonus and allowance	11,531.07	9,294.97
Contribution to provident and other funds	465.18	392.86
Gratuity	168.26	159.90
Staff welfare expenses	32.35	2.41
	<u>12,196.86</u>	<u>9,850.14</u>

22 Finance Costs

	In Rupees	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Interest on deposit from customers	448.25	364.12
Bank Charges	0.12	0.66
	<u>448.37</u>	<u>364.78</u>

23 Depreciation and Amortization Expense

	In Rupees	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Depreciation on tangible assets	125.40	24.24
	<u>125.40</u>	<u>24.24</u>



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Rs. in thousand)

24 Other Expenses

	In Rupees	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Repairs and Renewals:		
Other Assets	-	3.70
Insurance	42.17	44.61
Selling and distribution expenses	1.58	-
Rates and Taxes	4.90	110.51
Printing and Stationery	3.47	3.43
Travelling & Conveyance	1,803.07	1,237.36
Communication Expenses	56.41	66.04
Legal & Professional Charges	852.90	1,022.90
Auditors' Remuneration:		
Statutory Audit fee	65.00	80.75
Sales Promotion and Advertisement	218.35	265.98
Freight and Forwarding (Net)	18.06	49.66
Loss on fair valuation of investment	-	287.94
Provision for doubtful debts	-	426.29
Bad Debts	611.64	-
Less: Provisions of doubtful debts written back	(611.06)	-
Bad debts (net)	0.58	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	112.38	43.18
	3,178.85	3,642.36



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Rs. in thousand)

25 Segment Reporting - Disclosures under Ind AS 108 - "Operating Segment":**i. Entity wide disclosure required by Ind AS 108 are as detailed below:**

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Bio- chaemicals	153,395.18	134,378.67
	153,395.18	134,378.67

26 Disaggregation of revenue

The management determines that the segment information reported under Note 25 Segment reporting is sufficient to meet the disclosure objective with respect to disaggregation of revenue under Ind AS 115 Revenue from contract with Customers. Hence, no separate disclosures of disaggregated revenues are reported.

27 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

i. Profit attributable to Equity holders

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Profit attributable to equity holders	19,225	18,029

ii. Weighted average number of ordinary shares

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Issued ordinary shares at 1 April	70,000	70,000
Effect of fresh issue of shares for cash	-	-
Weighted average number of shares at 31 March for basic EPS	70,000	70,000
Weighted average number of shares at 31 March for diluted EPS	70,000	70,000

Basic and Diluted earnings per share

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Basic earnings per share	274.65	257.56
Diluted earnings per share	274.65	257.56



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Rs. in thousand)

28. Post-Employment Benefits

The Company contributes to the following post-employment plans in India.

(A) Defined Benefit Plan:

The Company provides for gratuity benefit and compensated absences, which are defined benefit plans, covering all its eligible employees. The Company has taken a group gratuity and compensated absences policy for its employees with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). Under gratuity policy, the eligible employees are entitled to receive gratuity payments upon their resignation or death (subject to completion of 4.5 years of employment) in lumpsum after deduction of necessary taxes.

This plan exposes the Company to actuarial risks such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and market (investment) risk.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the details of the employee benefit obligation and the plan assets as at balance sheet date:

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Gratuity	Compensated absences	Gratuity	Compensated absences
Defined benefit obligation	863.03	630.98	720.54	543.54
Fair value of plan assets	270.37	260.53	322.65	235.21
Net defined benefit (obligation)/assets	(592.66)	(370.45)	(397.88)	(308.34)

i) Reconciliation in present value of obligations ('PVO') – defined benefit obligation:

	Defined benefit obligation			
	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Gratuity	Compensated absences	Gratuity	Compensated absences
Opening balance	720.54	543.54	581.19	590.88
Included in profit or loss				
Current service cost	143.81	249.60	143.30	259.32
Interest cost	53.42	40.12	39.51	39.84
	917.77	833.26	764.00	890.03
Included in OCI	60.11	85.73	(43.46)	(120.56)
Remeasurement loss (gain):				
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:				
Demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
Financial assumptions	28.01	21.27	(56.69)	(43.42)
Experience adjustment	32.10	64.46	13.23	(77.15)
	977.88	918.99	720.54	769.47
Benefits paid	(114.85)	(288.01)	-	(225.93)
Closing balance	863.03	630.98	720.54	543.54

