V. P. Thacker & Co.
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of TAAL Enterprises Limited

Report on the Audit of the Restated Standalone Financial Statements prepared Pursuant to the Scheme of Amalgamation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying merged restated standalone financial statements (hereinafter referred to as "the restated standalone financial statements") of TAAL Enterprises Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") which comprise the Restated Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024, the Restated Statement of Profit and Loss, the Restated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Restated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2024, and notes to the restated standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

These restated standalone financial statements have been prepared by the management of the Company in accordance with the Scheme of Amalgamation proposed under Sections 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Scheme"), and as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and are based on the accounting treatment prescribed in the Scheme and as per Appendix C to Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations of entities under common control, and other applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, and relevant rules issued thereunder.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid restated standalone financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2024, and of their profits, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India and the manner prescribed in the Scheme referred to above.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section of our report. We are independent of the companies involved in the amalgamation in accordance with the ICAI's Code of Ethics and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the same.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 45 to the restated standalone financial statements in respect of Composite Scheme of Amalgamation (the "Scheme") between the Company and its subsidiaries, namely TAAL Enterprises Limited and TAAL Tech India Private Limited ("Transferor Companies"), which describes that the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) has, vide its order dated 21 May 2025, approved the Scheme of Merger between TAAL Tech India Private Limited and TAAL Enterprises Limited. However, the accounting treatment pursuant to the Scheme has been given effect to from the date required under Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations, which is the beginning of the preceding period presented i.e. April 1, 2023. Accordingly, the figures for the year ended March 31, 2024 have been restated to give effect to the aforesaid merger. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these restated standalone financial statements in accordance with the accounting treatment prescribed in the Scheme and in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records, selection and application of appropriate accounting policies, and safeguarding of the assets of the companies.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Restated Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Restated 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 Restated Standalone Financial Statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Restated 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.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Restated 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.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Restated Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Restated Standalone

Financial Statements represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Other Matters

The restated standalone financial statements have been drawn from the standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the standalone financial statements of TAAL Tech India Private Limited, which were audited by another auditor vide their audit reports dated 28th May 2024. We have issued unmodified audit report thereon.

Restriction on Use

The restated standalone financial statements have been prepared for the limited purpose of restatement in connection with the proposed Scheme of Amalgamation, and should not be used or referred to for any other purpose. Our report is intended solely for the information and use of the Company and its management and should not be used by any other person or for any other purpose.

For V. P. Thacker & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118696W

Abuali Darukhanawala
Partner
Membership No.108053
UDIN: 25108053BMIPZQ8729

Place: Mumbai
Date: 04 August 2025

TAAL Enterprises Limited
Restated Standalone Balance Sheet

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at Sep 30, 2023	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipments	4	374.39	420.60	405.69
Intangible assets	5	36.10	19.12	49.15
Right of use assets	6	740.57	575.39	904.00
Financial assets				
Investments	7	32.58	43.18	32.58
Other financial assets	8	269.46	281.53	1,020.59
Deferred tax asset (net)	31	151.65	170.11	195.33
Other non-current assets	9	-	10.28	88.00
Total Non-current assets		**1,604.76**	**1,520.21**	**2,695.32**
Current assets				
Financial assets				
Investments	7	4,273.08	5,991.44	2,392.12
Trade receivables	10	3,708.04	3,743.11	3,563.85
Cash and cash equivalents	11	901.93	1,252.01	1,668.15
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12	4,212.12	3,448.35	3,527.70
Other financial assets	13	980.40	615.06	674.71
Other current assets	14	630.32	731.55	749.24
Total Current assets		**14,705.89**	**15,781.52**	**12,575.78**
Total Assets		**16,310.66**	**17,301.74**	**15,271.11**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	15	311.63	311.63	311.63
Other equity	16	12,102.53	13,595.47	10,287.92
Total Equity		**12,414.16**	**13,907.10**	**10,599.55**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	17	827.49	325.02	639.08
Provisions	18(a)	26.65	28.84	11.25
Total Non-current liabilities		**854.14**	**353.86**	**650.33**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	19	1,323.01	969.43	1,737.68
Lease liabilities	17	5.10	355.31	298.12
Other financial liabilities	20	969.98	1,008.21	1,082.76
Provisions	18(b)	58.94	59.02	45.43
Other current liabilities	21	82.86	96.43	406.26
Current tax liabilities (net)	22	602.45	552.39	450.98
Total Current liabilities		**3,042.34**	**3,040.79**	**4,021.22**
Total Liabilities		**3,896.48**	**3,394.65**	**4,671.56**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**16,310.66**	**17,301.74**	**15,271.11**

Summary of material accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date
For V.P. Thacker & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118696W

Abuali Darukhanawala
Partner
Membership No. 108053

Place: Mumbai
Date: Aug 04, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TAAL Enterprises Limited
CIN : L74110KA2014PLC176836

Salil Taneja
Chairman
DIN: 00328668

Place: Pune
Date: Aug 04, 2025

Sudishkumar Kuttappan Nair
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Bengaluru
Date: Aug 04, 2025

Aditya Shashikant Oza
Company Secretary
Membership No. A75104

Place: Pune
Date: Aug 04, 2025

TAAL Enterprises Limited

TAAL Enterprises Limited
Restated Standalone Profit and Loss

(Amount in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	Quarter Ended				Year ended	
		June 30, 2023	Sep 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2024	Mar 31, 2024	Mar 31, 2023
Income							
Revenue from operations	23	4,593.80	4,475.88	4,111.57	4,293.98	17,475.23	15,914.15
Other income	24	108.82	430.04	319.67	264.32	1,122.85	529.69
Total Income		**4,702.62**	**4,905.92**	**4,431.24**	**4,558.30**	**18,598.08**	**16,443.84**
Expenses							
Employee benefits expense	25	1,726.56	1,815.29	1,827.85	1,739.71	7,109.40	6,152.62
Cost of technical services	26	1,054.68	965.68	1,046.64	1,057.07	4,124.06	3,417.48
Finance costs	28	34.79	30.55	29.49	89.82	184.65	158.06
Depreciation and amortization expense	29	141.09	154.29	152.31	184.87	632.56	529.19
Other expenses	30	646.44	564.85	502.91	458.85	2,173.05	2,073.71
Total Expenses		**3,603.56**	**3,530.66**	**3,559.19**	**3,530.31**	**14,223.72**	**12,331.06**
Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**1,099.06**	**1,375.26**	**872.05**	**1,028.00**	**4,374.36**	**4,112.77**
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**1,099.06**	**1,375.26**	**872.05**	**1,028.00**	**4,374.36**	**4,112.77**
Income-tax expense:	31						
Current tax		309.54	370.57	233.33	190.34	1,103.78	1,296.61
Adjustment relating to earlier years		-	-	1.28	0.41	1.69	(5.07)
Deferred tax (excluding MAT credit entitlement)		56.25	(12.57)	22.97	(41.43)	25.22	(52.61)
Total Income-tax expense		**365.79**	**358.00**	**257.58**	**149.32**	**1,130.69**	**1,238.93**
Profit / (Loss) for the year		**733.27**	**1,017.26**	**614.47**	**878.68**	**3,243.67**	**2,873.84**
Other comprehensive income							
Other comprehensive income to be re-classified to profit or loss in subsequent periods							
Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of a foreign operation		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income not to be re-classified to profit or loss in subsequent periods							
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-	-	11.76	11.76	34.13
OCI on forward Contract		47.35	16.8	(57.37)	48.29	55.07	(27.31)
Others						-	-
Income-tax effect		-	-	-	(2.96)	(2.96)	(1.99)
Other comprehensive income for the year		**47.35**	**16.80**	**(57.37)**	**57.09**	**63.87**	**4.82**
Total Comprehensive income for the year		**780.62**	**1,034.06**	**557.10**	**935.77**	**3,307.55**	**2,878.66**
Profit attributable to :							
Equity shareholders of parent company		**733.27**	**1,017.26**	**614.47**	**878.68**	**3,243.67**	**2,873.84**
Non-controlling interest						-	-
Other comprehensive income attributable to:							
Equity shareholders of parent company		**47.35**	**16.80**	**(57.37)**	**57.09**	**63.87**	**4.82**
Non-controlling interest						-	-
Total Comprehensive income attributable to:							
Equity shareholders of parent company		**780.62**	**1,034.06**	**557.10**	**935.77**	**3,307.55**	**2,878.66**
Non-controlling interest						-	-
Earnings per share	32						
Basic earnings per share (INR)		**23.53**	**32.64**	**19.72**	**28.20**	**104.09**	**92.22**
Diluted earnings per share (INR)		**23.53**	**32.64**	**19.72**	**28.20**	**104.09**	**92.22**

Summary of material accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date
For V.P. Thacker & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118696W

Abuali Darukhanawala
Partner
Membership No. 108053
Place: Mumbai
Date: Aug 04, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TAAL Enterprises Limited
CIN : L74110KA2014PLC176836

Salil Taneja
Chairman
DIN: 00328668
Place: Pune
Date: Aug 04, 2025

TAAL Enterprises Limited

Sudishkumar Kuttappan Nair
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Bengaluru
Date: Aug 04, 2025

Aditya Shashikant Oza
Company Secretary
Membership No. A72104
Place: Pune
Date: Aug 04, 2025

Notes to the Standalone Financials

1. Pursuant to the scheme of amalgamation under Sections 230-232 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Scheme"), approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) vide order dated 21-05-2025, TAAL TECH INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED has been merged with TAAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") with effect from the appointed date i.e., 1-04-2023.

2. The Board Resolution of the Transferor and Transferee Company approving the Scheme and the audited financial statements as on 31.03.2022 and 31.03.2023 of both the companies have been filed. The Certificate of Statutory Auditors of the Transferor Company, stating that the accounting treatment contained in Clause 11 of Scheme complies with the applicable accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 and other generally accepted accounting principles, is also filed.

3. The merger has been accounted as per IND AS 110-Consolidation of Financial Statements and IND AS 103-Business Combination respectively Accordingly:
a)All the assets and liabilities of the transferor company,as considered in the consolidated financial statements prior to the merger,have been carried forward at the same values(Book Values) for the preparationof consolidated financials.
b)The identities of reserves (other than statutory reserves) have been preserved.

4. The financial information in these consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31-03-2024 includes the financials of the transferor company from effective date 1-04-2023.

5. Comparative figures for previous periods have been revised to reflect the merger, in accordance with Ind AS requirements.

6. The investments in the transferor company, if any, have been eliminated.

7. Inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

8. No fresh shares were issued nor was there any increase in the authorised share capital of the company as a result of the merger.

9. No goodwill or capital reserve has been recognised due to merger as there is no difference between the consideration and the net assets taken over.

TAAL Enterprises Limited

TAAL Enterprises Limited
Restated Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Period ended Sep 30, 2023	Year ended Mar 31, 2024	Year ended Mar 31, 2023
Cash flow from Operating activities			
Profit before tax	2,474.32	4,374.36	4,112.76
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	295.39	632.56	521.60
Interest income on fixed deposits	(125.40)	(239.63)	(240.23)
Interest income on Debentures	-	(194.09)	(29.12)
Mark to market gain on investment	-	(230.02)	(85.55)
Income from sale of investments	(104.63)	(25.60)	0.00
Dividend income	-		(807.50)
Interest expense	60.88	114.10	163.60
Interest income	(37.68)	(83.05)	(57.87)
Lease liability - Ind AS	-	4.15	0.00
Interest income on security deposits	(12.71)	(25.41)	-28.00
Interest income on debentures	-	-	-
Income on sale of assets	(9.07)	(6.29)	0.02
Gain on re-measurement of liability towards buy-back of shares	-	-	39.77
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	**2,541.10**	**4,330.08**	**3,589.49**
Changes in working capital			
Decrease/ (increase) in trade and other receivables	904.62	69.47	(1319.71)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	(819.87)	(1,100.03)	722.16
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	**2,625.85**	**3,299.52**	**2,991.94**
Income-tax paid	(693.08)	(989.25)	(1,264.76)
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)	**1,932.77**	**2,310.27**	**1,727.18**
Cash flow from Investing activities			
Payment for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(87.81)	(288.85)	(323.90)
Proceeds from sale of asset	-	-	0.62
Purchase of investments	(2,940.37)	(4,390.82)	(1798.07)
Proceeds from sale of investments	-	1,053.42	-
Investment in subsidiary	-	(10.60)	-
Dividend income from subsidiary	-	-	807.50
Movement in other bank balances	115.78	879.53	1076.48
Repayment of loans given by company (net)	-	-	300.00
Interest/ Income received from Investments	195.57	442.31	236.76
Net cash flow from / (used in) Investing activities (B)	**(2,716.82)**	**(2,314.99)**	**299.38**
Cash flow from Financing activities			
Lease payments	(387.14)	(411.44)	(391.02)
Payment towards buy-back of shares (Including tax on buy-back)	-	-	(1162.06)
Dividend paid	-	-	(701.18)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	**(387.14)**	**(411.44)**	**(2,254.26)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(1,171.20)	(416.15)	(227.68)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,073.13	1,668.15	1895.85
Effect of exchange gain on cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**901.93**	**1,252.01**	**1,668.15**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise			
Balances with banks			
On current accounts	901.93	902.01	1343.14
Fixed deposits with banks of less than 3 months maturity	-	350.00	325.00
Cash on hand	-	-	0.00
Total Cash and bank balances at end of the year	**901.93**	**1,252.01**	**1,668.15**

Summary of significant accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date

For V.P. Thacker & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118696W

Abuali Darukhanawala
Partner
Membership No. 108053

Place: Mumbai
Date: Aug 04, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TAAL Enterprises Limited
CIN: L74110KA2014PLC176836

Salil Taneja
Chairman
DIN: 00328668

Place: Pune
Date: Aug 04, 2025

Sudishkumar Kuttappan Nair
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Bengaluru
Date: Aug 04, 2025

Aditya Shashikant Oza
Company Secretary
Membership No. A75104

Place: Pune
Date: Aug 04, 2025

TAAL Enterprises Limited
Restated Statement of Changes in Equity

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital

Particulars	As at Sep 30, 2023		As at Mar 31, 2024		As at Mar 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid-up						
Opening	31,16,342	311.63	31,16,342	311.63	31,16,342	311.63
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing	**31,16,342**	**311.63**	**31,16,342**	**311.63**	**31,16,342**	**311.63**

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to equity shareholders of parent company					Non - controlling interest	Total
	Other equity				Total Other equity		
	Securities premium account	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Capital redemption reserve			
Balance as on April 1, 2022	-	1,085.59	7,014.85	10.00	8,110.44	-	8,110.44
Profit for the year	-	-	2,873.84	-	2,873.84	-	2,873.84
Add: Transfer from Retained Earnings	-	-	-	5.00	5.00	-	5.00
Add: Other comprehensive income	-	-	4.83	-	4.83		4.83
Less: Dividend paid	-	-	(701.18)	-	(701.18)	-	(701.18)
Less: Transfer to capital redemption reserve	-	-	(5.00)	-	(5.00)	-	(5.00)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**2,172.50**	**5.00**	**2,177.50**	**-**	**2,177.50**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**-**	**1,085.59**	**9,187.35**	**15.00**	**10,287.94**	**-**	**10,287.92**

Particulars	Attributable to equity shareholders of parent company					Non - controlling interest	Total
	Other equity				Total Other equity		
	Securities premium account	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Capital redemption reserve			
Balance as on April 1, 2023	-	1,085.59	9,187.35	15.00	10,287.94	-	10,287.94
Profit for the year	-	-	3,243.67	-	3,243.67	-	3,243.67
Add: Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Other comprehensive income	-	-	63.91	-	63.91	-	63.91
Less: Transfer to capital redemption reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**3,307.58**	**-**	**3,307.58**	**-**	**3,307.58**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**-**	**1,085.59**	**12,494.93**	**15.00**	**13,595.52**	**-**	**13,595.47**

Particulars	Attributable to equity shareholders of parent company					Non - controlling interest	Total
	Other equity				Total Other equity		
	Securities premium account	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Capital redemption reserve			
Balance as on April 1, 2023	-	1,085.59	9,187.35	15.00	10,287.94	-	10,287.94
Profit for the year	-	-	1,750.53	-	1,750.53	-	1,750.53
Add: Other comprehensive income	-	-	64.15	-	64.15	-	64.15
Total Comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**1,814.68**	**-**	**1,814.68**	**-**	**1,814.68**
Balance as at Sep 30, 2023	**-**	**1,085.59**	**11,002.03**	**15.00**	**12,102.62**	**-**	**12,102.53**

Summary of material accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

TAAL Enterprises Limited

As per our report of even date

For V.P. Thacker & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118696W

Abuali Darukhanawala
Partner
Membership No. 108053

Place: Mumbai
Date: Aug 04, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TAAL Enterprises Limited
CIN : L74110KA2014PLC176836

Salil Taneja
Chairman
DIN: 00328668

Place: Pune
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Sudishkumar Kuttappan Nair
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Bengaluru
Date: Aug 04, 2025

Aditya Shashikant Oza
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: Aug 04, 2025

TAAL Enterprises Limited

1 General information

TAAL Enterprises Limited ("TEL" or "the Parent Company" or "the Company") together with its subsidiaries (collectively, "the Group") is a public limited company incorporated in India under the Companies Act, 2013. TEL was earlier a wholly owned subsidiary of Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited (TAAL). However, pursuant to approval of the Scheme of Arrangement under Section 391 to 394 of the Companies Act, 1956 between TAAL & TEL, the Air Charter business of TAAL including investment in First Airways, Inc, USA and Engineering Design Services business conducted through TAAL Tech India Private Limited (TTIPL) has been demerged into TEL w.e.f. October 1, 2014 and TEL has ceased to be a subsidiary of TAAL. Its principal business activity is providing Aircraft Charter Services.

