

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF DENTA WATER AND INFRA SOLUTIONS LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS DENTA PROPERTIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED)**

Report on the Audit of Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **DENTA WATER AND INFRA SOLUTIONS LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS DENTA PROPERTIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED) (CIN- U70109KA2016PLC097869)** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023 and its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

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Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
<p>Revenue recognition for long term construction contracts</p> <p>(Refer to note 2(e) and 24 of the Standalone Financial Statements).</p> <p>The Company's significant portion of business is undertaken through long term construction contracts which is in nature of engineering, procurement and construction basis. The contract prices are fixed and, in some cases, subject to price variance clauses.</p> <p>Revenue from these contracts, where the performance obligation satisfied over time, is recognised in proportion to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to survey of work performed.</p> <p>Revenue recognition from these contracts involves significant degree of judgments and estimation including identification of contractual obligations, the Company's rights to receive payments for performance obligation completed till date which includes measuring and recognition of contract assets, change of scope and determination of onerous obligations which include estimation of contract costs.</p> <p>Revenue recognition is significant to the Standalone Financial Statements based on the quantitative materiality and nature of construction contracts involves significant judgements as explained above. Accordingly, we considered this as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our procedures over the recognition of revenue included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read the Company's revenue recognition accounting policy and assessed compliance of the policy in terms of Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers. • Obtained an understanding of the Company's processes and controls for revenue recognition process, evaluated the design, and tested the operating effectiveness of the controls over revenue recognition with specific focus on determination of stage of completion, considering impact of change in scope and estimation of contract cost. • For a sample of contracts, we obtained the percentage of completion calculations, agreed key contractual terms to the signed contracts, tested the mathematical accuracy of the cost to complete calculations and re-performed the calculation of revenue recognized during the year based on the percentage of completion. • For costs incurred to date, we tested samples to appropriate supporting documentation and performed cut off procedures. • To test the forecast cost to complete, we obtained the breakdown of costs forecasts and tested elements of the forecast by obtaining executed purchase orders and agreements, evaluating reasonableness of management's judgements and assumptions using past trends and comparing the estimated costs to the actual costs incurred for the similar completed projects. • Assessed the relevant disclosures made by the company in accordance with Ind AS 115. <p>Based on the above procedures performed, we considered the manner of estimation of contract cost and recognition of revenue to be reasonable.</p>





Information other than Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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



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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these 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 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 controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has an adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.





Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements.

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit report we report that:
 - a) We have sought and, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
 - b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss, including other comprehensive income, the cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder.
 - e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A”; and





- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

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

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses under the applicable law or accounting standards.

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

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The company has not declared any dividend during this year, hence there is no breach of limits prescribed under Section 197 of the Act and the rules thereunder.





**Maheshwari & Co.
Chartered Accountants**

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

**For Maheshwari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.105834W**

Annexure
**Pawan Gattani
Partner
Membership No. 144734
UDIN: 23144734BGRIDB6424**

**Place: Mumbai
Date: September 16, 2023**





ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **DENTA WATER AND INFRA SOLUTIONS LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS DENTA PROPERTIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED)** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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





Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to explanation given to us, the Company has maintained, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Maheshwari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.105834W

Pawan Gattani
Partner

Membership No. 144734
UDIN: 23144734BGRIDB6424

Place: Mumbai
Date: September 16, 2023





ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

1. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets and investment property.

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

b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the company have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals in a phased manner so as to generally cover all the assets over a period of 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. As informed to us, a portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

c) Based on the examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, of all the immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements included in property, plant and equipment and capital work-in progress are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets or both during the year.

e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, reporting under clause 1(e) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

2. a) According to information and explanations given to us, the inventory has been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. The company is maintaining proper records of inventory.

b) According to information and explanations given to us, The Company has not been availed any working capital loan, at any points of time during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 2(b) of the Order is not applicable to the company.





3. The Company has made investments in firm but has not granted unsecured loans to other parties, during the year, in respect of which:
- (a) According to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.
 - (b) In our opinion, the investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
 - (c) No loans granted by the Company, hence the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest not applicable.
 - (d) No loans granted by the Company, hence there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.
 - (e) No loans granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties.
 - (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(f) is not applicable.

The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

4. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to loans and investments made. Further, as no guarantees/security has been given towards the parties specified in section 185, hence clause with regard to these matters are not applicable to the Company.
5. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposit as at March 31, 2023 and therefore, the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder are not applicable to the Company. We are informed by the management that no order has been passed by the Company Law Board, National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal against the Company in this regard.
6. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its services. We have broadly reviewed the same and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and





maintained. Also, cost audit is applicable to the company but the cost audit report is not received by us for our verification till the date of our statutory audit report. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

7. a) According to the information and explanations given to us and according to the books and records as produced and examined by us, in our opinion, the company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax and any other statutory dues applicable to it.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, and cess, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute with the relevant authorities.
8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not have any transactions not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly reporting under clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.
9. (a) According to the records of the company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has taken vehicle loans during the year and were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained, the outstanding vehicle loans at the end of the year amounts to Rs. 11.51 million.
- (d) On an overall examination of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company, no funds have been raised on short-term basis. Accordingly reporting under clause 9(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (e) On an overall examination of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities and hence reporting on clause 9(f) of the Order is not applicable.
10. (a) The company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year, Accordingly, reporting under 10(a) of the order is not applicable.