ii) Change in fair value of plan assets

	Fair value of plan assets			
	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Gratuity	Compensated absences	Gratuity	Compensated absences
Opening balance	322.65	235.21	265.97	210.42
Included in profit or loss				
Expected return on plan assets	28.98	18.93	22.91	17.42
	351.63	254.13	288.88	227.84
Included in OCI	(4.88)	(3.21)	(3.35)	(1.79)
Remeasurement loss (gain):				
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:				
Experience adjustment	(4.88)	(3.21)	(3.35)	(1.79)
	(4.88)	(3.21)	(3.35)	(1.79)
	346.75	250.93	285.52	226.05
Other				
Contributions paid by the employer	38.47	9.61	37.13	9.16
Benefits paid	(114.85)	-	-	-
Closing balance	270.37	260.53	322.65	235.21



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

iii) Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Gratuity	Compensated absences	Gratuity	Compensated absences
Current service cost	143.81	249.60	143.30	259.32
Interest cost	24.45	21.19	16.60	22.42
Net value of remeasurements on the obligation and plan assets	-	88.94	-	(118.77)
Total expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	168.26	359.72	159.90	162.96

iii) Other Comprehensive Income:

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Gratuity		Gratuity	
Actuarial loss / (gain) from:				
-Demographic assumptions		-		-
-Financial assumptions		28.01		(56.69)
-Experience adjustment		32.10		13.23
Return on plan assets excluding net interest		4.88		3.35
Total amount recognised in OCI		64.99		(40.11)

ii. Plan assets

Plan assets comprise the following

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Policy of insurance	100%	100%
	100%	100%

iii. Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Gratuity	Compensated absences	Gratuity	Compensated absences
Policy of insurance	100%	100%	100%	100%
Discount rate	7.20%	7.20%	7.50%	7.50%
Rate of return on plan assets	7.20%	6.55%	7.50%	6.55%
Salary Escalation	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Withdrawal rates	5% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages		5% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages	
Leave availment rates	- 0.0%		- 0.0%	
Retirement age	58 years		58 years	

Assumptions regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables. As published under the Indian assured lives mortality (2012-14) table

iv. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	817.03	912.58	680.58	763.64
Future salary growth (0.5% movement)	912.44	816.74	763.64	680.22
Withdrawal rates (10% movement)	862.71	863.33	720.53	720.52

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

v. Expected future cash flows

The expected future cash flows in respect of gratuity as at 31 March 2024 were as follows:

The expected contributions for defined benefit plan for the next financial year will be Rs. 171.76 thousand

Expected future benefit payments

	Amount
31 March 2025	21.50
31 March 2026	23.05
31 March 2027	24.77
31 March 2028	26.20
31 March 2029	28.52
Thereafter	640.76



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Rs. in thousand)

29 Income taxes
Tax expense
(a) Amounts recognised in profit and loss

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Current income tax	6,826.90	6,376.13
Changes in estimates related to prior period	83.49	24.45
	<u>6,910.39</u>	<u>6,400.59</u>
Deferred income tax liability / (asset), net		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	99.84	(111.67)
Deferred tax expense	<u>99.84</u>	<u>(111.67)</u>
Tax expense for the year	<u><u>7,010.23</u></u>	<u><u>6,288.91</u></u>

(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

	Year ended 31 March 2024			Year ended 31 March 2023		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Changes in revaluation surplus	64.99	(16.36)	48.63	(40.11)	10.09	(30.01)
	<u>64.99</u>	<u>(16.36)</u>	<u>48.63</u>	<u>(40.11)</u>	<u>10.09</u>	<u>(30.01)</u>

(c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Profit before tax	26,235.45	24,317.90
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (31 March 2024 : 25.168%, 31 March 2023 : 25.168%)	6,602.94	6,120.33
Tax effect of:		
Others	407.29	168.58
Tax expense as per profit or loss	<u><u>7,010.23</u></u>	<u><u>6,288.91</u></u>



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Rs. in thousand)

Income taxes (continued)**(d) Movement in deferred tax balances**

	31 March 2024						
	Net balance 1 April 2023	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Others	Net deferred tax asset/liability	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset							
Property, plant and equipment	23.43	1.83	-	-	25.26	25.26	-
Employee benefits	236.26	52.12	16.36	-	304.74	304.74	-
Trade receivables	157.87	(153.79)	-	-	4.08	4.08	-
Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	417.56	(99.84)	16.36	-	334.08	334.08	-