2 Material accounting policies

Material accounting policies adopted by the Group are as under:

2.1 Basis of preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

(a) Statement of compliance with Ind AS

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

i) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments) and

ii) Embedded derivative

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

An liability is current when:

- ► It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- ► It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- ► It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- ► There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The Group has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(c) Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date, reported amount of revenue and expenses for the year and disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying consolidated financial statements are based upon the Management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the consolidated financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates, if any, are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected. Refer note 3 for detailed discussion on estimates and judgments.

(d) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2024.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- ► Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- ► Exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- ► The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

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Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee.
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements.
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.
- The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed off during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company i.e., year ended on March 31. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

Consolidation procedure:

(i) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

(ii) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.

(iii) Eliminate in full intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intra-group transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and property, plant and equipments, are eliminated in full). Intra-group losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 - "Income Taxes" applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) are attributed to the equity shareholders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

2.2 Business combination and goodwill

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed off, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

No goodwill or capital reserve has been recognised due to merger as there is no difference between the consideration and the net assets.

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2.3 Property, plant and equipments

a) Property, plant and equipments are stated at their original cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipments comprises of its purchase price including duties, taxes, freight and any other directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. However, cost excludes Excise duty, VAT, GST and Service tax, wherever credit of the duty or tax is availed of.

All indirect expenses incurred during acquisition / construction of property, plant and equipments including interest cost on funds deployed for the property, plant and equipments are treated as incidental expenditure and are capitalised for the period until the asset is ready for its intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is de-recognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred.

b) Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipments outstanding at each Balance Sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Property, plant and equipments received from Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited pursuant to Demerger of its "Air Charter Business" are recorded at its book value as on the appointed date.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives

In case of parent company, depreciation is provided on straight line method on Computer - Hardware and on written down value method on Office Equipments and Furniture and Fixtures, based on the useful lives of assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

In case of subsidiary company TAAL Tech India Private Limited, depreciation on property, plant and equipments is provided on written down value method based on the useful lives of assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over their estimated useful life or the remaining period of lease from the date of capitalization, whichever is shorter.

Depreciation on addition to property, plant and equipments is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition. Depreciation on sale / deduction from property, plant and equipments is provided upto the date preceding the date of sale / deduction as the case may be. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss under 'Other Income'.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate. Following useful lives to provide depreciation of different class of its property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment	Useful life
Leasehold improvement*	Lease period
Plant & Equipments	10 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Vehicle	8 years

* Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lease period, which corresponds with the useful lives of the assets.

2.4 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and where its cost can be reliably measured. Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use which includes taxes, freight, and installation and allocated incidental expenditure during construction / acquisition and exclusive of CENVAT credit or other tax credit available to the Group.

Subsequent expenditure relating to intangible assets is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Intangibles assets are amortized over a period of three financial years starting with the year in which these assets are procured.

2.5 Foreign currency transactions

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolodated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolodated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency by applying the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

(b) Transactions and balances

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Gains / (Losses) arising out of fluctuation in foreign exchange rate between the transaction date and settlement date are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are re-stated at the year end at the exchange rate prevailing at the year end and the exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when such values were determined.

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On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into INR at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their Statements of Profit or Loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the Group uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability accessible to the Group.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

2.7 Revenue recognition

Effective April 1, 2018 the Group adopted Ind AS 115 - "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" using the cumulative catch-up transition method applied to contracts that were not completed as of April 1, 2018. In accordance with the cumulative catch-up transition method, the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted. The following is a summary of new and / or revised material accounting policies related to revenue recognition.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised goods and services to the customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those goods and services and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration.

Parent Company - Charter income from aircraft given on charter is booked on the basis of contract with customers and on completion of actual flying hours of the aircraft.

Subsidiary Company - Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances. Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers, outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers.

Revenue from time and material service contracts is recognized pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when services are rendered and the collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenue from long-term fixed price, fixed time frame contracts where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method or the completion method, whichever best depicts measurement of the progress in transferring control to the customer and billed in terms of the agreement with and certification by the customer.

The Group accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the ratable allocation of the discounts / incentives to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discounts / incentives. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Group recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The Group recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs. The discounts are passed on to the customer either as direct payments or as a reduction of payments due from the customer.

The Group presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its Statement of Profit and loss.

Revenue recognized in excess of billings is classified as contract assets (Unbilled revenue) included in other current financial assets.

Billings in excess of revenue recognized is classified as contract liabilities (Deferred revenue) included in other current liabilities.

Other Income

Interest income is recognized on the basis of effective interest method as set out in Ind AS 109 - "Financial Instruments", and where no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists. Claims towards insurance claims are accounted in the year of settlement and / or in the year of acceptance of claim / certainty of realization as the case may be. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

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2.8 Taxes

Tax expense for the year comprising current tax, deferred tax and minimum alternate tax credit are included in the determination of the net profit or loss for the year.

(a) Current income-tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the year end date. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred income-tax is provided in full, using the Balance Sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in consolidated financial statements. Deferred income-tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income-tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the year and are expected to apply when the related deferred income-tax asset is realised or the deferred income-tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

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

(c) Minimum alternate tax

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

2.9 Leases

As a lessee

The Group's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for Land and Building. The Group assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Group recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Group recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each year end whether there is any objective evidence that a non-financial asset or a group of non-financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount and the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an assets carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Group considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value-in-use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

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2.11 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date.

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

De-commissioning costs (if any), are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognized as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the de-commissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of de-commissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. When there is an obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

2.12 Borrowing cost

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of the assets upto the date the asset is ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheet comprise cash at banks, cash on hand and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft, if any.

2.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grants are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments.

2.15 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(a) Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

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

(ii) Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:
a) at amortized cost; or
b) at fair value through other comprehensive income; or
c) at fair value through profit or loss.
The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Amortized cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the Effective Interest Rate method (EIR).

<u>Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)</u>: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is de-recognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is re-classified from equity to the Statement of Profit and Loss and recognized in other gains / (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

<u>Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)</u>: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

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(iii) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109 - "Financial Instruments", the Group applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost and FVOCI.

For recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If in subsequent years, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on twelve months (12) ECL.

Life time ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The twelve months ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within twelve months after the year end.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including pre-payment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payment is more than 30 days past due.

Trade receivables

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. It is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. On that basis, the Group estimates the provision at the reporting date.

(iv) De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is de-recognised only when:

a) the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset is transferred; or

b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the financial asset is transferred then in that case financial asset is de-recognized only if substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset is transferred. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not de-recognized.

(b) Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

(ii) Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are de-recognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance costs.

(c) Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract - with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a standalone derivative. Derivatives embedded in all other host contract are separated if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives closely related to the host contracts are not separated.

Re-assessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a re-classification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

(d) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counterparty.

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2.16 Employee benefits

(a) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the year in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services upto the end of the year and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the consolidated balance sheet.

(b) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

(i) Defined contribution plan

The Group makes defined contribution to provident fund and superannuation fund, which are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on accrual basis. The Group has no further obligations under these plans beyond its monthly contributions.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Group provides for retirement benefits in the form of Gratuity. Benefits payable to eligible employees of the Group with respect to gratuity, a defined benefit plan is accounted for on the basis of an actuarial valuation as at the Balance Sheet date. In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the plan provides for lump sum payments to vested employees on retirement, death while in service or on termination of employment an amount equivalent to 15 days basic salary for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The present value of such obligation is determined by the projected unit credit method and adjusted for past service cost and fair value of plan assets as at the balance sheet date through which the obligations are to be settled. Actuarial losses/gains are recognized in the other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise.

(iii) Leave encashment - Encashable

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

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond twelve months from the end of the year end are treated as other long-term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses / gains are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

2.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of parent company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Earnings considered in ascertaining the Group's earnings per share is the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of parent company after deducting preference dividends and any attributable tax thereto for the year (if any). The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and for all the years presented is adjusted for events, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

2.18 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Group's operating businesses are organised and managed separately according to the nature of services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different services and serves different markets. Thus, as defined in Ind AS 108 - "Operating Segments", the business segments are 'Air Charter' and 'Engineering Design Service'. The Group does not have any geographical segment.

2.19 Investment in Subsidiary

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2024. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- ► Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee),
- ► Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- ► The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- ► The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee,
- ► Rights arising from other contractual arrangements,
- ► The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights,
- ► The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed off during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on March 31. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

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Consolidation procedure:

(i) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

(ii) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.

(iii) Eliminate in full intra-Group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (Profits or losses resulting from intra-Group transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and property, plant and equipment, are eliminated in full). Intra-Group losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intra-Group transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) are attributed to the equity shareholders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-Group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

2.20 Rounding off amounts

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

3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future years.

3.1 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the year end date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Defined benefits and other long-term benefits

The cost of the defined benefit plans such as gratuity and leave encashment are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each year end.

The principal assumptions are the discount and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long-term basis.

3.2 Recent pronouncements

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

(a) Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financials Statements

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

(b) Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

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

(c) Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

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

3.3 Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

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Notes forming part of the Restated Standalone Financial Statements
(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipments

For the F.Y. 2023-24

Details	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block	
	As on April 1, 2023	Additions / Adjustments	Deductions / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	As on April 1, 2023	For the year	Deductions / Adjustments	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Owned assets										
Computer - Hardware	623.13	226.10	-	849.22	329.23	217.93	-	547.16	302.06	293.90
Office Equipment	62.69	0.98	-	63.67	26.16	17.65	-	43.81	19.86	36.52
Vehicles	163.11	57.16	-	220.27	92.03	35.62	-	127.65	92.62	71.07
Furniture and Fixtures	10.79	4.23	-	15.02	6.59	2.35	-	8.95	6.07	4.20
Leasehold Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	859.72	288.47	-	1,148.19	454.02	273.55	-	727.57	420.60	405.69

For the F.Y. 2022-23

Dentials	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block	
	As on April 1, 2022	Additions / Adjustments	Deductions / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022	For the year	Deductions / Adjustments	As at Mar 31, 2023	As at Mar 31, 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Owned assets										
Computer - Hardware	389.16	246.15	(12.19)	623.13	239.80	101.01	(11.58)	329.23	293.90	149.36
Office Equipment	24.36	38.32	-	62.69	10.48	15.68	-	26.16	36.52	13.88
Vehicles	163.11	-	-	163.11	59.79	32.25	-	92.03	71.08	103.32
Furniture and Fixtures	8.52	2.27	-	10.79	5.36	1.24	-	6.59	4.20	3.16
Leasehold Improvements	88.66	-	(88.66)	-	88.66	-	(88.66)	-	-	-
Total	673.82	286.75	(100.85)	859.72	404.08	150.18	(100.24)	454.02	405.69	269.73

5 Intangible assets

For the F.Y. 2023-24

Details	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block	
	As at April 1, 2023	Additions / Adjustments	Deductions / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023	For the year	Deductions / Adjustments	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Computer - Software	334.86	0.38	-	335.23	285.71	30.41	-	316.12	19.12	49.15
Total	334.86	0.38	-	335.23	285.71	30.41	-	316.12	19.12	49.15

For the F.Y. 2022-23

Details	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block	
	As on April 1, 2022	Additions / Adjustments	Deductions / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2023	As on April 1, 2022	For the year	Deductions / Adjustments	As at Mar 31, 2023	As at Mar 31, 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Computer - Software	297.71	37.15	-	334.86	235.85	49.86	-	285.70	49.16	61.86
Total	297.71	37.15	-	334.86	235.85	49.86	-	285.70	49.15	61.86

TAAL Enterprises Limited

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

6 Right of use of assets

For the F.Y. 2023-24

Details	**Gross block**				**Depreciation**				**Net block**	
	As at April 1, 2023	**Additions / Adjustments**	**Deductions / Adjustments**	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at April 1, 2023**	**For the year**	**Deductions / Adjustments**	**As at Mar 31, 2024**	**As at Mar 31, 2024**	**As at Mar 31, 2023**
Right of use of assets	**1,462.97**	**-**	**-**	**1,462.97**	**558.95**	**328.61**	**-**	**887.56**	**575.39**	**904.02**
Total	**1,462.97**	**-**	**-**	**1,462.97**	**558.95**	**328.61**	**-**	**887.56**	**575.39**	**904.02**

For the F.Y. 2022-23

Details	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block	
	As at April 1, 2022	Additions / Adjustments	Deductions / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022	For the year	Deductions / Adjustments	As at Mar 31, 2023	As at Mar 31, 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Right of use of assets	1,146.20	316.77	-	1,462.97	229.80	329.16	-	558.95	904.02	916.41
Total	1,146.20	316.77	-	1,462.97	229.80	329.16	-	558.95	904.00	916.41

TAAL Enterprises Limited

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

7 Financial assets - Investments

	Details	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
i)	**Investment in equity instrument**		
	Unquoted equity shares (Non-trade, stated at cost) 20 (March 31, 2023: 20) Equity shares of CHF 1,000 each fully paid-up in TAAL Tech GmbH, Switzerland	13.7	13.7
	25,000 (March 31, 2023 : 25,000) Equity shares of EUR 1 each fully paid-up in TAAL Tech Innovations GmbH, Austria	19.34	19.34
	Less: Provision for impairment in value of investments	-19.34	-19.34
	30,000 (March 31, 2023 : 30,000) Equity shares of USD 1 each fully paid-up in TAAL Technologies Inc, USA	18.88	18.88
	10,000 (March 31, 2023 : NIL) Equity shares of GBP 1 each fully paid-up in TAAL Tech UK Limited, UK	10.6	0
ii)	**Investments**		
	- Investments in Subsidiary (Refer footnote i)	43.18	32.58
	- Investments in mutual funds (Refer footnote ii)	3,824.15	2,392.12
	- Investments in debentures (Refer footnote ii)	2,167.29	-
	Total Current financial assets - Investments	5,991.44	2,392.12
	Classified into:		
	- Current	5,991.44	2,392.12
	- Non- Current	43.18	32.58
	Total	6,034.62	2,424.70
	Aggregate book value of:		
	- Quoted investments	3,824.15	2,392.12
	- Unquoted investments	2,167.29	-
	Aggregate market value of:		
	- Quoted investments	3,824.15	2,392.12
	- Unquoted investments	2,167.29	-
	Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	19.34	19.34