(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, during the year, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares, hence the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company

11. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanation given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud done by the company or any fraud done on the company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the management.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 12 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

13. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements etc. as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

14. (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) The report of the internal auditor for the period under audit have been considered by us.

15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non- cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, reporting under clause 15 of the Order is not applicable.

16. (a) The provisions of Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 16(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid Certificate of Registration (COR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.





Maheshwari & Co. Chartered Accountants

- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 16(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report under clause 16(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
17. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
18. There has been resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year due to requirement of auditor to peer reviewed. No issues, objection, concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
19. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Standalone Financial Statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
20. The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (“CSR”) and there is no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Act, or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 20 of the Order is not applicable for the year.
21. The requirements under clause 21 of the order are not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements as the consolidation done in the financial statement is of a Partnership firm. Accordingly, reporting under clause 21 of the Order is not applicable.

Place: Mumbai
Date: September 16, 2023



For Maheshwari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.105834W

Pawan Gattani
Partner
Membership No. 144734
UDIN: 23144734BGRIDB6424



Denta Water and Infra Solutions Limited
(Formerly known as Denta Properties and Infrastructure Private Limited)
CIN: U70109KA2016PLC097869
Standalone Balance Sheet
(All amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
I. ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4a	243.21	100.64	56.34
b) Other Intangible Assets	4b	0.11	-	-
c) Financial Assets				
(i) Investment	5	66.44	-	-
(ii) Other Financial Assets	6	94.35	5.00	5.00
d) Other Non-Current Assets	7	50.49	0.35	3.80
e) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	18	3.82	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets (A)		458.42	105.99	65.14
Current Assets				
a) Inventories	8	64.98	33.59	11.38
b) Financial Assets				
(i) Trade Receivables	9	231.52	134.54	36.84
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10 (a)	359.07	135.75	258.80
(iii) Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	10 (b)	4.12	-	-
(iv) Other Financial Assets	11	5.25	88.24	-
c) Other Current Assets	12	112.73	108.26	50.18
Total Current Assets (B)		777.67	500.38	357.20
Total Assets (A+B)		1,236.09	606.37	422.34
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
a) Equity Share Capital	13	48.00	48.00	48.00
b) Other Equity	14	994.88	496.31	112.93
Total Equity attributable to Equity Holders		1,042.88	544.31	160.93
Total Equity (A)		1,042.88	544.31	160.93
Liabilities				
Non-Current Liabilities				
a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	15	8.63	-	0.47
b) Provisions	16	0.35	0.12	0.09
c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	17	-	0.57	0.55
d) Other Non-Current Liabilities	18	2.66	2.66	3.86
Total Non-Current Liabilities		11.64	3.35	4.97
Current Liabilities				
a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	19	2.89	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables	20			
- Due to Micro and Small Enterprises		0.62	0.81	-
- Due to Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		98.02	33.85	34.02
b) Other Current Liabilities	21	56.46	10.72	199.18
c) Provisions	22	4.20	2.11	0.23
d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	23	19.38	11.22	23.01
Total Current Liabilities		181.57	58.71	256.44
Total Liabilities (B)		193.21	62.06	261.41
Total Equity and Liabilities (A+B)		1,236.09	606.37	422.34

Note: The above statement should be read with Significant Accounting Policies forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Maheshwari and Co.
Chartered Accountants

FRN: 105834W

Pawan Gattani
(Partner)
M. No. 144734



Place: Mumbai
Date: September 16, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Denta Water and Infra Solutions Limited

(Formerly known as Denta Properties and Infrastructure Private Limited)

Manjunath Gundappa
Director
DIN - 09777433

Sujata Goankar
(CS & Compliance Officer)
M. No.: A53988

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 16, 2023

Sowbhagyamma
Director
DIN - 07637396

G. V. Sorendra Kumar
(Chief Financial Officer)
Pan No. ACHV3428



Denta Water and Infra Solutions Limited
(Formerly known as Denta Properties and Infrastructure Private Limited)
CIN: U70109KA2016PLC097869
Standalone Cash Flow Statement
(All amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
Cash Flow from/(Used in) Operating Activities			
Profit Before Tax		679.16	517.88
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Profit to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation and Amortization		3.71	0.86
Finance Cost		0.93	-
Interest Income		(4.73)	(0.61)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		679.07	518.13
Movement in Working Capital:			
Changes in Trade Receivables		(96.97)	(97.69)
Changes in Other Financial Assets		82.99	(88.24)
Changes in Other Current Assets		(54.61)	(54.63)
Changes in Trade Payable		63.98	0.64
Changes in Borrowings		2.89	-
Changes in Provisions		2.38	1.91
Changes in Other Current Liabilities		45.74	(189.66)
Changes in Inventories		(31.39)	(22.21)
Cash Generated/(Used) in Operations		694.08	68.25
Income Tax Paid		(176.89)	(146.28)
Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities	(A)	517.19	(78.03)
Cash Flow from/(Used) Investing Activities			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment/Capital Expenditure Including Intangible Asset		(146.39)	(45.16)
Interest Received		4.73	0.61
Investment/Proceeds from Fixed Deposit with Bank		(89.35)	-
Loans Given		(66.44)	-
Cash Generated/ (Used) in Investing Activities	(B)	(297.45)	(44.55)
Cash Flow from/(Used in) Financing Activities			
Proceed /(Repayment) of Borrowings (Net)		8.63	(0.47)
Interest Paid		(0.93)	-
Cash Generated/(Used) in Financing Activities	(C)	7.70	(0.47)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(A+B+C)	227.44	(123.05)
Cash and Cash Equivalent at Beginning of Year		135.75	258.80
Cash and Cash Equivalent at End of Year		363.19	135.75
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		227.44	(123.05)