(e) Movement in deferred tax balances

	31 March 2023						
	Net balance 1 April 2022	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Others	Net deferred tax asset/liability	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset							
Property, plant and equipment	28.04	(4.61)	-	-	23.43	23.43	-
Employee benefits	237.36	9.00	(10.09)	-	236.26	236.26	-
Trade receivables	50.58	106.29	-	-	157.87	157.87	-
Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	315.98	110.67	(10.09)	-	417.56	417.56	-

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

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered. Any changes in future taxable income would impact the recoverability of deferred tax assets.



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Rs. in thousand)

30. Financial instruments

1. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels are presented below. It does not include the fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

31 March 2024	Note No.	Carrying amount				Fair value			
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
Financial assets									
Investments - Current	6	7,586.09	-	-	7,586.09	7,586.09	-	-	7,586.09
Trade receivables	7	-	-	34,367.78	34,367.78	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	-	5,181.29	5,181.29	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than (iii) above	8A	-	-	22,500.00	22,500.00	-	-	-	-
Others - Current	9	-	-	304.94	304.94	-	-	-	-
		7,586.09	-	62,354.01	69,940.10	7,586.09	-	-	7,586.09
Financial liabilities									
Trade payables	14	-	-	4,160.19	4,160.19	-	-	-	-
Other financial Liabilities	15	-	-	11,530.52	11,530.52	-	-	-	-
		-	-	15,690.71	15,690.71	-	-	-	-

Note: There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year

31 March 2023	Note No.	FVTPL	Carrying amount			Fair value			Total
			FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Financial assets									
Investments - Current	6	3,005.72	-	-	3,005.72	3,005.72	-	-	3,005.72
Trade receivables	7	-	-	33,775.43	33,775.43	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	-	2,703.31	2,703.31	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than (iii) above	8A	-	-	21,000.00	21,000.00	-	-	-	-
Others - Current	9	-	-	272.06	272.06	-	-	-	-
		3,005.72	-	57,750.79	60,756.52	3,005.72	-	-	3,005.72
Financial liabilities									
Trade payables	14	-	-	959.76	959.76	-	-	-	-
Other financial Liabilities	15	-	-	10,609.87	10,609.87	-	-	-	-
		-	-	11,569.62	11,569.62	-	-	-	-

Note: There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 and Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used:

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique
Non current financial assets / liabilities measured at amortised cost	Discounted cash flow technique : The valuation model considers present value of expected payments discounted using an appropriate discounting rate.

C. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

i. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management**ii. Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

At 31 March 2024, the Company's most significant customer accounted for Rs. 2,944.28 thousand of the trade and other receivables carrying amount (31 March 2023 : Rs. 3,163.94 thousand).

Summary of the Company's exposure to credit risk by age of the outstanding from various customers is as follows:

	Carrying Amount	31 March 2024 Weighted Average Loss Rate	Loss Allowance
Not due	22,190.04	0.00%	0.21
0-90 days	12,090.41	0.00%	0.17
90-180 days	-	0.00%	-
180-270 days	-	0.00%	-
270-360 days	4.03	15.29%	0.62
More than 360 days	99.50	15.29%	15.21
	34,383.98		16.21

	Carrying Amount	31 March 2023 Weighted Average Loss Rate	Loss Allowance
Not due	22,156.84	0.00%	0.38
0-90 days	11,187.90	0.00%	0.50
90-180 days	15.62	0.26%	0.04
180-270 days	14.51	19.31%	2.80
270-360 days	28.31	60.67%	17.17
More than 360 days	999.52	60.67%	606.37
	34,402.70		627.27

Expected credit loss assessment for customers as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024.

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (e.g. timeliness of payments, available press information etc.) and applying experienced credit judgement.

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. Given that the macro economic indicators affecting customers of the Company have not undergone any substantial change, the Company expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows.

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2022	200.97
Impairment loss recognised	426.29
Amounts written off	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	627.27
Impairment loss recognised	0.58
Amounts written back	611.64
Balance as at 31 March 2024	16.21

The impairment loss at 31 March 2024 related to several customers that have defaulted on their payments to the Company and are not expected to be able to pay their outstanding balances, mainly due to economic circumstances.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 5,181.29 thousand at 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023: Rs. 2,703.31 thousand). The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit ratings.