Footnote:

Details of investments:

Particulars	Number of units		Amount	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
i. Details of investments (Quoted) designated at FVTPL:				
Kotak Gold fund - Growth	20,37,203	20,37,203	537.84	486.43
Motilal Oswal Wealth Limited	3	4	338.16	400.57
Skyscape Developers Private Limited	-	1	-	300.00
HDFC Ltd	-	1	-	500.00
Northern ARC Money Market Alpha Fund	102	1	1,282.44	201.27
AAMSAR LLP	14,99,925	4,99,975	1,665.71	503.85
ii. Details of investments (Unquoted) designated at amortised cost:				
Aye Finance Private Limited - NCD	200.00	-	133.59	-
SK Finance Limited- NCD	17.00	-	85.34	-
KrazyBee - NCD	210.00	-	298.36	-
EarlySalary - NCD	50.00	-	500.00	-
Lendingkart - NCD	20.00	-	150.00	-
Tenshi Pharmaceuticals - NCD	100.00	-	1,000.00	-

8 Non-current financial assets - Loans

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	209.63	146.07
On unpaid dividend accounts	67.79	70.18
Money in fractional share entitlement account	4.11	4.14
In Fixed deposit accounts with maturity for more than 12 months from balance sheet date	-	800.20
Total Non-current financial assets - Loans	281.53	1,020.59

9 Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Prepaid rent	-	-
Prepaid expenses	10.28	88.00
Total Other non-current assets	10.28	88.00

TAAL Enterprises Limited

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

* Financial assets - Investments

10 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Unsecured		
Considered good	3,743.11	3,563.85
Considered significant credit Risk	12.50	3.67
Less : Provision for impairment of trade receivables	(12.50)	(3.67)
Total Trade receivable	**3,743.11**	**3,563.85**
Further classified as:		
Receivable from related parties	-	-
Receivable from others	3,743.11	3,563.85
Total Trade receivables	**3,743.11**	**3,563.85**
Movement in Provision for impairment of trade receivables		
Opening balance	3.67	-
Add: Provided during the year	12.50	3.67
Less: Written off during the year	(3.67)	-
Total	12.50	3.67

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
		less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	2,212.66	1,468.59	34.66	27.21	-	-	3,743.11
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	12.50	-	-	12.50
Gross Trade receivables	**2,212.66**	**1,468.59**	**34.66**	**39.71**	-	-	**3,755.62**
Less Provision for impairment of trade receivables	-	-	-	(12.50)	-	-	(12.50)
Net Trade receivables	**2,212.66**	**1,468.59**	**34.66**	**27.21**	-	-	**3,743.11**

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
		less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	2,121.53	1,368.80	48.92	24.60	-	-	3,563.85
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	3.67	-	-	3.67
Gross Trade receivables	2,121.53	1,368.80	48.92	28.27	-	-	3,567.52
Less Provision for impairment of trade receivables	-	-	-	(3.67)	-	-	(3.67)
Net Trade receivables	2,121.53	1,368.80	48.92	24.60	-	-	3,563.85

TAAL Enterprises Limited

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

11 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	902.02	1,343.13
- Fixed deposits with banks (Less than 3 months maturity)	350.00	325.00
Cash on hand	-	0.03
Total Cash and cash equivalents	1,252.01	1,668.15

12 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
In fixed deposits with maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months from Balance Sheet date	3,448.35	3,215.70
Margin money or under lein deposits	-	312.00
Total Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	3,448.35	3,527.70

13 Current financial assets - Others

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Unbilled revenue	290.89	415.83
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	182.62	155.34
Advance recoverable in cash or in kind	92.96	103.54
Foreign exchange forward contracts	48.59	-
Other receivables	-	-
Total Current financial assets - Others	615.06	674.71

14 Other current assets

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Balance with government authorities	250.33	302.64
Prepaid expenses	410.13	439.52
Advance to suppliers	2.97	7.08
Other receivables	68.12	-
Total other current assets	731.55	749.24

TAAL Enterprises Limited

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

15 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Authorised		
50,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 50,00,000) equity shares of INR 10 each	500.00	500.00
	500.00	500.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
31,16,342 (March 31, 2023: 31,16,342) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid-up	311.63	311.63
Total Equity share capital	311.63	311.63

(a) **Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	31,16,342	311.63	31,16,342	311.63
Add: Equity Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Equity Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the year	31,16,342	311.63	31,16,342	311.63

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

The parent company has only one class of equity shares of INR 10/- each. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. Dividend, if any, declared is payable in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting.

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

(c) No class of shares have been issued as bonus shares or for consideration other than cash by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.

(d) **Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the parent company**

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	% of holding in the class	Number of shares	% of holding in the class
Vishkul Enterprises Pvt. Ltd	15,81,302	50.74%	15,81,302	50.74%
Mukul Mahavir Prasad Agrawal	2,77,931	8.92%	2,77,931	8.92%

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

(e) No class of shares have been bought back by the Company during the period of five years or period elapsed from the date of incorporation whichever is earlier.

(f) **Shareholding of Promoters**

Name of the Promoter	No of shares held	% of shares	% of change during the year
Vishkul Enterprises Private Limited	15,81,302	50.74%	-
Laurus Tradecon Pvt Ltd (Erstwhile known as Lighto Technologies Private Limited)	5,714	0.18%	-
Salil Baldevraj Taneja	1,237	0.04%	-
Asscher Enterprises Limited (erstwhile known as Indian Seamless Enterprises Limited)	582	0.02%	-
Alka Metha	-	0.00%	0.12%

16 Other equity	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
(a) **Capital reserve**		
Opening balance	1,085.59	1,085.59
Less: Adjustment for consolidation Goodwill / Capital Reserve	-	-
Closing balance	1,085.59	1,085.59
(b) **Capital redemption reserve**		
Opening balance	15.00	10.00
Add: Transfer from retained earnings	-	5.00
Closing balance	15.00	15.00

As per Companies Act, 2013, capital redemption reserve is created when Holding Company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

TAAL Enterprises Limited

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(d)	**Retained earnings**		
	Opening balance	9,187.34	7,014.85
	Net profit for the current year	3,243.67	2,873.84
	Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	63.91	4.83
	Transfer to capital redemption reserve	-	(5.00)
	Dividend (Refer note 40)	-	(701.18)
	Closing balance	12,494.92	9,187.34
	Retained earnings represents undistributed accumulated earnings of the Group as on the Balance Sheet date		
	Total Other equity	13,595.46	10,287.89
	Includes cumulative impact of amounts (net of tax effect) recognized through other comprehensive income and has not been transferred to Equity or Profit and loss, as applicable		

17 **Leases**

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	Mar 31, 2024	Mar 31, 2023	**Mar 31, 2024**	Mar 31, 2023
Right of use liability	325.02	639.08	355.31	298.12
Total	**325.02**	639.08	**355.31**	298.12

18 **Provisions**

	Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
(a)	**Non-current provisions**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	Provision for gratuity	28.84	11.25
	Provision for leave encashment	-	-
	Total Non-current provisions	28.84	11.25
(b)	**Current provisions**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	Provision for gratuity	-	-
	Provision for leave encashment	59.02	45.43
	Total Current provisions	59.02	45.43
	Total Provisions	87.86	56.69

19 **Trade payables**

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises *	-	87.86
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	969.43	1,649.82
Total Trade payables	969.43	1,737.68

As at March 31, 2024

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	
Due to MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Due to others	968.62	0.81	-	-	969.43
Disputed - dues to MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - dues to others	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2023

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	
Due to MSME	87.86		-	-	87.86
Due to others	1,649.82		-	-	1,649.82
Disputed - dues to MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - dues to others	-	-	-	-	-

* The identification of micro, small and medium enterprise suppliers as defined under the provisions of "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" [MSMED Act] is based on confirmation received from suppliers

i	The principal amount due thereon remaining unpaid as at the year end, interest amount due and remaining unpaid as at the year end	-	87.86
ii	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, along-with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	

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iii	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act.	-	-
iv	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the year end in respect of principal amount settled during the year	-	-
v	The amount of 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.	-	-

20 Other current financial liabilities

Details	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Employee related liabilities	**469.18**	428.57
Other payables	**467.12**	573.39
Unpaid dividend	**67.79**	70.18
Liability towards Fractional Shares Entitlement	**4.11**	4.14
Foreign exchange forward contracts	**-**	6.48
Total Other current financial liabilities	**1,008.21**	1,082.76

21 Other current liabilities

Details	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Statutory dues payable	**96.43**	166.25
Advance from customers	**-**	240.00
Total Other current liabilities	**96.43**	406.26

22 Current tax liabilities (net)

Details	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Current tax provision [Net of advance taxes INR 3,753.87 lakhs (March 31, 2023: INR 1686.57 lakhs)]	**552.39**	450.99
Total Current tax liabilities (net)	**552.39**	450.98

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23 Revenue from operations

Details	Year ended Mar 31, 2024	Year ended Mar 31, 2023
Sale of services	17,475.23	15,914.15
Total Revenue from operations	17,475.23	15,914.15
De-segregation of revenue (Sale of engineering design services)		
Time & material contracts	17,103.21	15,445.15
Fixed price contracts	372.02	469.00
Total	17,475.23	15,914.15
Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price		
Contract price	17,484.94	15,921.73
Adjustments for:		
Volume discounts	(9.71)	(7.58)
Revenue recognised	17,475.23	15,914.15

Performance obligations and remaining performance obligations

Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to long-term fixed price contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied as on March 31, 2024 is INR Nil (March 31, 2023 - INR 242.79 lakhs) which the Company expects to fully recognize as revenue in the financial year 2024-25. All other contracts are for one year or less or billed based on time incurred. As permitted under Ind AS 115, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

24 Other income

Details	**Year ended Mar 31, 2024**	Year ended Mar 31, 2023
Interest income - Bank	313.68	298.09
Mark to market gain on changes in fair value of investments	255.62	85.55
Profit on sale of assets	228.57	-
Interest income - Debentures	194.09	29.12
Net gain on foreign currency transactions	91.34	-
Interest income - Security deposits	25.41	28.00
Interest income - Income-tax refund	7.84	-
Income from sale of investments (mutual funds)	6.29	-
Employee retention credit refund	-	-
Liabilities written back	-	85.50
Miscellaneous income	-	3.41
Total Other income	1,122.85	529.69

25 Employee benefits expense

Details	**Year ended Mar 31, 2024**	Year ended Mar 31, 2023
Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances	6,753.76	5,876.06
Contribution to provident and other funds	211.96	170.50
Gratuity expenses (Refer note 32)	91.72	72.57
Staff welfare expenses	51.96	33.50
Total Employee benefits expense	7,109.40	6,152.62

26 Employee benefits expense

Details	**Year ended Mar 31, 2024**	Year ended Mar 31, 2023
Cost of technical subcontract	4,124.06	3,417.48
Total cost of technical services	4,124.06	3,417.48

28 Finance costs

Details	**Year ended Mar 31, 2024**	Year ended Mar 31, 2023
Interest on leases	117.67	152.26
Other finance costs	66.98	5.76
Interest on delayed payment of taxes	0.01	0.04
Total Finance costs	184.65	158.06

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(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

29 Depreciation and amortization expense

Details	Year ended Mar 31, 2024	Year ended Mar 31, 2023
Depreciation - Right Of Use of Assets (Refer note 6)	328.60	329.16
Depreciation - Property, plant and equipments (Refer note 4)	273.55	150.18
Amortization - Intangible assets (Refer note 5)	30.41	49.86
Total Depreciation and amortization expense	632.56	529.19

30 Other expenses

Details	Year ended Mar 31, 2024	Year ended Mar 31, 2023
Software charges	787.07	589.48
Travelling expenses	342.21	259.43
Legal and professional charges	306.60	299.55
Visa and work permit expenses	53.38	36.19
Repairs and maintenance - Others	145.91	218.37
Power, fuel, gas and water	138.76	117.60
CSR expenses	77.57	68.99
Security & housekeeping expenses	74.76	62.18
Training expenses	40.52	42.44
Miscellaneous expenses	38.14	32.36
Communication expenses	38.83	39.67
Insurance	31.39	39.38
Rates and taxes	24.21	94.25
Auditor's remuneration #	20.15	17.34
Bank charges	15.96	16.40
Rent	8.51	7.84
Debtors written off/ Provision for doubtful debts	12.50	3.67
Printing and stationery	8.06	8.48
Sitting fees	7.60	5.20
Advertisement	0.92	1.39
Customer claims	-	46.88
Loss on re-measurement of liability towards buy back of shares	-	39.77
Loss on foreign exchange transactions (net)	-	26.86
Total Other expenses	2,173.05	2,073.71

 # The following is the break-up of auditor's remuneration (exclusive of GST)

Particulars	Year ended Mar 31, 2024	Year ended Mar 31, 2023
As auditor:		
Statutory audit- Parent company	1.25	1.25
Statutory audit- Subsidiary company	14.75	11.50
In other capacity:		
Limited review - Parent company	2.25	2.25
Other matters	1.90	2.34
Total Auditor's remuneration	20.15	17.34

31 Income-tax expenses

	Details	Year ended Mar 31, 2024	Year ended Mar 31, 2023
(A)	**Deferred-tax relates to the following:**		
	Deferred-tax assets		
	- On property, plant and equipment	51.69	39.14
	- On provision for employee benefits	22.11	75.45
	- On expenses dis-allowed	0.32	-
	- Others	103.78	80.74
	Total Deferred-tax assets	177.91	195.33
	Deferred-tax liabilities		
	- Fair valuation of investments	7.76	-
	- Others	0.03	-
	Total Deferred-tax liabilities	7.80	-
	Deferred-tax assets (net)	170.11	195.33
(B)	**Recognition of deferred-tax asset to the extent of deferred-tax liability**		
	Balance sheet		
	Deferred-tax asset	177.91	195.33
	Deferred tax liabilities	(7.80)	-
	Deferred-tax assets/ (liabilities), net	170.11	195.33

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(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Deferred tax expenses / (credit) (as per Statement of Profit and Loss)	25.22	(52.61)
(C)	**Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (net):**		
	Balance Sheet		
	Opening balance	195.33	144.71
	Tax credit recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	(25.22)	52.61
	Tax credit recognized in other comprehensive income	(2.96)	(1.99)
	Closing balance deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (net)	167.15	195.33
(D)	**Deferred-tax assets/ (liabilities) to be recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss:**		
	Tax liability / (asset)	25.22	(52.61)
		25.22	(52.61)
(E)	**Income-tax expense as per the Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	Current tax	1,103.78	1,296.61
	Deferred-tax (excluding MAT credit entitlement)	25.22	(52.61)
	Adjustment relating to earlier years	1.69	(5.07)
	Sub-total	1,130.69	1,238.93
	Income-tax impact on OCI	-	-
	Income-tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	1,130.69	1,238.93
(F)	**The reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate :**		
	Profit from continuing operations before income-tax expense	4,374.36	4,112.77
	Income-tax rate	25.168%	29.120%
	Tax computed using statutory tax rate	1,100.94	1,197.64
	Tax effect of:		
	Permanent disallowances	62.57	59.89
	Adjustment relating to earlier years	1.69	(5.07)
	Deferred tax on temporary differences not recognized earlier	25.22	(52.61)
	Overseas taxes	16.13	(64.92)
	Tax rate change	26.51	-
	IndAS adjustment	(6.02)	-
	Other comprehensive income	-	-
	Others	(126.10)	62.71
	Income-tax expense	1,100.94	1,197.64

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

32 Earnings per share

Basic earnings / (loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings / (loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders 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.

The following table reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	Year ended Mar 31, 2024	Year ended Mar 31, 2023
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the parent company	3,243.67	2,873.84
Weighted average number of equity shares	31,16,342	31,16,342
Basic earnings per share (INR)	104.09	92.22
Diluted earnings per share (INR)	104.09	92.22

Diluted EPS is same as Basic EPS as there are no outstanding potential shares as on date as well as in the corresponding previous year.