Note: The above statement should be read with Significant Accounting Policies forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Maheshwari and Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105834W

Pawan Gattani
(Partner)
M. No. 144734



Place: Mumbai
Date: September 16, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Denta Water and Infra Solutions Limited
(Formerly known as Denta Properties and Infrastructure Private Limited)

Manjunath Gundappa
Director
DIN - 09777433

Sujata Goankar
(CS & Compliance Officer)
M. No.: A53988

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 16, 2023

Sowbhagyamma
Director
DIN - 07637396

G. V. Surendra Kumar
(Chief Financial Officer)
Pan No. ACEPV3402B



Denta Water and Infra Solutions Limited
(Formerly known as Denta Properties and Infrastructure Private Limited)
CIN: U70109KA2016PLC097869
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss
(All amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
Revenue			
Revenue From Operations	24	1,743.24	1,195.72
Other Income	25	14.22	0.63
Total Income		1,757.46	1,196.35
Expenses			
Cost of Materials Consumed	26	1,045.02	668.84
Employee Benefits Expense	27	11.26	0.97
Finance Costs	28	0.93	-
Depreciation and Amortisation	29	3.71	0.86
Other Expenses	30	17.38	7.80
Total Expenses		1,078.30	678.47
Profit Before Tax		679.16	517.88
Tax Expense:			
- Current Tax	43	185.05	134.49
- Deferred Tax	18	(4.42)	0.02
Total Tax Expenses		180.63	134.51
Profit after Tax is attributable to owners of the company		498.53	383.37
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)			
Items that will not be Reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss			
Remeasurement of Defined Employee Benefit Plans	14	0.06	0.01
Tax impact of items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss	18	(0.02)	-
Other Comprehensive Income is Attributable to Owners of the Company		0.04	0.01
Total Comprehensive Income		498.57	383.38
Earnings Per Share (EPS) attributable to Equity Holder			
Equity Shares of Par Value Rs 10/- Each			
Basic and Diluted	47	25.97	19.97

Note: The above statement should be read with Significant Accounting Policies forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Maheshwari and Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105834W

Pawan Galtani
(Partner)
M. No. 144734



Place: Mumbai
Date: September 16, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Denta Water and Infra Solutions Limited
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Manjunath Gundappa
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Denta Water and Infra Solutions Limited
(Formerly known as Denta Properties and Infrastructure Private Limited)
CIN: U70109KA2016PLC097869
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity
(All amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

A Equity Share Capital

Balance at April 01, 2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital During the Current Year	Balance at the End of the Current Reporting Year March 31, 2023
48.00	-	48.00

Balance at April 01, 2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital During the Current Year	Balance at the End of the Current Reporting Year March 31, 2022
48.00	-	48.00

Balance at April 01, 2020	Changes in Equity Share Capital During the Current Year	Balance at the End of the Current Reporting Year March 31, 2021
48.00	-	48.00

B Other Equity

Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Other Item of other comprehensive Income (Actuarial gains and losses)	Total
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	-	994.83	0.05	994.88
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligation (Net)	-	-	-	0.04	0.04
Transfer to Retained Earnings	-	-	498.53	-	498.53
Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	-	496.30	0.01	496.31
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligation (Net)	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
Transfer to Retained Earnings	-	-	383.37	-	383.37
Balance as at March 31, 2021	-	-	112.93	-	112.93
Adjustment of Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Retained Earnings	-	-	111.02	-	111.02
Balance as at March 31, 2020	-	-	1.91	-	1.91

Note: The above statement should be read with Significant Accounting Policies forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Maheshwari and Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105834W

Pawan Gattani
(Partner)
M. No. 144734



Place: Mumbai
Date : September 16, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Denta Water and Infra Solutions Limited
(Formerly known as Denta Properties and Infrastructure Private Limited)

Manjunath Gundappa
Director
DIN - 09777433

Sujata Goankar
(CS & Compliance Officer)
M. No.: A53988

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 16, 2023

Sowbhagyamma
Director
DIN - 07637396

G. V. Surendra Kumar
(Chief Financial Officer)
Pan No. ACEPV3402B



Denta Water and Infra Solutions Limited
(Formerly known as Denta Properties and Infrastructure Private Limited)
CIN: U70109KA2016PLC097869

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
(All amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

4a Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Land	Building	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Resort Furniture and Fitting	Furniture And Fixtures	Computer and Printers	Total Tangible Assets
Gross Cost									
As at March 31, 2020	48.04	8.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.520
Additions	-	-	-	0.11	0.12	-	-	-	0.230
Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	48.04	8.48	-	0.11	0.12	-	-	-	56.75
Additions	6.20	18.10	0.28	0.60	13.70	6.28	-	-	45.16
Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	54.24	26.58	0.28	0.71	13.82	6.28	-	-	101.91
Additions	129.72	0.53	11.99	-	1.79	1.39	0.33	0.51	146.26
Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	183.96	27.11	12.27	0.71	15.61	7.67	0.33	0.51	248.17
Accumulated Depreciation									
Up to March 31, 2020	-	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27
Depreciation Expense For the Year	-	0.13	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.14
Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Up to March 31, 2021	-	0.40	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.41
Depreciation Expense For the Year	-	0.13	0.01	0.08	0.64	-	-	-	0.86
Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Up to March 31, 2022	-	0.53	0.01	0.09	0.64	-	-	-	1.27
Depreciation Expense For the Year	-	0.43	0.39	0.13	1.73	0.90	0.02	0.09	3.69
Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Up to March 31, 2023	-	0.96	0.40	0.22	2.37	0.90	0.02	0.09	4.96
Carrying Amount									
As at March 31, 2020	48.04	8.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.25
As at March 31, 2021	48.04	8.08	-	0.10	0.12	-	-	-	56.34
As at March 31, 2022	54.24	26.05	0.27	0.62	13.18	6.28	-	-	100.64
As at March 31, 2023	183.96	26.15	11.87	0.49	13.24	6.77	0.31	0.42	243.21