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(Rs. in thousand)

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Exposure to liquidity risk:

31 March 2024	Contractual cash flows					
	Carrying amount	Total	Upto 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Trade payable	4,160.19	4,160.19	4,160.19	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	11,530.52	11,530.52	11,530.52	-	-	-

31 March 2023	Contractual cash flows					
	Carrying amount	Total	Upto 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Trade payable	959.76	959.76	959.76	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	10,609.87	10,609.87	10,609.87	-	-	-



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt. The Company is not exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk.



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Rs. in thousand)

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from borrowings. Borrowings issued at fixed rates exposes to fair value interest rate risk. The Company does not have any borrowing in financial years 2022-23 and 2023-24 accordingly there is no exposure to interest rate risk.



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Rs. in thousand)

31. Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximise shareholders value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company monitors capital using adjusted net debt to equity ratio. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total debt less cash and bank balances.

The Company does not have any borrowing in financial years 2022-23 and 2023-24. Hence, the whole equity belongs to shareholders.



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Rs. in thousand)

32 Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at		Variance	Reason (If variation is more than 25%)
			31 March 2024	31 March 2023		
Current Ratio	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	4	5	-13%	
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit for the year	Average total equity	38%	40%	-6%	
Inventory turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average inventory	1,164	1,791	-35%	Refer Note 1
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	5	4	13%	
Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases	Average trade payables	44	202	-78%	Refer Note 2
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average working capital (i.e. total current assets less total current liabilities)	3	3	1%	
Net profit ratio	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	13%	13%	-7%	
Return on Capital employed	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed	50%	51%	-2%	
Return on investment	Income generated from invested funds	Average investment in mutual funds	3%	3%	6%	

Note 1- Inventory turnover ratio- Decreased on account of increase in average inventory as on 31 March 2024 despite increase in purchase.

Note 2- Trade payables turnover ratio- Decreased on account of increase in average trade payables as on 31 March 2024 despite increase in purchase.



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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33 Related Party Disclosures, as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Ind AS 24) are given below:

Related Party Disclosure:

a) Parties which significantly influence / are influenced by the company (either individually or with others) -

I Holding Company

Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited

II Fellow Subsidiaries

Advanced Bio- Agro Tech Limited

JC Biotech Private Limited

Scitech Specialities Private Limited

Saiganesh Enzytech Solutions Private Limited (subsidiary of Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited w.e.f. 03 January 2023)

Advanced Enzymes USA, Inc.

Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.

Advanced Enzymes (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (up to 08 November 2023)

Cal India Food International, USA (subsidiary of Advanced Enzymes USA, Inc.)

Advanced Supplementary Technologies Corporation, USA (Wholly owned subsidiary of Advanced Enzymes USA, Inc.)

Dynamic Enzymes Inc., USA (Wholly owned subsidiary of Advanced Enzymes USA) (up to 31 March 2023)

Enzyme Innovation Inc., USA (Wholly owned subsidiary of Cal India Foods International)

Evoxx Technologies GmbH, Germany (Wholly owned subsidiary of Advanced Enzymes Europe B, V.)

b) Nature of transactions with Holding company:

	In Rupees	
	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Purchases of materials	113,513.28	98,150.87
Dividend paid	14,000.00	11,200.00
	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Trade payable	4,160.19	949.87

No amount has been provided as doubtful debts or advances / written off or written back in the year in respect of debts due from / to above related party.

34 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 transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The Company has complied with the requirement with respect to number of layers as prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.

(iv) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(v) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(vi) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall: (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vii) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall: (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(viii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

35 Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified to confirm presentation as per Ind AS and as required by Schedule III of the Act.

In terms of our report attached

For M K Chotia & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 126640W



Manoj Kumar Chotia

Proprietor

M. No.: 120669

Place : Thane

Date : 24 April 2024



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited

CIN No: U24200MH2008PLC186383



Bern Prasad Rauka

Director

DIN: 00295213

Place : Thane

Date : 24 April 2024



Mukund M. Kabra

Director

DIN: 00148294

Place : Thane

Date : 24 April 2024