33 Employee benefits

The Group has calculated the various benefits provided to employees as under:

(A) Defined contribution plans

During the period, the Group has recognized the following amounts as an expense in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss:-

Particulars	Year ended Mar 31, 2024	Year ended Mar 31, 2023
a) Employer's contribution to provident fund and employee state insurance	211.96	170.50

(B) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity payable to employees

i) Actuarial assumptions:

Particualrs	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate (per annum)	7.20%	7.30%
Rate of increase in salary	10.00%	10.00%
Expected rate of return on plan asset	7.30%	6.70%
Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)	4.48%	4.49%
Retirement age	58 years	58 years
Attrition rate	22.00%	22.00%

ii) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation:

Particualrs	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	298.79	290.83
Interest cost	19.61	17.86
Current service cost	90.76	72.52
Benefits paid	(60.29)	(48.53)
Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligation	(13.12)	(33.87)
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	335.76	298.79

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iii) **Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:**

Particualrs	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	**287.54**	269.48
Interest income on plan assets	**20.99**	18.05
Mortality charges and taxes	**(0.25)**	(0.23)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on plan assets	**(1.36)**	0.25
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	**306.93**	287.54

iv) **Expense recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss:**

Particualrs	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current service cost	**90.76**	72.52
Interest cost	**(0.20)**	(0.20)
Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligations	**(11.76)**	(34.13)
Total Expense recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss *	**78.81**	38.19

*Included in employee benefits expense (Refer Note 26). Actuarial gain of INR 11.76 lakh (March 31, 2023: INR 34.13 lakh) is included in other comprehensive income.

v) **Assets and liabilities recognised in the Consolidated Balance Sheet:**

Particualrs	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Present value of unfunded obligation as at the end of the year	**335.76**	298.79
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	**(306.93)**	(287.54)
Unfunded net liability recognised in the Consolidated Balance Sheet *	**28.84**	11.25

* Included in provision for employee benefits (Refer note 19).

vi) **The major categories of plans assets are as follows:**

Particualrs	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Fund managed by LIC of India	**306.93**	287.54
Total	**306.93**	287.54

vii) **Expected contribution to the fund in the next year**

Particualrs	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Gratuity	**29.00**	10.00

viii) **A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2024 is as shown below:**

Particualrs	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Impact on defined benefit obligation:		
Discount rate		
1% decrease	**350.36**	312.48
1% increase	**322.39**	286.25
Salary rate		
1% decrease	**325.38**	289.06
1% increase	**346.86**	309.20
Withdrawal rate		
1% decrease	**337.46**	300.34
1% increase	**334.23**	297.39

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(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

vii) **Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:**

Particualrs	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Years		
Upto one year	**67.70**	52.59
One to two years	**49.20**	51.98
Two to three years	**61.91**	52.86
Three to four years	**48.97**	61.07
Four to five years	**64.09**	53.71
More than five years	**343.89**	313.86

(C) The Code on Social Security 2020 ('the Code') relating to employee benefits, during the employment and post-employment, has received Presidential assent on September 28, 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. Further, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on November 13, 2020. However, the effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and rules for quantifying the financial impact are also not yet issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code and will give appropriate impact in the financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

34 Leases

Operating leases where Group is a lessee:

The Group's lease asset classes consist of leases for buildings. The Group assesses whether a contract contains lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

(i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset;

(ii) the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and

(iii) the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

(A) Changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets

(ia) Category of Right of Use Asset (Asset class 1 - Land & Buildings)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	**904.02**	916.41
Additions	**-**	316.77
Depreciation	**(328.60)**	(329.16)
Closing balance	**575.39**	904.02

(ib) Changes in the lease liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	**937.20**	911.79
Additions	**-**	316.77
Lease Payments	**(411.44)**	(391.01)
Interest expenses and other adjustments	**154.56**	99.66
Closing balance	**680.33**	937.21

(ii) Break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current lease liabilities	**355.32**	298.12
Non-current lease liabilities	**325.02**	639.08

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(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(iii) **Maturity analysis of lease liabilities**

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Within one year	**355.32**	298.13
After one year but not more than five years	**325.02**	639.09
More than five years	-	-

As per disclosures required under para B11 of Ind AS 107 - "Financial Instruments", in preparing the maturity analysis an entity uses its judgement to determine an appropriate number of time bands.

(iv) **Amounts recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss account**

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest on lease liabilities	**117.67**	152.26
Total	**117.67**	152.26

(v) **Amounts recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total cash outflow for leases	**(411.44)**	(391.02)
Total	**(411.44)**	(391.02)

35 **Contingent liabilities not provided for:**

A) Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

Particulars	Year ended Mar 31, 2024	Year ended Mar 31, 2023
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debt		
- Custom duty - Air craft case	-	622.67
- Income-tax (tax on expenses subject to inadmissibility under income-tax laws)*	**777.92**	777.92

*Regarding the assessment order under section 143(3) for AY 2016-17 and AY 2020-21 under Income tax act, 1961 received by the Subsidiary Company.

B) Capital and other commitments (to the extent not provided for)

Particulars	Year ended Mar 31, 2024	Year ended Mar 31, 2023
- Bank Guarantees	-	312.00

36 **Related party disclosures**

(A) **Names of related parties and description of relationship as identified and certified by the Group:**

Holding company
Vishkul Enterprises Private Limited, India

Entities under common control:
Laurus Tradecon Private Limited (erstwhile known as Lighto Technologies Private Limited)
Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited
Katra Auto Engineering Private Limited
Asscher Enterprises Limited (erstwhile known as Indian Seamless Enterprises Limited)

Key Management Personnel (KMP) and their relatives
Mr. Salil Baldevraj Taneja (Whole-time director)
Mr. Ramesh Kumar Rathi (Chief financial officer) (Upto 31st May 2023)
Mr. Sudishkumar Kuttappan Nair (Chief financial officer) (w.e.f. 31st August 2023)
Ms. Priya Chouksey (Company Secretary) (w.e.f. 11th August 2023)

Subsidiary Companies
TAAL Technologies Inc, USA
TAAL Tech Innovations GmbH, Austria
TAAL Tech GmbH, Switzerland
TAAL Tech UK Limited

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(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Non-Whole Time Director
Mrs. Rahael Shobhana Joseph (Upto 1st April 2023)
Mr. Arvind Nanda
Mr. Muralidhar Chittetti Reddy (TAAL Tech India Pvt. Ltd.)
Mr. Shyam Powar
Mrs. Deepa Mathur (Additional Director - Independent from 30th May 2023 to 25th September 2023) & Director (w.e.f. 26th September 2023)

(B) Details of transactions and closing balances of related parties in the ordinary course of business for the year ended:

	Particulars	Year ended Mar 31, 2024	Year ended Mar 31, 2023
(i)	**Entities under common control:**		
	Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited		
	- Loans given to related parties during the year	-	-
	- Loan re-paid by related parties during the year	-	(300.00)
	- Interest income	-	10.25
	- Re-imbursement for transactions incurred on our behalf by the related party		
	- Fixed deposits	**312.00**	-
	- Interest Received	**3.98**	-
(ii)	**Key Management Personnel (KMP)**		
	- Mr. Salil Baldevraj Taneja (Director Remuneration)	**344.60**	316.50
	- Mr. Prakash Saralaya (Buyback of shares)	-	1,162.06
	- Mr. Ramesh Kumar Rathi	**6.30**	28.35
	- Mr. Sudishkumar Kuttappan Nair	**17.58**	-
	- Ms. Priya Chouksey	**4.14**	-
	Sitting fees		
	- Mr. Arvind Nanda	**3.42**	4.74
	- Mr. Muralidhar Chittetti Reddy	**1.26**	2.34
	- Mr. Shyam Powar	**1.26**	2.24
	- Mrs. Deepa Mathur	**1.30**	-
	- Mrs. Rahael Shobhana Joseph	-	2.00
	Transcations with Subsidiaries		
	TAAL Technologies Inc, USA-Service Received	**4,124.06**	3,292.28
	TAAL Technologies Inc, USA	-	458.59
	TAAL Technologies Inc, USA-Reimbursement for advance given to employees	**45.86**	98.20
	TAAL Tech GmbH, Switzerland-Service Received	-	125.20
	Balance payable as at the end of the year		
	- Mr. Salil Baldevraj Taneja	**137.60**	133.98
	Balance receivable/(payable) as at the end of the year		
	- TAAL Technologies Inc, USA	**(896.24)**	(1,484.32)
	- TAAL Technologies Inc, USA	-	131.73
	-TAAL Tech GmbH, Switzerland	-	(39.56)

Excludes contribution to gratuity fund and provision for leave encashment as separate figures are not ascertainable for the managerial personnel. Further, the Company has not paid any commission to managerial personnel.

(C) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free except for borrowings and settlement occurs in cash. For the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (March 31, 2023: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

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37 Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

The fair value of other current financial assets, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, short-term borrowings and other financial liabilities approximate the carrying amounts because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments.
The amortized cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) of non-current financial assets consisting of security and term deposits are not significantly different from the carrying amounts.
Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired include cash and cash equivalents, security deposits, term deposits, and other financial assets.

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(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

38 Fair value hierarchy

The following is the hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

•Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

•Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within 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 assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets		
Investments in mutual funds (Quoted) designated at fair value through profit and loss	**3,824.15**	2,392.12
Level 2	**Nil**	Nil
Level 3		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Investments in debentures	**2,167.29**	-
Trade receivables	**3,743.11**	3,563.85
Other non-current financial assets	**71.91**	874.52
Cash and cash equivalents & Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	**4,700.36**	5,195.85
Other current financial assets	**615.06**	674.71
Loans	**-**	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		
Borrowings	**-**	-
Trade payables	**969.43**	1,737.68
Lease liabilities	**680.33**	937.19
Other current financial liabilities	**1,008.21**	1,082.76
Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost for which fair value are disclosed		
Security deposits	**209.63**	146.07

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

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, fixed deposits, trade payables, other payables and short-term borrowings are considered to be the same as their fair values. The fair values of borrowings, liability component of convertible preference shares and security deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including own and counterparty credit risk.

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39 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group is exposed to various financial risks. These risks are categorized into market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's risk management is coordinated by the Board of Directors and focuses on securing long term and short term cash flows. The Group does not engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purposes.

(A) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. The Group is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

(i) Interest-rate risk

Interest-rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to short-term borrowings with floating interest rates. The Group does not have any short-term or long-term borrowings from any of the bank or financial institutions. However presented below risk on future cash flow due to interest-rate risk.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Increase/ (decrease) in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2024		
INR	+0.45%	-
INR	-0.45%	-
March 31, 2023		
INR	+0.45%	-
INR	-0.45%	-

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency).

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US dollar exchange rate (or any other material currency), with all other variables held constant, of the subsidiary's profit before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities). The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	(i)		(ii)	
	Change in US $ rate	Effect on profit before tax	Change in NOK rate	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2024				
INR	+2.5%	44.09	+5%	-
INR	-2.5%	(44.09)	-5%	-
March 31, 2023				
INR	+2.5%	65.04	+5%	0.30
INR	-2.5%	(65.04)	-5%	(0.30)

TAAL Enterprises Limited

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	(iii)		(iv)	
	Change in Euro rate	Effect on profit before tax	Change in CAD rate	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2024				
INR	+2%	14.97	+1.5%	4.97
INR	-2%	(14.97)	-1.5%	(4.97)
March 31, 2023				
INR	+2%	15.93	+1.5%	2.37
INR	-2%	(15.93)	-1.5%	(2.37)

Particulars	(v)	
	Change in GBP rate	**Effect on profit before tax**
March 31, 2024		
INR	+5%	1.22
INR	-5%	(1.22)
March 31, 2023		
INR	+5%	-
INR	-5%	-

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises principally from the Group's receivables from deposits with landlords, loans and advances and other statutory deposits with regulatory agencies and also arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Group assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk of cash held with banks by dealing with highly rated banks and institutions and retaining sufficient balances in bank accounts required to meet a month's operational costs. The Management reviews the bank accounts on regular basis and fund drawdowns are planned to ensure that there is minimal surplus cash in bank accounts. The Group does a proper financial and credibility check on the entities to whom such loans and advances and security deposits are given. The Group does not foresee any credit risks on deposits with regulatory authorities.

TAAL Enterprises Limited

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Balance Sheet at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is the carrying amounts as mentioned in notes 7 to 15.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Group manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2024				
Short-term borrowings	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	**355.31**	**325.02**	-	**680.33**
Trade payables	**969.43**	-	-	**969.43**
Other financial liabilities	**1,008.21**	-	-	**1,008.21**
Total	**2,332.95**	**325.02**	-	**2,657.97**
March 31, 2023				
Short-term borrowings	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	298.12	639.08	-	937.19
Trade payables	1,737.68	-	-	1,737.68
Other financial liabilities	1,082.76	-	-	1,082.76
Total	3,118.56	639.08	-	3,757.64

40 Capital management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value and to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Group monitors gearing ratio i.e. total debt in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e. equity and debt. The Group does not have any debt. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

Particulars		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total equity	(i)	**13,907.10**	10,599.55
Total debt	(ii)	-	-
Overall financing	(iii) = (i) + (ii)	**13,907.10**	10,599.55
Gearing ratio	(ii) / (iii)	-	-

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Dividends

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Equity Shares		
Dividend distributed by Parent Company		
Interim dividend for the year ended March 31, 2024 of INR Nil (March 31, 2023 - INR 22.50/-) per fully paid-up equity share	-	701.18

TAAL Enterprises Limited

41 **Major customers**

Revenue from two customer of Company's engineering design services segment amounting to INR 5,326.58 lakhs (March 31, 2023: revenue from two customer amounting to INR 3,435.78 lakhs) is more than 10% of the total revenue of the company.

Particulars	**March 31, 2024**	**% of Net revenue**	March 31, 2023	% of Net revenue
Customer - 1	**3,257.85**	**19.00%**	1,541.45	10.00%
Customer - 2	**2,068.72**	**12.00%**	1,894.33	12.00%

42 **Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure (CSR)**

	Particulars	**March 31, 2024**	March 31, 2023
(a)	Gross amount required to be spent by the Group during the year	**77.57**	68.99

(b)	Details of amount spent towards CSR is as follows:	**March 31, 2024**		**March 31, 2023**	
		Paid in cash	**Yet to be paid in cash**	Paid in cash	Yet to be paid in cash
(i)	Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-
(ii)	On purposes other than (i) above	77.57	-	69.00	-

(c) There is no cumulative shortfall in CSR expenditure at the end of the year (March 31, 2023 : Nil).

43 Goodwill impairment testing :

(a) Goodwill :

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Capital reserve on acquisition of TAAL Tech India Pvt. Ltd.	65.77	65.77
Net (Goodwill)/ Capital Reserve	**65.77**	65.77

(b) **Impairment testing of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives**

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired, relying on a number of factors including operating results, business plans and future cash flows, effect if any on goodwill is appropriately given. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Group's Cash Generating Units (CGU's) or groups of CGU's expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business combination. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU.

Total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. An impairment loss on goodwill is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and is not reversed in the subsequent period (if any).

TAAL Enterprises Limited

44 In the opinion of the Board, current assets and loans and advances are of the value stated if realised in the ordinary course of business. Further, provision for all the known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of amount considered reasonably necessary.

45 Effective from tuesday, July 05, 2016 the equity shares of the parent company got listed and admitted to dealings on the Bombay Stock Exchange.

46 The Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on 18th October 2022, have approved the Scheme of Amalgamation of TAAL Tech India Private Limited ("Transferor Company") with the Company with effect from the appointed date of 1st April 2023. Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Bengaluru Bench vide order dated March 14, 2024 has reserved its final orders in connection with the sanction of the Scheme of Amalgamation of TAAL Tech India Private Limited (Transferor Company) with TAAL Enterprises Limited (Transferee Company).

47 **Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III**

(i) Details of benami property held

The Group do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the group for holding any Benami property.