Denta Water and Infra Solutions Limited
(Formerly known as Denta Properties and Infrastructure Private Limited)
CIN: U70109KA2016PLC097869
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
(All amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

4b Intangible Asset

Particulars	Total
Gross Cost	
As at March 31, 2020	-
Additions	-
Deductions/Adjustments	-
As at March 31, 2021	-
Additions	-
Deductions/Adjustments	-
As at March 31, 2022	-
Additions	0.13
Deductions/Adjustments	-
As at March 31, 2023	0.13
Accumulated Amortisation	
Up to March 31, 2020	-
Amortisation for the Year	-
Deductions/Adjustments	-
Up to March 31, 2021	-
Amortisation for the Year	-
Deductions/Adjustments	-
Up to March 31, 2022	-
Amortisation for the Year	0.02
Deductions/Adjustments	-
Up to March 31, 2023	0.02
Carrying Amount	
As at March 31, 2020	-
As at March 31, 2021	-
As at March 31, 2022	-
As at March 31, 2023	0.11



Denta Water and Infra Solutions Limited
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CIN: U70109KA2016PLC097869
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
(All amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

5 Investment

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Investment*			
Denta Properties and Investment*	66.44	-	-
Total	66.44	-	-

* The investment made in partnership firm, in which the Denta Water and Infra Solutions Limited is holding 99 percent share in profit/loss of the firm.

6 Other Financial Assets (Non Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Fixed Deposits*	94.35	5.00	5.00
Total	94.35	5.00	5.00

* Fixed Deposit having maturity more than 12 months.

* Fixed Deposits amounting to ₹ 91.08 million is lien marked for issuance of BG for Projects.

7 Other Non-Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Security Deposit	49.50	-	3.70
Rental Deposit	0.99	0.35	0.10
Total	50.49	0.35	3.80

8 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Coffee Beans	3.37	-	-
Work In Progress of Construction Contracts	61.61	33.59	11.38
Total	64.98	33.59	11.38



9 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
(Unsecured, Considered Good)			
Trade Receivables	233.00	135.22	37.03
Less:- Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	(1.48)	(0.68)	(0.19)
Total	231.52	134.54	36.84

Note-Ageing analysis of the trade receivable amounts that are past due as at the end of reporting year but not impaired:

Particulars	Not Due	As at March 31, 2023						Total
		Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment						
		Less than 6 month	6 months to - 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Year	Allowances for Expected Credit Loss	
i) Undisputed - Considered Good	-	232.22	0.15	0.63	-	-	(1.48)	231.52
ii) Undisputed - Which have Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Disputed - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Disputed - Which have Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Disputed - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	232.22	0.15	0.63	-	-	(1.48)	231.52

Particulars	Not due	As at March 31, 2022						Total
		Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment						
		Less than 6 month	6 months to - 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Year	Allowances for Expected Credit Loss	
i) Undisputed - Considered Good	-	135.22	-	-	-	-	(0.68)	134.54
ii) Undisputed - Which have Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Disputed - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Disputed - Which have Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Disputed - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	135.22	-	-	-	-	(0.68)	134.54

Particulars	Not due	As at April 1, 2021						Total
		Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment						
		Less than 6 month	6 months to - 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Year	Allowances for Expected Credit Loss	
i) Undisputed - Considered Good	-	35.21	1.82	-	-	-	(0.19)	36.84
ii) Undisputed - Which have Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Disputed - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Disputed - Which have Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Disputed - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	35.21	1.82	-	-	-	(0.19)	36.84



Denta Water and Infra Solutions Limited
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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
(All amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

10 (a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Cash on Hand	0.60	0.03	-
Balances with Banks:-			
Current Account	50.78	13.99	258.80
Demand Deposits with Banks	307.69	121.73	-
Total	359.07	135.75	258.80

10 (b) Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents as above

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Fixed Deposits*	4.12	-	-
Total	4.12	-	-

* Fixed deposits amounting to ₹ 0.65 million is lien marked for issuance of BG for Projects.

11 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Unsecured, Considered Good			
Others			
Interest Accrued but Not Due on Deposit	1.15	-	-
Earnest Money Deposit	4.10	88.24	-
Total	5.25	88.24	-

12 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Advance given for Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	2.50	2.50	-
Advances other than Capital Advances:			
Prepaid Expenses	0.14	-	-
Unbilled Revenue**	77.42	12.27	29.01
Advances to Suppliers	32.52	93.49	21.17
Loan and Advances to Employees	0.15	-	-
Total	112.73	108.26	50.18

* Advance given for purchase of land in January, 2022 however execution of the necessary documentation is under process.