(ii) Wilful defaulter

None of the entities in the Group have been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(iii) Relationship with struck off companies

None of the entities in the Group have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

(iv) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

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

(v) Compliance with number of layers of companies

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

(vi) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Group has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous financial year.

(vii) Valuation of propert plant & equipment, intangible asset and investment property

The Group has not revalued its property, plant and equipment and investment property or both during the current or previous year.

(viii) Undisclosed income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(ix) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

The Group 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.

The Group 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.

48 For subsidiary companies incorporated outside India, the audit trail requirement is not applicable as per Rule 11(g) Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014, as amended. As regards the accounting software used by the Indian subsidiary company (TAAL Tech India Private Limited) for maintaining its books of account during the year ended March 31, 2024, it did not have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility as per the requirement of Rule 11(g) Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014, as amended.

49 Previous year figures have been re-grouped / re-classified to confirm presentation as per Ind AS as required by Schedule III of the Act.

TAAL Enterprises Limited

As per our report of even date

For V.P. Thacker & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118696W

Abuali Darukhanawala
Partner
Membership No. 108053

Place: Mumbai
Date: Aug 04, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TAAL Enterprises Limited
CIN: L74110KA2014PLC176836

Salil Taneja
Chairman
DIN: 00328668

Place: Pune
Date: Aug 04, 2025

Sudhakumar Kuttappan Nair
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Bengaluru
Date: Aug 04, 2025

Aditya Shashikant Oza
Company Secretary
Membership No. A75104

Place: Pune
Date: Aug 04, 2025

TAAL Enterprises Limited

V. P. Thacker & Co.
Chartered Accountants

402 Embassy Centre,
Nariman Point,
Mumbai 400 021 INDIA
(22) 6631 1480 Main
(22) 6631 1474 Fax
vptco@vptco.in

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of TAAL Enterprises Limited

Report on the Audit of the Restated Standalone Financial Statements prepared Pursuant to the Scheme of Amalgamation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying merged restated standalone financial statements (hereinafter referred to as "the restated standalone financial statements") of TAAL Enterprises Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") which comprise the Restated Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025, the Restated Statement of Profit and Loss, the Restated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Restated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2025, and notes to the restated standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

These restated standalone financial statements have been prepared by the management of the Company in accordance with the Scheme of Amalgamation proposed under Sections 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Scheme"), and as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and are based on the accounting treatment prescribed in the Scheme and as per Appendix C to Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations of entities under common control, and other applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, and relevant rules issued thereunder.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid restated standalone financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2025, and of their profits, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India and the manner prescribed in the Scheme referred to above.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section of our report. We are independent of the companies involved in the amalgamation in accordance with the ICAI's Code of Ethics and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the same.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 45 to the restated standalone financial statements in respect of Composite Scheme of Amalgamation (the "Scheme") between the Company and its subsidiaries, namely TAAL Enterprises Limited and TAAL Tech India Private Limited ("Transferor Companies"), which describes that the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) has, vide its order dated 21 May 2025, approved the Scheme of Merger between TAAL Tech India Private Limited and TAAL Enterprises Limited. However, the accounting treatment pursuant to the Scheme has been given effect to from the date required under Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations, which is the beginning of the preceding period presented i.e. April 1, 2023. Accordingly, the figures for the year ended March 31, 2025 have been restated to give effect to the aforesaid merger. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these restated standalone financial statements in accordance with the accounting treatment prescribed in the Scheme and in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records, selection and application of appropriate accounting policies, and safeguarding of the assets of the companies.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Restated Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Restated 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 Restated Standalone Financial Statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Restated 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.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Restated 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.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Restated Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Restated Standalone

Financial Statements represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Other Matters

The restated standalone financial statements have been drawn from the standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the standalone financial statements of TAAL Tech India Private Limited, which were audited by us vide our audit reports dated 28th May 2025. We have issued unmodified audit report thereon.

Restriction on Use

The restated standalone financial statements have been prepared for the limited purpose of restatement in connection with the proposed Scheme of Amalgamation, and should not be used or referred to for any other purpose. Our report is intended solely for the information and use of the Company and its management and should not be used by any other person or for any other purpose.

For V. P. Thacker & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118696W

Abuali Darukhanawala
Partner
Membership No.108053
UDIN: 25108053BMIPZO9920

Place: Mumbai
Date: 04 August 2025

TAAL Enterprises Limited
Restated Standalone Balance Sheet

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at Sep 30, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipments	4	313.25	223.80	420.60
Intangible assets	5	56.77	93.63	19.12
Right of use assets	6	366.66	309.12	575.39
Financial assets				
Investments	7	65.68	43.18	43.18
Other financial assets	8	272.98	288.47	281.53
Deferred tax asset (net)	30	112.26	74.45	170.11
Other non-current assets	9	-	3.09	10.28
Total Non-current assets		**1,187.55**	**1,035.75**	**1,520.21**
Current assets				
Financial assets				
Investments	7	8,106.73	11,875.20	5,991.44
Trade receivables	10	3,185.15	3,812.05	3,743.11
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,547.92	1,005.63	1,252.01
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12	2,908.96	1,660.11	3,448.35
Other financial assets	13	878.35	642.07	615.06
Other current assets	14	490.47	630.29	731.55
Total Current assets		**17,117.58**	**19,625.34**	**15,781.52**
Total Assets		**18,305.13**	**20,661.09**	**17,301.74**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	15	311.63	311.63	311.63
Other equity	16	15,054.94	17,437.76	13,595.47
Total Equity		**15,366.57**	**17,749.39**	**13,907.10**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	17	283.49	96.97	325.02
Provisions	18(a)	32.25	22.18	28.84
Total Non-current liabilities		**315.74**	**119.15**	**353.86**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	19	612.26	778.70	969.43
Lease liabilities	17	169.10	297.58	355.31
Other financial liabilities	20	1,025.60	885.04	1,008.21
Provisions	18(b)	62.56	54.53	59.02
Other current liabilities	21	71.83	89.25	96.43
Current tax liabilities (net)	22	681.33	687.57	552.39
Total Current liabilities		**2,622.68**	**2,792.67**	**3,040.79**
Total Liabilities		**2,938.42**	**2,911.82**	**3,394.65**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**18,305.13**	**20,661.09**	**17,301.74**
Summary of material accounting policies	2			
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements				

As per our report of even date
For V.P. Thacker & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118696W

Abuali Darukhanawala
Partner
Membership No. 108053

Place: Mumbai
Date: Aug 04, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TAAL Enterprises Limited
CIN : L74110KA2014PLC176836

Salil Taneja
Chairman
DIN: 00328668

Place: Pune
Date: Aug 04, 2025

Sudishkumar Kuttappan Nair
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Bengaluru
Date: Aug 04, 2025

Aditya Shashikant Oza
Company Secretary
Membership No. A75104

Place: Pune
Date: Aug 04, 2025

TAAL Enterprises Limited

TAAL Enterprises Limited
Restated Standalone Profit and Loss

(Amount in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	Quarter Ended				Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
		June 30, 2024	Sep 30, 2024	Dec 31, 2024	Mar 31, 2025		
Income							
Revenue from operations	23	4,448.35	4,749.01	4,203.64	4,342.84	17,743.84	17,475.23
Other income	24	269.48	448.11	337.25	297.97	1,352.81	1,122.85
Total Income		**4,717.83**	**5,197.12**	**4,540.89**	**4,640.80**	**19,096.63**	**18,598.08**
Expenses							
Employee benefits expense	25	1,658.73	1,687.20	1,378.79	1,445.24	6,169.95	7,109.40
Cost of technical services	26	1,123.35	1,025.35	1,084.57	1,141.18	4,374.46	4,124.06
Finance costs	27	23.14	8.22	18.93	17.67	67.96	184.65
Depreciation and amortization expense	28	145.23	126.56	154.37	126.46	552.62	632.56
Other expenses	29	418.85	408.12	391.27	444.01	1,662.25	2,173.05
Total Expenses		**3,369.30**	**3,255.44**	**3,027.93**	**3,174.57**	**12,827.24**	**14,223.72**
Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**1,348.53**	**1,941.68**	**1,512.96**	**1,466.24**	**6,269.41**	**4,374.36**
Income-tax expense:	30						
Current tax		348.42	500.55	407.96	308.78	1,565.71	1,103.78
Adjustment relating to earlier years					-	-	1.69
Deferred tax (excluding MAT credit entitlement)		47.33	10.52	(38.01)	75.82	95.66	25.22
Total Income-tax expense		**395.74**	**511.06**	**369.95**	**384.62**	**1,661.37**	**1,130.69**
Profit / (Loss) for the year		**952.79**	**1,430.60**	**1,143.00**	**1,081.65**	**4,608.04**	**3,243.67**
Other comprehensive income							
Other comprehensive income to be re-classified to profit or loss in subsequent periods							
Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of a foreign operation						-	-
Other comprehensive income not to be re-classified to profit or loss in subsequent periods							
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-	-	70.28	70.28	11.77
OCI on forward Contract		3.97	(108.12)	67.64	(2.74)	(39.25)	55.07
Others		-	-	-	-	-	-
Income-tax effect		-	-	-	(17.68)	(17.68)	(2.96)
Other comprehensive income for the year		**3.97**	**(108.12)**	**67.64**	**49.86**	**13.35**	**63.87**
Total Comprehensive income for the year		**956.76**	**1,322.48**	**1,210.64**	**1,131.52**	**4,621.39**	**3,307.55**
Profit attributable to :							
Equity shareholders of parent company		**952.79**	**1,430.60**	**1,143.00**	**1,081.65**	**4,608.04**	**3,243.67**
Non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income attributable to:							
Equity shareholders of parent company		**3.97**	**(108.12)**	**67.64**	**49.86**	**13.35**	**63.87**
Non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:							
Equity shareholders of parent company		**956.76**	**1,322.48**	**1,210.64**	**1,131.52**	**4,621.39**	**3,307.55**
Non-controlling interest						-	-
Earnings per share	31						
Basic earnings per share (INR)		**30.57**	**45.91**	**36.68**	**34.71**	**147.87**	**104.09**
Diluted earnings per share (INR)		**30.57**	**45.91**	**36.68**	**34.71**	**147.87**	**104.09**

Summary of material accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date
For V.P. Thacker & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118696W

Abuali Darukhanawala
Partner
Membership No. 108053
Place: Mumbai
Date: Aug 04, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TAAL Enterprises Limited
CIN : L74110KA2014PLC176836

Salil Taneja
Chairman
DIN: 00328668
Place: Pune
Date: Aug 04, 2025

Sudhishkumar Kuttappan Nair
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Bengaluru
Date: Aug 04, 2025

Aditya Shashikant Oza
Company Secretary
Membership No. A75104
Place: Pune
Date: Aug 04, 2025

TAAL Enterprises Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financials

1. Pursuant to the scheme of amalgamation under Sections 230-232 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Scheme"), approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) vide order dated 21-05-2025, TAAL TECH INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED has been merged with TAAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") with effect from the appointed date i.e., 1-04-2023.

2. The Board Resolution of the Transferor and Transferee Company approving the Scheme and the audited financial statements as on 31.03.2022 and 31.03.2023 of both the companies have been filed. The Certificate of Statutory Auditors of the Transferor Company, stating that the accounting treatment contained in Clause 11 of Scheme complies with the applicable accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 and other generally accepted accounting principles, is also filed.

3. The merger has been accounted as per IND AS 110-Consolidation of Financial Statements and IND AS 103-Business Combination respectively. Accordingly:

a)All the assets and liabilities of the transferor company,as considered in the consolidated financial statements prior to the merger,have been carried forward at the same values(Book Values) for the preparationof consolidated financials.
b)The identities of reserves (other than statutory reserves) have been preserved.

4. The financial information in these consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31-03-2025 includes the financials of the transferor company from effective date 1-04-2023.

5. Comparative figures for previous periods have been revised to reflect the merger, in accordance with Ind AS requirements.

6. The investments in the transferor company, if any, have been eliminated.

7. Inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

8. No fresh shares were issued nor was there any increase in the authorised share capital of the company as a result of the merger.

9. No goodwill or capital reserve has been recognised due to merger as there is no difference between the consideration and the net assets taken over.

TAAL Enterprises Limited

TAAL Enterprises Limited
Restated Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Period ended Sep 30, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Cash flow from Operating activities			
Profit before tax	**3,249.52**	**6,269.41**	**4,374.36**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	271.79	552.62	632.56
Interest income on fixed deposits	(31.64)	(110.81)	(230.63)
Interest income on Debentures	(310.74)	-	(194.09)
Mark to market gain on investment	(46.49)	(554.53)	(230.02)
Income from sale of investments	-	-	(25.60)
Interest expense	28.80	55.70	114.10
Interest income	(77.10)	(82.32)	(83.05)
Lease liability - Ind AS	(0.32)	2.50	4.15
Interest income on security deposits	-	(27.81)	(25.41)
Interest income on debentures	(892.50)	(462.55)	0.00
Income on sale of assets	-	(20.11)	(6.29)
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	**2,191.32**	**5,622.12**	**4,330.08**
Changes in working capital			
Decrease/ (increase) in trade and other receivables	1,039.60	(157.35)	69.47
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	(383.96)	(317.82)	(1100.03)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	**2,846.96**	**5,146.94**	**3,299.52**
Income-tax paid	(849.04)	(1,513.99)	(989.25)
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)	**1,997.91**	**3,632.95**	**2,310.27**
Cash flow from Investing activities			
Payment for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(61.44)	(161.77)	(288.85)
Purchase of investments	(6,476.05)	(12,703.00)	(4390.82)
Proceeds from sale of investments	4,203.00	7,536.09	1,053.42
Investment in subsidiary	(22.50)	-	(10.60)
Movement in other bank balances	539.39	1,788.24	879.55
Repayment of loans given by company (net)	892.50	-	-
Interest/ Income received from Investments	406.26	798.82	442.31
Net cash flow from / (used in) Investing activities (B)	**(518.85)**	**(2,741.61)**	**(2,314.99)**
Cash flow from Financing activities		-	-
Lease payments	(426.48)	(358.53)	(411.44)
Dividend paid	(756.67)	(779.09)	-
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	**(1,183.15)**	**(1,137.62)**	**(411.44)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	295.91	(246.28)	(416.15)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,252.01	1,252.02	1668.15
Effect of exchange gain on cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,547.92**	**1,005.63**	**1,252.01**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise			
Balances with banks			
On current accounts	1,547.92	791.84	902.01
Fixed deposits with banks of less than 3 months maturity	-	213.43	350.00
Cash on hand	-	0.37	-
Total Cash and bank balances at end of the year	**1,547.92**	**1,005.63**	**1,252.01**

Summary of significant accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date

For V.P. Thacker & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118696W

Abuali Darukhanawala
Partner
Membership No. 108053

Place: Mumbai
Date: Aug 04, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TAAL Enterprises Limited
CIN: L74110KA2014PLC176836

Salil Taneja
Chairman
DIN: 00328668
Place: Pune
Date: Aug 04, 2025

Sudhikumar Kuttappan Nair
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Bengaluru
Date: Aug 04, 2025

Aditya Shashikant Oza
Company Secretary
Membership No. A75104
Place: Pune
Date: Aug 04, 2025

TAAL Enterprises Limited
Restated Statement of Changes in Equity

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital

Particulars	As at Sep 30, 2024		As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid-up						
Opening	31,16,342	311.63	31,16,342	311.63	31,16,342	311.63
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing	**31,16,342**	**311.63**	**31,16,342**	**311.63**	**31,16,342**	**311.63**

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to equity shareholders of parent company					Non - controlling interest	Total
	Other equity				Total Other equity		
	Securities premium account	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Capital redemption reserve			
Balance as on April 1, 2024	-	1,085.59	12,494.93	14.95	13,595.47	-	13,595.47
Profit for the year	-	-	2,342.66	-	2,342.66	-	2,342.66
Add: Other comprehensive income	-	-	(104.10)	-	(104.10)		(104.10)
Less: Dividend paid	-	-	(779.09)	-	(779.09)	-	(779.09)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	**1,459.47**	-	**1,459.47**	-	**1,459.47**
Balance as at Sep 30, 2024	-	**1,085.59**	**13,954.40**	**14.95**	**15,054.94**	-	**15,054.94**

Particulars	Attributable to equity shareholders of parent company					Non - controlling interest	Total
	Other equity				Total Other equity		
	Securities premium account	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Capital redemption reserve			
Balance as on April 1, 2024	-	1,085.59	12,494.93	14.95	13,595.47	-	13,595.47
Profit for the year	-	-	4,608.04	-	4,608.04	-	4,608.04
Add: Other comprehensive income	-	-	13.35	-	13.35		13.35
Less: Dividend paid	-	-	(779.09)	-	(779.09)	-	(779.09)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	**3,842.30**	-	**3,842.30**	-	**3,842.30**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-	**1,085.59**	**16,337.23**	**14.95**	**17,437.77**	-	**17,437.76**

Particulars	Attributable to equity shareholders of parent company					Non - controlling interest	Total
	Other equity				Total Other equity		
	Securities premium account	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Capital redemption reserve			
Balance as on April 1, 2023	-	1,085.59	9,187.35	14.95	10,287.89	-	10,287.89
Profit for the year	-	-	3,243.67	-	3,243.67	-	3,243.67
Add: Other comprehensive income	-	-	63.91	-	63.91	-	63.91
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	**3,307.58**	-	**3,307.58**	-	**3,307.58**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-	**1,085.59**	**12,494.93**	**14.95**	**13,595.47**	-	**13,595.47**

Summary of material accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date

For V.P. Thacker & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118696W

Abuali Darukhanawala
Partner
Membership No. 108053

Place: Mumbai
Date: Aug 04, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TAAL Enterprises Limited
CIN : L74110KA2014PLC176836

Salil Taneja
Chairman
DIN: 00328668

Place: Pune
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Chief Financial Officer

Place: Bengaluru
Date: Aug 04, 2025

Aditya Shashikant Oza
Company Secretary
Membership No. A75104

Place: Pune
Date: Aug 04, 2025

TAAL Enterprises Limited

1 General information

TAAL Enterprises Limited ("TEL" or "the Parent Company" or "the Company") together with its subsidiaries (collectively, "the Group") is a public limited company incorporated in India under the Companies Act, 2013. TEL was earlier a wholly owned subsidiary of Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited (TAAL). However, pursuant to approval of the Scheme of Arrangement under Section 391 to 394 of the Companies Act, 1956 between TAAL & TEL, the Air Charter business of TAAL including investment in First Airways, Inc. USA and Engineering Design Services business conducted through TAAL Tech India Private Limited ("TTIPL") has been demerged into TEL w.e.f. October 1, 2014 and TEL has ceased to be a subsidiary of TAAL. Its principal business activity is providing Aircraft Charter Services.

2 Material accounting policies

Material accounting policies adopted by the Group are as under:

2.1 Basis of preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

(a) Statement of compliance with Ind AS

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS.

i) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments) and

ii) Embedded derivative

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

► Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;

► Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

► Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

► Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

An liability is current when:

► It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;

► It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

► It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

► There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The Group has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(c) Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date, reported amount of revenue and expenses for the year and disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying consolidated financial statements are based upon the Management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the consolidated financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates, if any, are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected. Refer note 3 for detailed discussion on estimates and judgements.

(d) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2024.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

► Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee),

► Exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and

► The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

TAAL Enterprises Limited

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee.
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements.
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.
- The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed off during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company i.e., year ended on March 31. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

Consolidation procedure:

(i) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

(ii) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.

(iii) Eliminate in full intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intra-group transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and property, plant and equipments, are eliminated in full). Intra-group losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 - "Income Taxes" applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) are attributed to the equity shareholders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

2.2 Business combination and goodwill

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed off, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

No goodwill or capital reserve has been recognised due to merger as there is no difference between the consideration and the net assets.

TAAL Enterprises Limited

2.3 Property, plant and equipments

a) Property, plant and equipments are stated at their original cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipments comprises of its purchase price including duties, taxes, freight and any other directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. However, cost excludes Excise duty, VAT, GST and Service tax, wherever credit of the duty or tax is availed of.

All indirect expenses incurred during acquisition / construction of property, plant and equipments including interest cost on funds deployed for the property, plant and equipments are treated as incidental expenditure and are capitalised for the period until the asset is ready for its intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is de-recognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred.

b) Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipments outstanding at each Balance Sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Property, plant and equipments received from Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited pursuant to Demerger of its "Air Charter Business" are recorded at its book value as on the appointed date.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives

In case of parent company, depreciation is provided on straight line method on Computer - Hardware and on written down value method on Office Equipments and Furniture and Fixtures, based on the useful lives of assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

In case of subsidiary company TAAL Tech India Private Limited, depreciation on property, plant and equipments is provided on written down value method based on the useful lives of assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over their estimated useful life or the remaining period of lease from the date of capitalization, whichever is shorter.

Depreciation on addition to property, plant and equipments is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition. Depreciation on sale / deduction from property, plant and equipments is provided upto the date preceding the date of sale / deduction as the case may be. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss under 'Other Income'.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate. Following useful lives to provide depreciation of different class of its property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment	Useful life
Leasehold improvement*	Lease period
Plant & Equipments	10 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Vehicle	8 years

* Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lease period, which corresponds with the useful lives of the assets.

2.4 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and where its cost can be reliably measured. Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use which includes taxes, freight, and installation and allocated incidental expenditure during construction / acquisition and exclusive of CENVAT credit or other tax credit available to the Group.

Subsequent expenditure relating to intangible assets is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Intangibles assets are amortized over a period of three financial years starting with the year in which these assets are procured.

2.5 Foreign currency transactions

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency by applying the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

(b) Transactions and balances

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Gains / (Losses) arising out of fluctuation in foreign exchange rate between the transaction date and settlement date are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are re-stated at the year end at the exchange rate prevailing at the year end and the exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

TAAL Enterprises Limited

Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when such values were determined.

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into INR at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their Statements of Profit or Loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the Group uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability accessible to the Group.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

2.7 Revenue recognition

Effective April 1, 2018 the Group adopted Ind AS 115 - "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" using the cumulative catch-up transition method applied to contracts that were not completed as of April 1, 2018. In accordance with the cumulative catch-up transition method, the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted. The following is a summary of new and / or revised material accounting policies related to revenue recognition.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised goods and services to the customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those goods and services and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration.

Parent Company - Charter income from aircraft given on charter is booked on the basis of contract with customers and on completion of actual flying hours of the aircraft.

Subsidiary Company - Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances. Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers, outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers.

Revenue from time and material service contracts is recognized pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when services are rendered and the collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenue from long-term fixed price, fixed time frame contracts where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method or the completion method, whichever best depicts measurement of the progress in transferring control to the customer and billed in terms of the agreement with and certification by the customer.

The Group accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the ratable allocation of the discounts / incentives to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discounts / incentives. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Group recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The Group recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs. The discounts are passed on to the customer either as direct payments or as a reduction of payments due from the customer.

The Group presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its Statement of Profit and loss.

Revenue recognized in excess of billings is classified as contract assets (Unbilled revenue) included in other current financial assets.

Billings in excess of revenue recognized is classified as contract liabilities (Deferred revenue) included in other current liabilities.

Other Income

Interest income is recognized on the basis of effective interest method as set out in Ind AS 109 - "Financial Instruments", and where no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists. Claims towards insurance claims are accounted in the year of settlement and / or in the year of acceptance of claim / certainty of realization as the case may be. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

TAAL Enterprises Limited

2.8 Taxes

Tax expense for the year comprising current tax, deferred tax and minimum alternate tax credit are included in the determination of the net profit or loss for the year.

(a) **Current income-tax**

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the year end date. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(b) **Deferred tax**

Deferred income-tax is provided in full, using the Balance Sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in consolidated financial statements. Deferred income-tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income-tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the year and are expected to apply when the related deferred income-tax asset is realised or the deferred income-tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

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

(c) **Minimum alternate tax**

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

2.9 Leases

As a lessee

The Group's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for Land and Building. The Group assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Group recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Group recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each year end whether there is any objective evidence that a non-financial asset or a group of non-financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount and the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an assets carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Group considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value-in-use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

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2.11 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date

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

De-commissioning costs (if any), are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognized as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the de-commissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of de-commissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. When there is an obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

2.12 Borrowing cost

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of the assets upto the date the asset is ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheet comprise cash at banks, cash on hand and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft, if any.

2.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grants are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments.

2.15 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(a) Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

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

(ii) Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:

a) at amortized cost; or

b) at fair value through other comprehensive income; or

c) at fair value through profit or loss.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Amortized cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the Effective Interest Rate method (EIR).

Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is de-recognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is re-classified from equity to the Statement of Profit and Loss and recognized in other gains / (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

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Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109 - "Financial Instruments", the Group applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost and FVOCI.

For recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If in subsequent years, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on twelve months (12) ECL.

Life time ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The twelve months ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within twelve months after the year end.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including pre-payment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payment is more than 30 days past due.

Trade receivables

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. It is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. On that basis, the Group estimates the provision at the reporting date.

(iv) De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is de-recognised only when:
a) the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset is transferred, or
b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the financial asset is transferred then in that case financial asset is de-recognised only if substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset is transferred. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not de-recognised.

(b) Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

(ii) Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are de-recognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance costs.

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(c) Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract - with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a standalone derivative. Derivatives embedded in all other host contract are separated if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives closely related to the host contracts are not separated.

Re-assessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a re-classification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

(d) **Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counterparty.

2.16 Employee benefits

(a) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the year in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services upto the end of the year and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the consolidated balance sheet.

(b) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

(i) Defined contribution plan

The Group makes defined contribution to provident fund and superannuation fund, which are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on accrual basis. The Group has no further obligations under these plans beyond its monthly contributions.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Group provides for retirement benefits in the form of Gratuity. Benefits payable to eligible employees of the Group with respect to gratuity, a defined benefit plan is accounted for on the basis of an actuarial valuation as at the Balance Sheet date. In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the plan provides for lump sum payments to vested employees on retirement, death while in service or on termination of employment an amount equivalent to 15 days basic salary for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The present value of such obligation is determined by the projected unit credit method and adjusted for past service cost and fair value of plan assets as at the balance sheet date through which the obligations are to be settled. Actuarial losses/gains are recognized in the other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise.

(iii) Leave encashment - Encashable

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

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond twelve months from the end of the year end are treated as other long-term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses / gains are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

2.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of parent company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Earnings considered in ascertaining the Group's earnings per share is the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of parent company after deducting preference dividends and any attributable tax thereto for the year (if any). The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and for all the years presented is adjusted for events, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

2.18 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Group's operating businesses are organised and managed separately according to the nature of services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different services and serves different markets. Thus, as defined in Ind AS 108 - "Operating Segments", the business segments are 'Air Charter' and 'Engineering Design Service'. The Group does not have any geographical segment.

2.19 Investment in Subsidiary

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2024. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

► Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);

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- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee.
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements.
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights:
- The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed off during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on March 31. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

Consolidation procedure:

(i) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

(ii) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.

(iii) Eliminate in full intra-Group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (Profits or losses resulting from intra-Group transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and property, plant and equipment, are eliminated in full). Intra-Group losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intra-Group transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) are attributed to the equity shareholders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-Group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

2.20 Rounding off amounts

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

3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future years.

3.1 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the year end date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Defined benefits and other long-term benefits

The cost of the defined benefit plans such as gratuity and leave encashment are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each year end.

The principal assumptions are the discount and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long-term basis.

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3.2 Recent pronouncements

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

(a) Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financials Statements

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

(b) Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

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

(c) Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

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

3.3 Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

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Notes forming part of the Restated Standalone Financial Statements
(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipments

For the F.Y. 2024-25

Details	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block	
	As on April 1, 2024	Additions / Adjustments	Deductions / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2025	As on April 1, 2024	For the year	Deductions / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Owned assets										
Computer - Hardware	849.22	20.12	-	869.34	547.16	183.38	-	730.54	138.82	302.06
Office Equipment	63.67	3.52	-	67.18	43.81	11.29	-	55.10	12.07	19.86
Vehicles	220.27	-	-	220.27	127.65	23.90	-	151.55	68.69	92.62
Furniture and Fixtures	15.02	0.20	-	15.23	8.95	2.06	-	11.01	4.22	6.08
Leasehold Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,148.19	23.84	-	1,172.03	727.57	220.63	-	948.21	223.80	420.61

For the F.Y. 2023-24

Details	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block	
	As on April 1, 2023	Additions / Adjustments	Deductions / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023	For the year	Deductions / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Owned assets										
Computer - Hardware	623.13	226.10	-	849.22	329.23	217.93	-	547.16	302.06	293.90
Office Equipment	62.69	0.98	-	63.67	26.16	17.65	-	43.81	19.86	36.52
Vehicles	163.11	57.16	-	220.27	92.03	35.62	-	127.65	92.62	71.07
Furniture and Fixtures	10.79	4.23	-	15.02	6.59	2.35	-	8.95	6.08	4.20
Leasehold Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	859.72	288.47	-	1,148.19	454.02	273.55	-	727.57	420.61	405.69

5 Intangible assets

For the F.Y. 2024-25

Details	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block	
	As at April 1, 2024	Additions / Adjustments	Deductions / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024	For the year	Deductions / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Computer - Software	335.23	137.93	-	473.16	316.12	63.41	-	379.53	93.63	19.12
Total	335.23	137.93	-	473.16	316.12	63.41	-	379.53	93.63	19.12

For the F.Y. 2023-24

Details	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block	
	As on April 1, 2023	Additions / Adjustments	Deductions / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	As on April 1, 2023	For the year	Deductions / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Computer - Software	334.86	0.38	-	335.23	285.71	30.41	-	316.12	19.12	49.15
Total	334.86	0.38	-	335.23	285.71	30.41	-	316.12	19.12	49.15

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(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

6 Right of use of assets

For the F.Y. 2024-25

Details	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block	
	As at April 1, 2024	Additions / Adjustments	Deductions / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024	For the year	Deductions / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Right of use of assets	1,462.97	-	-	1,462.97	887.56	268.58	-	1,156.14	309.16	575.39
Total	1,462.97	-	-	1,462.97	887.56	268.58	-	1,156.14	309.12	575.39

For the F.Y 2023-24

Details	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block	
	As at April 1, 2023	Additions / Adjustments	Deductions / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023	For the year	Deductions / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Right of use of assets	1,462.97	-	-	1,462.97	558.95	328.61	-	887.56	575.39	904.02
Total	1,462.97	-	-	1,462.97	558.95	328.61	-	887.56	575.39	904.02

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(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

7 Financial assets - Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Investment in equity instrument		
Unquoted equity shares (Non-trade, stated at cost)		
20 (March 31, 2024 : 20) Equity shares of CHF 1,000 each fully paid-up in TAAL Tech GmbH, Switzerland	13.7	13.7
25,000 (March 31, 2024 : 25,000) Equity shares of EUR 1 each fully paid-up in TAAL Tech Innovations GmbH, Austria	19.34	19.34
Less: Provision for impairment in value of investments	-19.34	-19.34
30,000 (March 31, 2024 : 30,000) Equity shares of USD 1 each fully paid-up in TAAL Technologies Inc, USA	18.88	18.88
10,000 (March 31, 2024 : NIL) Equity shares of GBP 1 each fully paid-up in TAAL Tech UK Limited, UK	10.6	10.6
Investments		
- Investments in Investement (Refer footnote i)	43.18	43.18
- Investments in mutual funds (Refer footnote i)	1,290.95	3,824.15
- Investments in debentures (Refer footnote i)	10,192.23	2,167.29
- Investments in Shares (Refer footnote i)	392.02	-
Total Current financial assets - Investments	11,875.20	5,991.44
Classified into:		
- Current	11,483.18	5,991.44
- Non- Current	43.18	43.18
Total	11,526.36	6,034.62
Aggregate book value of:		
- Quoted investments	1,290.95	3,824.15
- Unquoted investments	10,584.25	2,167.29
Aggregate market value of:		
- Quoted investments	1,290.95	3,824.15
- Unquoted investments	10,584.25	2,167.29
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	19.34	19.34