** Unbilled revenue is the revenue for which work completed but invoice not raised.



13 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Authorised:			
48,50,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each (previous year 48,50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each)	48.50	48.50	48.50
	48.50	48.50	48.50
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:			
48,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each (Previous Year 48,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each)	48.00	48.00	48.00
Total Equity	48.00	48.00	48.00

i) The Company Board of Directors, at its meeting held on August 02, 2023, proposed/recommended to the members of the Company, an increase in the authorised share capital from Rs. 4.85 million to Rs. 300 million in terms of Section 61 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, which was further approved by the members in the general meeting held on August 02, 2023.

ii) The Company Board of Directors, at its meeting held on August 02, 2023, proposed/recommended to the members of the Company, a bonus share in the proportion of 3 new bonus shares of Rs 10 each per equity share for every existing fully paid-up equity shares of Rs 10 each, by capitalisation an amount of Rs 144 million in terms of Sections 63 and 123(5) and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, which was further approved by the members in the general meeting held on August 14 2023.

**a) Details of Reconciliation of the Number of Shares Outstanding:
(Numbers of Shares in Million)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		As at April 1, 2021	
	No. of Shares	₹	No. of Shares	₹	No. of Shares	₹
Equity Shares:						
Shares Outstanding at the Beginning of the Year (refer note (d) below)	4.80	48.00	4.80	48.00	4.80	48.00
Add: Shares Issued during the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Buy Back during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares Outstanding at the End of the Year	4.80	48.00	4.80	48.00	4.80	48.00

b) Terms/ Rights attached to Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed, if any by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

**c) Details of Shares in the Company held by each Shareholder Holding more than 5 percent:
(Numbers of Shares in Million)**

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		As at April 1, 2021	
	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%
Sowbhagyamma	4.75	98.98%	4.75	98.98%	4.75	98.98%

**d) Details of Shares hold by Promoters :
(Numbers of Shares in Million)**

Shareholding of Promoters as at March 31, 2023 :

Promoter Name	No of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Changes During the Year
Sowbhagyamma	4.75	98.98%	-
Rajashekar Tumkur Sujith	0.05	1.02%	-

Shareholding of Promoters as at March 31, 2022 :

Promoter Name	No of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Changes During the Year
Sowbhagyamma	4.75	98.98%	-
Rajashekar Tumkur Sujith	0.05	1.02%	-

Shareholding of Promoters as at March 31, 2021 :

Promoter Name	No of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Changes During the Year
Sowbhagyamma	4.75	98.98%	-
Rajashekar Tumkur Sujith	0.05	1.02%	-



Denta Water and Infra Solutions Limited
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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
(All amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

14 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Other Comprehensive Income			
Balance as per Last Financial Statement	0.01	-	-
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligation (Net)	0.04	0.01	-
Closing Balances	0.05	0.01	-
Retained Earnings			
Balance as at Beginning of the Year	496.30	112.93	1.91
Profit for the Year	498.53	383.37	111.02
Dividend (Including dividend distribution tax)	-	-	-
Transfer from Other Comprehensive income	-	-	-
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit plans	-	-	-
Total Retained Earning	994.83	496.30	112.93
Total	994.88	496.31	112.93



15 Borrowings (Non-Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost			
Secured #			
Term Loans - From Banks	8.63	-	0.47
Total	8.63	-	0.47

#Footnote 15: Terms of Borrowings

a) Secured Loans: The details of Secured Loans, Balances and the Securities Offered for each Loan is as under:

Name of Institution- Security- Repayment Term	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
HDFC Bank- Vehicle- Monthly Installments along with Interest Rate @ 8.11% P.A.	3.79	-	-
HDFC Bank- Vehicle- Monthly Installments along with Interest Rate @ 8.11% P.A.	4.86	-	-
HDFC Bank- Vehicle- Monthly Installments along with Interest Rate @ 7.76% P.A.	2.87	-	-
SBI Bank- Term Loan- Monthly Installments along with Interest rate MCLR + 3.35% P.A. i.e. Effective Rate being 11.35% P.A. under Lease Rental Discounting Scheme	-	-	0.47

Note: Amount Includes both Current and Non Current Portion

16 Provisions (Non Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Provision for Employee Benefits.			
Gratuity (Unfunded)	0.17	0.12	0.09
Leave Encashment	0.18	-	-
Total	0.35	0.12	0.09

17 Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities) - Net

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)			
On Account of Fixed Assets :			
Impact of difference between Tax Depreciation and Charged in Financial Statement	3.15	(0.86)	(0.64)
	3.15	(0.86)	(0.64)
On Account of Timing Difference as per Section 43B of The Income Tax Act, 1961			
Employee Benefit:			
Gratuity	0.07	0.03	0.02
Leave Encashment	0.06	-	-
Expected Credit Loss	0.37	0.17	0.05
	0.50	0.20	0.07
On Account of Timing Difference as per Section 40(a)(ia) of The Income Tax Act, 1961			
Audit and Other Fees	0.17	0.09	0.02
	0.17	0.09	0.02
Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	3.82	(0.57)	(0.55)



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18 Other Non-Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Security Deposits	2.66	2.66	3.86
Total	2.66	2.66	3.86

19 Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Current Maturities of Long Term Debt	2.89	-	-
Total	2.89	-	-

Refer footnote 15 above for terms of borrowings



20 Trade Payable

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost			
Trade Payables			
A. Due to Micro and Small Enterprises	0.62	0.81	-
B. Due to Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	98.02	33.85	34.02
Total	98.64	34.66	34.02

Note- Ageing Analysis of the Trade Payable Amounts that are Past due as at the End of Reporting Year :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023					
	Not Due	Outstanding for following Periods from Due Date of Payment				Total
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 year	
i) MSME	-	0.62	-	-	-	0.62
ii) Others	-	98.02	-	-	-	98.02
iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	98.64	-	-	-	98.64