Footnote:
Details of investments:

Particulars	Number of units		Amount	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
i. Details of investments (Quoted) designated at FVTPL:				
Kotak Gold fund - Growth	20,37,203	20,37,203	784.83	537.84
ICICI Prudential- Equity Saving-Mutual Fund	23,19,533	-	506.12	-
Details of investments (Unquoted) designated at amortised cost:				
Motilal Oswal Wealth Limited	-	3	-	338.16
Northern ARC Money Market Alpha Fund	102	102	108.07	1,282.44
Aumsar LLP	57,49,712	14,99,925	6,196.26	1,665.71
Aye Finance Private Limited - NCD	-	200	-	133.59
SK Finance Limited- NCD	-	17	-	85.34
KrazyBee - NCD	810	210	745.56	298.36
EarlySalary - NCD	-	50	-	500.00
Lendingkart - NCD	20	20	50.10	150.00
Tenshi Pharmaceuticals - NCD	-	100	-	1,000.00
Spandana Spoorthy	200	-	195.30	-
Alphamine Absolute Return Fund Class A8	300	-	305.12	-
Whizdm Finance Pvt Ltd	20	-	200.48	-
13.68% mPOkket financial services	200	-	204.82	-
Dureleg Manufacturing Pvt Ltd	50	-	536.73	-
Avendus Structured Credit Fund	100	-	631.04	-
Ascertis Credit Select Short Term Income Fund	1	-	268.74	-
Sundaram High Yield Secured Real Estate Fund	350	-	350.02	-
ICL Fincorp Limited	-	-	200.00	-
PSL retail Pvt Ltd	3,800	-	200.00	-
Divgi Torqtransfer Systems Limited	5,200	-	23.15	-
Lexicon Infotech Limited	12,000	-	22.50	-
NRB BEARINGS LTD	-	-	24.36	-
Torrozo	20,000		122.00	-

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(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

8 Non-current financial assets - Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	193.77	209.63
On unpaid dividend accounts	90.60	67.79
Money in fractional share entitlement account	4.10	4.11
In Fixed deposit accounts with maturity for more than 12 months from balance sheet date	-	-
Total Non-current financial assets - Loans	**288.47**	281.54

9 **Other non-current assets**

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	As at March 31, 2024
Prepaid rent	-	-
Prepaid expenses	3.09	10.28
Total Other non-current assets	3.09	10.28

10 **Trade receivables**

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured		
Considered good	**3,812.05**	3,743.11
Considered significant credit Risk	**20.01**	12.50
Less : Provision for impairment of trade receivables	**(20.01)**	(12.50)
Total Trade receivable	**3,812.05**	**3,743.11**
Further classified as:		
Receivable from related parties	-	-
Receivable from others	**3,812.05**	3,743.11
Total Trade receivables	**3,812.05**	3,743.11
Movement in Provision for impairment of trade receivables		
Opening balance	**12.50**	3.67
Add: Provided during the year	**20.01**	12.50
Less: Written off during the year	**(12.50)**	-3.67
Total	**20.01**	**12.50**

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	**Not Due**	**Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment**					
		less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	**2,046.50**	**1,725.57**	25.97	13.47	**0.54**	-	**3,812.05**
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	**20.01**	-	-	**20.01**
Gross Trade receivables	**2,046.50**	**1,725.57**	**25.97**	**33.48**	**0.54**	-	**3,832.06**
Less: Provision for impairment of trade receivables	-	-	-	**(20.01)**	-	-	**(20.01)**
Net Trade receivables	**2,046.50**	**1,725.57**	**25.97**	13.47	0.54	-	**3,812.05**

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	**Not Due**	**Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment**					
		less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	2,212.66	1,468.59	34.66	27.21	-	-	3,743.11
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	12.50	-	-	12.50
Gross Trade receivables	2,212.66	1,468.59	34.66	39.71	-	-	3,755.62
Less: Provision for impairment of trade receivables	-	-	-	(12.50)	-	-	(12.50)
Net Trade receivables	2,212.66	1,468.59	34.66	27.21	-	-	3,743.11

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

11 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	791.83	902.02
- Fixed deposits with banks (Less than 3 months maturity)	213.43	350.00
Cash on hand	0.37	-
Total Cash and cash equivalents	1,005.63	1,252.01

12 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
In fixed deposits with maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months from Balance Sheet date	1,660.11	3,448.35
Margin money or under lein deposits	-	-
Total Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	1,660.11	3,448.35

13 Current financial assets - Others

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unbilled revenue	462.22	290.89
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	72.45	182.62
Advance recoverable in cash or in kind	98.06	92.96
Foreign exchange forward contracts	9.34	48.59
Other receivables	-	-
Total Current financial assets - Others	642.07	615.06

14 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance with government authorities	272.14	250.33
Prepaid expenses	340.78	410.13
Advance to suppliers	7.08	2.97
Other receivables	10.29	68.12
Total other current assets	630.29	731.55

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(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

15 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised		
50,00,000 (March 31, 2024: 50,00,000) equity shares of INR 10 each	500.00	500.00
	500.00	500.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
31,16,342 (March 31, 2024: 31,16,342) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid-up	311.63	311.63
Total Equity share capital	311.63	311.63

(a) **Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	31,16,342	311.63	31,16,342	311.63
Add: Equity Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Equity Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the year	31,16,342	311.63	31,16,342	311.63

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

The parent company has only one class of equity shares of INR 10/- each. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. Dividend, if any, declared is payable in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting.

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

(c) No class of shares have been issued as bonus shares or for consideration other than cash by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.

(d) **Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the parent company**

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	% of holding in the class	Number of shares	% of holding in the class
Vishkul Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	15,81,302	50.74%	15,81,302	50.74%
Mukul Mahavir Prasad Agrawal	2,77,931	8.92%	2,77,931	8.92%

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

(e) No class of shares have been bought back by the Company during the period of five years or period elapsed from the date of incorporation whichever is earlier.

(f) **Shareholding of Promoters**

Name of the Promoter	No of shares held	% of shares	% of change during the year
Vishkul Enterprises Private Limited	15,81,302	50.74%	-
Laurus Tradecon Pvt Ltd (Erstwhile known as Lighto Technologies Private Limited)	5,714	0.18%	-
Salil Baldevraj Taneja	1,237	0.04%	-
Asscher Enterprises Limited (erstwhile known as Indian Seamless Enterprises Limited)	582	0.02%	-

16 **Other equity**

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	**Capital reserve**		
	Opening balance	1,085.59	1,085.59
	Less: Adjustment for conslidation Goodwill / Capital Reserve	-	-
	Closing balance	1,085.59	1,085.59
(b)	**Capital redemption reserve**		
	Opening balance	15.00	15.00
	Add: Transfer from retained earnings	-	-
	Closing balance	15.00	15.00

As per Companies Act, 2013, capital redemption reserve is created when Holding Company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(d)	**Retained earnings**		
	Opening balance	12,494.94	9,187.36
	Net profit for the current year	4,607.95	3,243.67
	Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	13.35	63.91
	Transfer to capital redemption reserve	-	-
	Dividend (Refer note 40)	(779.09)	-
	Closing balance	16,337.15	12,494.94
	Retained earnings represents undistributed accumulated earnings of the Group as on the Balance Sheet date.		
(e)	**Other comprehensive income**		
	Opening balance	-	-
	Add: Transfer from foreign currency translation reserve	-	-
	Closing balance	-	-
	Total Other equity	17,437.76	13,595.47
	Includes cumulative impact of amounts (net of tax effect) recognized through other comprehensive income and has not been transferred to Equity or Profit and loss, as applicable.		

17 Leases

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2025**	March 31, 2024
Right of use liability	96.97	325.02	297.58	355.31
Total	**96.97**	325.02	**297.58**	355.31

18 Provisions

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	**Non-current provisions**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	Provision for gratuity	22.18	28.84
	Provision for leave encashment	-	-
	Total Non-current provisions	22.18	28.84
(b)	**Current provisions**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	Provision for gratuity	-	-
	Provision for leave encashment	54.53	59.02
	Total Current provisions	54.53	59.02
	Total Provisions	76.71	87.86

19 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises *	109.57	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	669.13	969.43
Total Trade payables	778.70	969.43

As at March 31, 2025

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	
Due to MSME	109.57	-	-	-	109.57
Due to others	669.15	-	-	-	669.15
Disputed - dues to MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - dues to others	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2024

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	
Due to MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Due to others	968.62	0.81	-	-	969.43
Disputed - dues to MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - dues to others	-	-	-	-	-

*	The identification of micro, small and medium enterprise suppliers as defined under the provisions of "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" [MSMED Act] is based on confirmation received from suppliers.		
i.	The principal amount due thereon remaining unpaid as at the year end, interest amount due and remaining unpaid as at the year end.	109.57	-
ii.	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, along-with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	

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iii	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
iv	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the year end in respect of principal amount settled during the year	-	-
v	The amount of 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	-	-

20 Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Employee related liabilities	160.24	469.18
Other payables	630.10	467.12
Unpaid dividend	90.60	67.79
Liability towards Fractional Shares Entitlement	4.10	4.11
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-
Total Other current financial liabilities	**885.04**	1,008.21

21 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory dues payable	89.25	96.44
Advance from customers	-	-
Total Other current liabilities	**89.25**	96.43

22 Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current tax provision [Net of advance taxes INR 3,072 lakhs (March 31, 2024: INR 3,755 lakhs)]	687.57	552.39
Total Current tax liabilities (net)	687.57	552.39

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23 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Sale of services	17,743.84	17,475.23
Domestic engineering design services	-	-
Sale of Goods		
Total Revenue from operations	**17,743.84**	17,475.23
Desegregation of revenue (Sale of engineering design services)		
Time & material contracts	17,371.82	17,103.21
Fixed price contracts	372.02	372.02
Total	**17,743.84**	17,475.23
Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price		
Contract price	17,753.55	17,484.94
Adjustments for		
Volume discounts	(9.71)	(9.71)
Revenue recognised	**17,743.84**	17,475.23

Performance obligations and remaining performance obligations

Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to long-term fixed price contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied as on March 31, 2024 is INR Nil (March 31, 2023 - INR 242.79 lakhs) which the Company expects to fully recognize as revenue in the financial year 2023-24. All other contracts are for one year or less or billed based on time incurred. As permitted under Ind AS 115, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

24 Other income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Dividend income	-	-
Interest income - Bank	**193.13**	313.08
Mark to market gain on changes in fair value of investments	**554.53**	255.62
Profit on sale of assets	-	228.57
Interest income - Debentures	**387.29**	194.09
Interest on security deposits	**75.26**	-
Net gain on foreign currency transactions	**93.81**	91.34
Interest income - Security deposits	**27.81**	25.41
Interest income - Income-tax refund	-	7.84
Income from sale of investments (mutual funds)	**20.11**	6.29
Miscellaneous income	**0.87**	-
Total Other income	**1,352.81**	**1,122.85**

25 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances	**5,849.17**	6,753.76
Contribution to provident and other funds	**187.52**	211.96
Gratuity expenses (Refer note 32)	**102.14**	91.72
Staff welfare expenses	**31.12**	51.96
Total Employee benefits expense	**6,169.95**	7,109.40

26 Cost of technical services

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Cost of technical subcontract	**4,374.46**	4,124.06
Total Cost of technical subcontract	**4,374.45**	4,124.05

27 Finance costs

Finance costs	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on leases	**59.15**	117.67
Other finance costs	**6.38**	66.98
Interest on delayed payment of taxes	**2.42**	0.01
Total Finance costs	**67.96**	184.65

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(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

28 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation - Right Of Use of Assets (Refer note [illegible])	**268.58**	328.60
Depreciation - Property, plant and equipments (Refer note 4)	**220.63**	273.55
Amortization - Intangible assets (Refer note 5)	**63.41**	30.41
Total Depreciation and amortization expense	**552.62**	632.56

29 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Software charges	**690.59**	787.07
Travelling expenses	**247.50**	342.21
Legal and professional charges	**199.33**	306.60
Visa and work permit expenses	**26.22**	53.38
Repairs and maintenance - Others	**64.31**	145.91
Power, fuel, gas and water	**89.95**	138.76
CSR expenses	**85.77**	77.57
Security & housekeeping expenses	**63.01**	74.76
Training expenses	**24.01**	40.52
Miscellaneous expenses	**32.20**	38.14
Communication expenses	**31.30**	38.83
Insurance	**38.69**	31.39
Rates and taxes	**3.40**	24.21
Auditor's remuneration #	**11.25**	20.15
Bank charges	**11.82**	15.96
Rent	**9.34**	8.51
Debtors written off/ Provision for doubtful debts	**17.04**	12.50
Printing and stationery	**6.51**	8.06
Sitting fees	**9.00**	7.60
Advertisement	**1.01**	0.92
Total Other expenses	**1,662.25**	2,173.05

 # The following is the break-up of auditor's remuneration (exclusive of GST)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
As auditor:		
Statutory audit- Parent company	**1.25**	1.25
Statutory audit- Subsidiary company	**14.75**	14.75
In other capacity:		
Limited review - Parent company	**2.25**	2.25
Other matters	**1.90**	1.90
Total Auditor's remuneration	**11.25**	20.15

30 Income-tax expenses

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(A)	**Deferred-tax relates to the following:**		
	Deferred-tax assets		
	- On property, plant and equipment	**63.54**	51.69
	- On provision for employee benefits	**20.44**	22.11
	- On expenses dis-allowed	-	0.32
	- Others	**22.79**	103.78
	Total Deferred-tax assets	**106.77**	177.91
	Deferred-tax liabilities		
	- Fair valuation of investments	**23.47**	7.76
	- Others	**-0.96**	0.03
	Total Deferred-tax liabilities	**22.51**	**7.80**
	Deferred-tax assets (net)	**84.26**	170.11
(B)	**Recognition of deferred-tax asset to the extent of deferred-tax liability**		
	Balance sheet		
	Deferred-tax asset	**106.77**	177.91
	Deferred tax liabilities	**(22.51)**	(7.80)
	Deferred-tax assets/ (liabilities), net	**84.26**	170.11
(C)	**Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (net):**		
	Balance Sheet		
	Opening balance	**167.15**	195.33
	Tax credit recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	**(95.66)**	(25.22)
	Tax credit recognized in other comprehensive income	**(17.68)**	(2.96)
	Closing balance deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (net)	**53.81**	167.15

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(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(D)	Deferred-tax assets/ (liabilities) to be recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss:		
	Tax liability / (asset)	74.45	25.22
		74.45	25.22
(E)	Income-tax expense as per the Statement of Profit and Loss		
	Current tax	1,565.71	1,103.78
	Deferred-tax (excluding MAT credit entitlement)	95.66	25.22
	Adjustment relating to earlier years	-	1.69
	Sub-total	1,661.37	1,130.69
	Income-tax impact on OCI	(17.69)	-
	Income-tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	1,643.68	1,130.69
(F)	**The reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate :**		
	Profit from continuing operations before income-tax expense	6,269.41	4,374.36
	Income-tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
	Tax computed using statutory tax rate	1,577.88	1,100.94
	Tax effect of:		
	Permanent disallowances	-	62.57
	Adjustment relating to earlier years	-	1.69
	Deferred tax on temporary differences not recognized earlier	95.66	25.22
	Overseas taxes	82.05	16.13
	Tax rate change	40.12	26.51
	IndAS adjustment	-	(6.02)
	Other comprehensive income	-	-
	Others	(217.83)	(126.10)
	Income-tax expense	1,577.89	1,100.94

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

31 Earnings per share

Basic earnings / (loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings / (loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders 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.

The following table reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the parent company	**4,608.04**	3,243.67
Weighted average number of equity shares	**31,16,342**	31,16,342
Basic earnings per share (INR)	**147.87**	104.09
Diluted earnings per share (INR)	**147.87**	104.09

Diluted EPS is same as Basic EPS as there are no outstanding potential shares as on date as well as in the corresponding previous year.

32 Employee benefits

The Group has calculated the various benefits provided to employees as under:

(A) Defined contribution plans

During the period, the Group has recognized the following amounts as an expense in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss:-

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
a) Employer's contribution to provident fund and employee state insurance	**187.52**	211.96

(B) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity payable to employees

i) Actuarial assumptions:

Particualrs	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate (per annum)	**6.60%**	7.20%
Rate of increase in salary	**10.00%**	10.00%
Expected rate of return on plan asset	**7.20%**	7.30%
Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)	**4.47%**	4.48%
Retirement age	**58 years**	58 years
Attrition rate	**22.00%**	22.00%

ii) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation:

Particualrs	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	**335.76**	298.81
Interest cost	**22.76**	19.61
Current service cost	**101.96**	90.76
Benefits paid	**(39.27)**	(60.29)
Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligation	**(70.90)**	(13.12)
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	**350.31**	**335.76**

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(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

iii) **Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:**

Particualrs	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	306.94	287.55
Interest income on plan assets	22.10	20.99
Mortality charges and taxes	(0.26)	(0.25)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on plan assets	(0.62)	(1.36)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	**328.15**	306.93

iv) **Expense recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss:**

Particualrs	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current service cost	101.96	90.76
Interest cost	0.18	(0.20)
Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligations	(70.28)	(11.76)
Total Expense recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss *	**31.86**	78.81

*Included in Employee benefits expense (Refer Note 25). Actuarial gain of INR 70.28 (March 31, 2024: INR 11.76) is included in other comprehensive income.

v) **Assets and liabilities recognised in the Consolidated Balance Sheet:**

Particualrs	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present value of unfunded obligation as at the end of the year	350.31	335.76
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	(328.15)	(306.93)
Unfunded net liability recognised in the Consolidated Balance Sheet *	**22.16**	28.84

* Included in provision for employee benefits (Refer note 19).

vi) **The major categories of plans assets are as follows:**

Particualrs	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Fund managed by LIC of India	328.15	306.93
Total	**328.15**	306.93

vii) **Expected contribution to the fund in the next year**

Particualrs	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Gratuity	22.00	29.00

viii) **A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2024 is as shown below:**

Particualrs	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Impact on defined benefit obligation:		
Discount rate		
2% decrease	366.03	350.36
2% decrease	335.92	322.39
Salary rate		
2% decrease	339.20	325.38
2% decrease	362.20	346.86
Withdrawal rate		
2% decrease	352.49	337.46
2% decrease	348.34	334.23

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(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

vii) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Particualrs	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Years		
Upto one year	**62.98**	67.70
One to two years	**64.56**	49.20
Two to three years	**47.21**	61.91
Three to four years	**57.74**	48.97
Four to five years	**65.47**	64.09
More than five years	**307.90**	343.89

(C) The Code on Social Security 2020 ('the Code') relating to employee benefits, during the employment and post-employment, has received Presidential assent on September 28, 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. Further, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on November 13, 2020. However, the effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and rules for quantifying the financial impact are also not yet issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code and will give appropriate impact in the financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

33 Leases

Operating leases where Group is a lessee:

The Group's lease asset classes consist of leases for buildings. The Group assesses whether a contract contains lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

(i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset;

(ii) the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and

(iii) the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

(A) Changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets

(ia) Category of Right of Use Asset (Asset class 1 - Land & Buildings)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening balance	**575.39**	904.02
Additions	-	-
Depreciation	**(266.27)**	(328.60)
Closing balance	**309.12**	575.39

(ib) Changes in the lease liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening balance	**680.33**	937.20
Additions	-	-
Lease Payments	**(358.53)**	(411.44)
Interest expenses and other adjustments	**73.75**	154.56
Closing balance	**395.55**	680.33

(ii) Break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current lease liabilities	**297.58**	355.31
Non-current lease liabilities	**96.97**	325.02

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(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(iii) **Maturity analysis of lease liabilities**

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Within one year	297.58	355.31
After one year but not more than five years	96.97	325.02
More than five years	-	-
As per disclosures required under para B11 of Ind AS 107 - "Financial Instruments", in preparing the maturity analysis an entity uses its judgement to determine an appropriate number of time bands.		

(iv) **Amounts recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss account**

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest on lease liabilities	59.15	117.67
Total	**59.15**	117.67

(v) **Amounts recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total cash outflow for leases	(358.53)	(411.44)
Total	**(358.53)**	(411.44)

34 **Contingent liabilities not provided for:**

A) Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debt - Income-tax (tax on expenses subject to inadmissibility under income-tax laws)*	777.92	777.92
*Regarding the assessment order under section 143(3) for AY 2016-17 and AY 2020-21 under Income tax act, 1961 received by the Subsidiary Company.		

35 **Related party disclosures**

(A) **Names of related parties and description of relationship as identified and certified by the Group:**

Holding company
Vishkul Enterprises Private Limited, India

Entities under common control:
Laurus Tradecon Private Limited (erstwhile known as Lighto Technologies Private Limited)
Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited
Katra Auto Engineering Private Limited
Asscher Enterprises Limited (erstwhile known as Indian Seamless Enterprises Limited)

Key Management Personnel (KMP) and their relatives
Mr. Salil Baldevraj Taneja (Whole-time director)
Mr. Sudishkumar Kuttappan Nair (Chief financial officer) (w.e.f. 31st August 2023)
Ms. Priya Chouksey (Chief financial officer) (up to 30-09-2024)
Mr. Aditya Shashikant Oza (Company Secretary) (w.e.f. 15-11-2024)

TAAL Enterprises Limited

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Non-Whole Time Director
Mr. Arvind Nanda
Mr. Muralidhar Chittetti Reddy (TAAL Tech India Pvt. Ltd.)
Mr. Shyam Powar
Mrs. Deepa Mathur

(B) Details of transactions and closing balances of related parties in the ordinary course of business for the year ended:

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(i)	**Entities under common control:**		
	Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited		
	- Loans given to related parties during the year	-	-
	- Loan re-paid by related parties during the year	-	-
	- Interest income	-	-
	- Re-imbursement for transactions incurred on our behalf by the related party		
	- Fixed deposits	-	312.00
	- Interest Received	-	3.98
(ii)	**Key Management Personnel (KMP)**		
	- Mr. Salil Baldevraj Taneja (Director Remuneration)	368.80	344.60
	'- Mr. Ramesh Kumar Rathi	-	6.30
	- Mr. Sudishkumar Kuttappan Nair	31.75	17.58
	'- Ms. Priya Chouksey (up to 30-09-2024)	2.63	4.14
	'-Mr. Aditya Oza (w.e.f 15-11-2024)	1.88	-
	Sitting fees		
	- Mr. Arvind Nanda	3.22	3.42
	- Mr. Muralidhar Chittetti Reddy	1.26	1.26
	- Mr. Shyam Powar	2.46	1.26
	- Mrs. Deepa Mathur	1.60	1.30
	Transcations with Subsidiaries		
	TAAL Technologies Inc, USA-Service Received	4,374.46	4,124.06
	TAAL Technologies Inc, USA-Reimbursement for advance given to employees	21.71	45.86
	Balance payable as at the end of the year		
	- Mr. Salil Baldevraj Taneja	161.80	137.60
	Balance receivable/(payable) as at the end of the year		
	- TAAL Technologies Inc, USA	(603.70)	(896.24)

Excludes contribution to gratuity fund and provision for leave encashment as separate figures are not ascertainable for the managerial personnel. Further, the Company has not paid any commission to managerial personnel.

(C) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free except for borrowings and settlement occurs in cash. For the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (March 31, 2024: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

36 Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

The fair value of other current financial assets, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, short-term borrowings and other financial liabilities approximate the carrying amounts because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

The amortized cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) of non-current financial assets consisting of security and term deposits are not significantly different from the carrying amounts.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired include cash and cash equivalents, security deposits, term deposits, and other financial assets.

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(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

37 Fair value hierarchy

The following is the hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

•Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

•Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within 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 assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets		
Investments in mutual funds (Quoted) designated at fair value through profit and loss	**1,682.97**	3,824.15
Level 2	**Nil**	Nil
Level 3		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Investments in debentures	**10,192.23**	2,167.29
Trade receivables	**3,812.05**	3,743.11
Other non-current financial assets	**94.71**	71.91
Cash and cash equivalents & Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	**2,665.73**	4,700.36
Other current financial assets	**642.07**	615.06
Loans	**-**	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		
Borrowings	**-**	-
Trade payables	**778.70**	969.43
Lease liabilities	**394.55**	680.34
Other current financial liabilities	**885.04**	1,008.21
Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost for which fair value are disclosed		
Security deposits	**193.77**	209.63

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

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, fixed deposits, trade payables, other payables and short-term borrowings are considered to be the same as their fair values. The fair values of borrowings, liability component of convertible preference shares and security deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including own and counterparty credit risk.

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(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

38 **Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Group is exposed to various financial risks. These risks are categorized into market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's risk management is coordinated by the Board of Directors and focuses on securing long term and short term cash flows. The Group does not engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purposes.

(A) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. The Group is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

(i) Interest-rate risk

Interest-rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to short-term borrowings with floating interest rates. The Group does not have any short-term or long-term borrowings from any of the bank or financial institutions. However presented below risk on future cash flow due to interest-rate risk.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Increase/ (decrease) in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2025		
INR	+0.45%	-
INR	-0.45%	-
March 31, 2024		
INR	+0.45%	-
INR	-0.45%	-

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency).

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US dollar exchange rate (or any other material currency), with all other variables held constant, of the subsidiary's profit before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities). The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	(i)		(ii)	
	Change in US $ rate	Effect on profit before tax	Change in CAD rate	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2025				
INR	+2.5%	69.59	+1.5%	2.82
INR	-2.5%	(69.59)	-1.5%	(2.82)
March 31, 2024				
INR	+2.5%	44.09	+1.5%	4.97
INR	-0.025	(44.09)	-1.5%	(4.97)

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Particulars	(iii)		(iv)	
	Change in Euro rate	Effect on profit before tax	Change in GBP rate	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2025				
INR	**+2%**	**15.18**	**+5%**	**1.10**
INR	**-2%**	**(15.18)**	**-5%**	**(1.10)**
March 31, 2024				
INR	+2%	14.97	+5%	1.22
INR	-2%	(14.97)	-5%	(1.22)

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises principally from the Group's receivables from deposits with landlords, loans and advances and other statutory deposits with regulatory agencies and also arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Group assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk of cash held with banks by dealing with highly rated banks and institutions and retaining sufficient balances in bank accounts required to meet a month's operational costs. The Management reviews the bank accounts on regular basis and fund drawdowns are planned to ensure that there is minimal surplus cash in bank accounts. The Group does a proper financial and credibility check on the entities to whom such loans and advances and security deposits are given. The Group does not foresee any credit risks on deposits with regulatory authorities.

TAAL Enterprises Limited

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Balance Sheet at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is the carrying amounts as mentioned in notes 7 to 15.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Group manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2025				
Short-term borrowings	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	**297.58**	**96.97**	-	**394.55**
Trade payables	**778.70**	-	-	**778.70**
Other financial liabilities	**885.04**	-	-	**885.04**
Total	**1,961.32**	**96.97**	-	**2,058.29**
March 31, 2024				
Short-term borrowings	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	355.31	325.02	-	680.34
Trade payables	969.43	-	-	969.43
Other financial liabilities	1,008.21	-	-	1,008.21
Total	2,332.95	325.02	-	2,657.97

39 Capital management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value and to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Group monitors gearing ratio i.e. total debt in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e. equity and debt. The Group does not have any debt. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

Particulars		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total equity	(i)	**17,749.39**	13,907.10
Total debt	(ii)	-	-
Overall financing	(iii) = (i) + (ii)	**17,749.39**	13,907.10
Gearing ratio	(ii) / (iii)	-	-

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Dividends

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Equity Shares		
Dividend distributed by Parent Company		
Interim dividend for the year ended March 31, 2025 of INR 25 (March 31, 2024 - INR Nil) per fully paid-up equity share	**779.08**	-

TAAL Enterprises Limited

40 Major customers

Revenue from two customer of Company's engineering design services segment amounting to INR 5,734.36 lakhs (March 31, 2024: revenue from two customer amounting to INR 5,326.57 lakhs) is more than 10% of the total revenue of the company.

Particulars	March 31, 2025	% of Net revenue	March 31, 2024	% of Net revenue
Customer - 1	**3,805.03**	**21.00%**	3,257.85	19.00%
Customer - 2	**1,929.33**	**11.00%**	2,068.72	12.00%

41 Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure (CSR)

	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(a)	Gross amount required to be spent by the Group during the year	**85.77**	**77.57**

		March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
(b)	Details of amount spent towards CSR is as follows:	Paid in cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Paid in cash	Yet to be paid in cash
(i)	Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-
(ii)	On purposes other than (i) above	85.77	-	77.57	-

(c) There is no cumulative shortfall in CSR expenditure at the end of the year (March 31, 2024 : Nil).

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42 Goodwill impairment testing :

(a) Goodwill :

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Capital reserve on acquisition of TAAL Tech India Pvt. Ltd.	65.77	65.77
Net (Goodwill)/ Capital Reserve	65.77	65.77

(b) Impairment testing of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired, relying on a number of factors including operating results, business plans and future cash flows, effect if any on goodwill is appropriately given. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Group's Cash Generating Units (CGU's) or groups of CGU's expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business combination. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU.

Total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. An impairment loss on goodwill is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and is not reversed in the subsequent period (if any).

TAAL Enterprises Limited

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

43 In the opinion of the Board, current assets and loans and advances are of the value stated if realised in the ordinary course of business. Further, provision for all the known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of amount considered reasonably necessary.

44 Effective from tuesday, July 05, 2016 the equity shares of the parent company got listed and admitted to dealings on the Bombay Stock Exchange.

45 The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 18th October 2022, have approved the Scheme of Amalgamation of TAAL Tech India Private Limited ("Transferor Company") with the Company with effect from the appointed date of 1st April 2023. Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Bengaluru Bench vide order dated March 14, 2024 has reserved its final orders in connection with the sanction of the Scheme of Amalgamation of TAAL Tech India Private Limited (Transferor Company) with TAAL Enterprises Limited (Transferee Company).

46 **Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III**

(i) Details of benami property held

The Group do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the group for holding any Benami property.

(ii) Wilful defaulter

None of the entities in the Group have been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(iii) Relationship with struck off companies

None of the entitites in the Group have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

(iv) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

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

(v) Compliance with number of layers of companies

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

(vi) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Group has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous financial year.

(vii) Valuation of propert plant & equipment, intangible asset and investment property

The Group has not revalued its property, plant and equipment and investment property or both during the current or previous year.

(viii) Undisclosed income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(ix) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

The Group 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.

The Group 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.

47 For subsidiary companies incorporated outside India, the audit trail requirement is not applicable as per Rule 11(g) Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014, as amended. As regards the accounting software used by the Indian subsidiary company (TAAL Tech India Private Limited) for maintaining its books of account during the year ended March 31, 2024, it did not have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility as per the requirement of Rule 11(g) Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014, as amended.

48 Previous year figures have been re-grouped / re-classified to confirm presentation as per Ind AS as required by Schedule III of the Act.

TAAL Enterprises Limited

(All amounts in INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

As per our report of even date

For V.P. Thacker & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118696W

Abuali Darukhanawala
Partner
Membership No. 108053

Place: Mumbai
Date: Aug 04, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TAAL Enterprises Limited
CIN : L74110KA2014PLC176836

Salil Taneja
Chairman
DIN: 00328668

Place: Pune
Date: Aug 04, 2025

Sudishkumar Kuttappan Nair
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Bengaluru
Date: Aug 04, 2025

Aditya Shashikant Oza
Company Secretary
Membership No. A75104

Place: Pune
Date: Aug 04, 2025

TAAL Enterprises Limited