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022					
	Not Due	Outstanding for following Periods from Due Date of Payment				Total
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 year	
i) MSME	-	0.81	-	-	-	0.81
ii) Others	-	33.59	0.03	0.23	-	33.85
iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	34.40	0.03	0.23	-	34.66

Particulars	As at April 1, 2021					
	Not Due	Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment				Total
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 year	
i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	-	33.79	0.23	-	-	34.02
iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	33.79	0.23	-	-	34.02

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	0.62	0.81	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the	-	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-	-

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



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21 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Advances from Customers	-	2.50	189.92
Statutory Dues Payable	56.46	8.22	9.26
Total	56.46	10.72	199.18

22 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Provision for Employee Benefits:			
Gratuity (Unfunded)	0.09	-	-
Leave Encashment	0.05	-	-
Employee Dues	0.96	-	-
Other Provisions:			
Other Dues	3.10	2.11	0.23
Total	4.20	2.11	0.23

Note: As per section 135 of The Companies Act, 2013 required CSR Expenditure has incurred during the year hence, additional provision is not required. Refer Note 35.

23 Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Provision for Income Tax (Net)	19.38	11.22	23.01
Total	19.38	11.22	23.01



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24 Revenue From Operations

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
Sale of Services		
-Contract	1,550.73	975.05
-Project Management Consulting Service	110.66	203.91
Other Operating Revenue		
-Rental	4.43	4.49
Unbilled Revenue	77.42	12.27
Total	1,743.24	1,195.72

25 Other Income

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
Interest Income:		
From Fixed Deposit with Banks	4.73	0.61
From Income Tax Refund	-	0.02
From Investment in Firm	1.73	-
Others:		
Sale Of Coffee Beans	2.02	-
Profit Share in Firm	0.02	-
Miscellaneous Income	5.72	-
Total	14.22	0.63



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26 Cost of Raw Materials Consumed

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
Materials consumed		
Opening Stock	33.59	11.38
Add: Purchases	621.92	484.53
Add: Construction Expenses*	454.49	206.52
Less: Closing Stock	64.98	33.59
Total	1,045.02	668.84

***Construction Expenses**

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
Equipment Hire Charges	30.83	8.82
Power & Fuel Expenses	37.72	26.62
Site Labour Charges	91.19	36.79
Site Running Expenses	26.10	33.14
Site Technical & Professional Charges	29.37	22.63
Sub-Contract Charges	238.50	77.69
Transportation Charges	0.78	0.83
Total	454.49	206.52



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27 Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
Salaries, Bonus, Commission and Allowances	8.43	0.94
Director's Remuneration	1.86	-
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	0.53	-
Gratuity	0.21	0.03
Leave Encashment Expense	0.23	-
Total	11.26	0.97

28 Finance Costs

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
Interest	0.90	-
Loan Processing and Other Charges	0.03	-
Total	0.93	-

29 Depreciation and Amortisation

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
Property Plant & Equipment	3.69	0.86
Intangibles	0.02	-
Total	3.71	0.86

30 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
Insurance Expense	0.13	-
Printing and Stationery	0.02	-
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	0.03	-
Legal and Professional Fees	0.18	0.19
Rent	0.12	0.12
Rates and Taxes	3.93	3.96
Repairs and Maintenance		
- Buildings	0.15	0.47
- Office	0.33	-
- Property	2.00	-
- Vehicle	0.06	-
Bank Charges	0.01	0.08
Property Tax	0.12	0.12
Auditor's Remuneration:		
- For Statutory Audit	1.50	1.20
- For Other Audits	0.80	-
CSR Expenditure	5.52	0.91
Commission Paid	1.26	-
Provision for ECL	0.80	0.49
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.42	0.26
Total	17.38	7.80



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31 Contingent Liability

For Bank Guarantee given by Bank on behalf of the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Bank Guarantee's issued by State Bank of India, SME Branch	238.90	-	-

For Income Tax

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Income Tax Demand for Assessment Year 2021-2022 (The Company has Filed the Response Showing Disagreement towards the Demand Raised by the Income Tax Department)	2.81	-	-



32 Ratio

As at March 31, 2023

Sr. No	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	Variance %	Reason for Variance (In case of deviation for more than 25%)
1	Current Ratio	Total Current Assets	Total Current Liabilities	4.28	8.52	(49.75%)	Mainly due to increase in total current liabilities and decrease in total current assets during the period.
2	Debt-to-Equity Ratio	Debt Consists of Borrowings	Total Equity	0.01	-	0.00%	-
3	Return on Equity Ratio(in %)	Profit after Tax for the Year Less Preference Dividend (if any)	Average Total Equity	0.63	1.09	(42.22%)	Mainly due to increase in profit for the year and increase in average total equity.
4	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Revenues from Operations	Average Inventory	16.08	19.91	(19.23%)	-
5	Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenues from Operations	Average Accounts Receivable	9.52	13.95	(31.74%)	Mainly due to increase in revenue from operation and increase in average trade receivables during the year.
6	Payables Turnover Ratio	Total Purchases	Average Trade Payables	15.68	19.48	(19.50%)	-
7	Net Working Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenues from Operations	Working Capital	2.92	2.71	8.02%	-
8	Net Profit Ratio(in %)	Net Profit	Revenues from Operations	0.29	0.32	(10.80%)	-
9	Return on Capital Employed Ratio	Earning before Interest and Taxes	Capital Employed	0.64	0.95	(31.80%)	Mainly due to decrease in net of earning during the year.

As at March 31, 2022

Sr. No	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021	Variance %	Reason for Variance (In Case of Deviation for more than 25%)
1	Current Ratio	Total Current Assets	Total Current Liabilities	8.52	1.39	511.87%	Mainly due to increase in total current assets and decrease in total current liabilities during the year.
2	Debt-to-equity Ratio	Debt Consists of Borrowings	Total Equity	-	-	0.00%	-
3	Return on Equity Ratio(in %)	Profit after Tax for the Year Less Preference Dividend (if any)	Average Total Equity	1.09	1.05	3.16%	-
4	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Revenues from Operations	Average Inventory	19.91	15.13	31.57%	Mainly due to decrease in Cost of Material Consumed
5	Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenues from Operations	Average Accounts Receivable	13.95	17.10	(18.40%)	-
6	Payables Turnover Ratio	Total Purchases	Average Trade Payables	19.48	10.02	94.45%	Mainly due to increase in purchase during the year increase in average trade payables during the end of year.
7	Net Working Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenues from Operations	Working Capital	2.71	3.18	(14.94%)	-
8	Net Profit Ratio(in %)	Net Profit	Revenues from Operations	0.32	0.35	(7.38%)	-
9	Return on Capital Employed Ratio	Earning before Interest and Taxes	Capital Employed	0.95	0.88	6.94%	-



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33 Employee Benefit Obligations

i. Defined Contribution Plans:

The following amount recognized as an expense in Statement of profit and loss on account of provident fund and other funds. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective authorities.

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
Contribution to Provident Fund	0.45	-	-
Contribution to ESIC	0.09	-	-

ii. Defined Benefit Plan:

The Company has a unfunded defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service as per the provision of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 with total ceiling on gratuity of ₹ 20,00,000.

The following tables summaries the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan:

Assets and Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Defined Benefit Obligation	2.62	0.12	0.09
Fair Value Of Plan Assets	-	-	-
Effect of Assets Ceiling if any	-	-	-
Net Liability(Asset)	2.62	0.12	0.09

Bifurcation Of Liability

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Current Liability	0.09	0.00	0.00
Non-Current Liability	0.17	0.12	0.09
Net Liability(Asset)	0.26	0.12	0.09

Income/Expenses Recognized during the Period

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
Employee Benefit Expense	0.21	0.03	0.09
Other Comprehensive Income	(0.06)	(0.01)	-

Valuation Assumptions

Financial Assumptions			
Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
Discount Rate	7.40% p.a.	6.10% p.a.	6.05% p.a.
Salary Growth Rate	7.00% p.a.	7.00% p.a.	7.00% p.a.



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Valuation Results

Assets and Liability (Balance Sheet Position)			
Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	0.26	0.12	0.09
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-	-
Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Assets)	0.26	0.12	0.09

Bifurcation of Net Liability			
Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Current (Short Term) Liability	0.09	0.00	0.00
Non Current (Long Term) Liability	0.17	0.12	0.09
Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Assets)	0.26	0.12	0.09

Detailed Disclosures

Funded Status of the Plan			
Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Present Value of Unfunded Obligations	0.26	0.12	0.09
Present Value of Funded Obligations	-	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-	-
Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Assets)	0.26	0.12	0.09

Profit and Loss Account for the Period

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
Service Cost:			
Current Service Cost*	0.20	0.03	0.09
Past Service Cost	-	-	-
Loss/(Gain) on Curtailments and Settlement	-	-	-
Net Interest Cost	0.01	0.01	-
Total Included in 'Employee Benefit Expenses/(Income)	0.21	0.04	0.09

Other Comprehensive Income for the period

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
Components of Actuarial Gain/Losses on Obligations:			
Due to Change in Financial Assumptions	(0.03)	-	-
Due to Change in Demographic Assumption	-	-	-
Due to Experience Adjustments	(0.03)	-	-
Return on Plan Assets Excluding Amounts Included in Interest Income	-	-	-
Amounts Recognized in Other Comprehensive (Income) / Expense	(0.06)	-	-



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Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	0.13	0.09	-
Transfer in/(out) Obligation	-	-	-
Current Service Cost	0.20	0.03	0.09
Interest Cost	0.01	0.01	-
Components of Actuarial Gain/losses on Obligations:	-	-	-
Due to Change in Financial Assumptions	(0.03)	-	-
Due to Change in Demographic Assumption	-	-	-
Due to Experience Adjustments	(0.03)	-	-
Past Service Cost	-	-	-
Loss (gain) on Curtailments	-	-	-
Liabilities Extinguished on Settlements	-	-	-
Liabilities Assumed in an Amalgamation in the Nature of Purchase	-	-	-
Exchange Differences on Foreign Plans	-	-	-
Benefit Paid from Fund	-	-	-
Benefits Paid by Company	-	-	-
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	0.28	0.13	0.09

Reconciliation of Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Assets)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Net Opening Provision in Books of Accounts	0.11	0.09	-
Transfer in/(out) Obligation	-	-	-
Transfer (in)/out Plan Assets	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Expense as per 3.2	0.21	0.03	0.09
Amounts Recognized in Other Comprehensive (Income) /	(0.06)	(0.01)	-
Benefits Paid by the Company	-	-	-
Contributions to Plan Assets	-	-	-
Closing Provision in Books of Accounts	0.26	0.11	0.09

Expected Future Cashflows (Undiscounted)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
Year 1 Cashflow	0.09	0.00	0.00
Year 2 Cashflow	0.00	0.08	0.00
Year 3 Cashflow	0.00	0.00	0.07
Year 4 Cashflow	0.00	0.00	0.00
Year 5 Cashflow	0.05	0.00	0.00
Year 6 to Year 10 Cashflow	0.06	0.01	0.01



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34 Segmental Information

In accordance with Ind-AS 108, 'Operating Segments', the Company does not have a business segment. Further, the Company operates in India and accordingly no disclosures are required under secondary segment reporting.

35 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a CSR committee has been formed by the Company. The areas for CSR activities are eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive health care including preventive health care, ensuring environmental sustainability education, promoting gender equality and empowering women and other activities. The amount has to be expended on the activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

Details of CSR Expenditure required to be Spent and Amount Spent are as under:

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with schedule VII	4.48	0.91	0.02
Cumulative CSR Expenditure Required to be Spent	4.48	0.91	0.02
Amount Spent during the Year			
(i) Construction/Acquisition of any Asset	5.52	0.91	0.02
(ii) On Purposes other than (i) above			
Total	5.52	0.91	0.02
Excess Spent of Previous Year	0.00	0.00	-
Total of Shortfall / (Excess),	(1.04)	0.00	0.00
Reason for Shortfall- Will be Transferred within 6 Months from the end of the Financial year	-	-	-



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36 Financial Instruments

Financial Instrument by Category

The Carrying Value and Fair Value of Financial Instrument by Categories as of 31 March 2023 were as follows:

Particulars	At Amortised Cost	At Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	At Fair Value Through OCI	Total Carrying Value
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	359.07	-	-	359.07
Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	4.12	-	-	4.12
Trade Receivables	231.52	-	-	231.52
Other Financial Assets	5.25	-	-	5.25
Loans	0.15	-	-	0.15
Investments	66.44	-	-	66.44
Total	666.55	-	-	666.55
Liabilities:				
Borrowing	11.52	-	-	11.52
Trade and Other Payables	101.13	-	-	101.13
Total	112.65	-	-	112.65

The Carrying Value and Fair Value of Financial Instrument by Categories as of 31 March 2022 were as follows:

Particulars	At Amortised Cost	At Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	At Fair Value Through OCI	Total Carrying Value
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	135.75	-	-	135.75
Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	134.54	-	-	134.54
Other Financial Assets	88.24	-	-	88.24
Loans	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-
Total	358.53	-	-	358.53
Liabilities:				
Trade and Other Payables	34.67	-	-	34.67
Total	34.67	-	-	34.67

37 Fair Value Hierarchy

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 as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year using		
		Level I	Level 2	Level 3
Assets /Liabilities Measured at Fair Value				
Financial Assets:				
Non Current Investments	-	-	-	-



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The following Table Presents Fair Value Hierarchy of Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring basis as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year using		
		Level I	Level 2	Level 3
Assets /Liabilities Measured at Fair Value				
Financial Assets:				
Non Current Investments	-	-	-	-

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the period.

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, Trade receivable and other financial asset, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to short term maturity of these instruments.

38 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The risk management policies of the Company are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

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

In performing its operating, investing and financing activities, the Company is exposed to the Credit risk, Liquidity risk and Market risk.

Carrying Amount of Financial Assets and Liabilities:

The following table summaries the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recorded at the end of the period by categories:

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
Financial Assets		
Non Current Investment	66.44	-
Cash and Cash Equivalent	359.07	135.75
Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	4.12	-
Trade Receivables	231.52	134.54
Other Financial Assets	357.20	8.09
At End of the Year	1,018.35	278.38
Financial Liabilities		
Trade Payables	98.64	34.66
Other Financial Liabilities	56.46	10.72
At End of the Year	155.10	45.38

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. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and derivative financial instruments.



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Credit Risk on Financial Assets

Financial assets that are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counterparties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner consist principally of cash balances with banks, cash equivalents and receivables, and other financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk is: the total of the fair value of the financial instruments and the full amount of any loan payable commitment at the end of the reporting year. Credit risk on cash balances with banks is limited because the counterparties are entities with acceptable credit ratings. Credit risk on other financial assets is limited because the other parties are entities with acceptable credit ratings.

As disclosed in Note 10, cash and cash equivalents balances generally represent short term deposits with a less than 90-day maturity.

As part of the process of setting customer credit limits, different credit terms are used. The average credit period generally granted to trade receivable customers is about 90-360 days. But some customers take a longer period to settle the amounts.

Exposure to Credit Risk

Financial Asset for which Loss Allowance is Measured using Expected Credit Loss Model

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
Financial Assets		
Non Current Investment	66.44	-
Cash and Cash Equivalent	359.07	135.75
Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	4.12	-
Trade Receivables	231.52	134.54
Other Financial Assets	357.20	8.09
At End of the Year	1,018.35	278.38



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39 Foreign Currency Risk

The Company is not operating internationally and the business is transacted in Indian Rupees. The Company has Sales, Purchase, Borrowing (etc.) in Indian currency. Consequently, the Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

40 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.

Company has interest rate risk exposure mainly from changes in rate of interest on borrowing & on deposit with bank. The interest rate are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements of the Company. The following table analyse the breakdown of the financial assets and liabilities by type of interest rate:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Financial Assets			
Interest Bearing - Fixed Interest Rate			
- Non Current Fixed Deposit	94.35	5.00	5.00
- Current Fixed Deposit	4.12	-	-
Financial Liabilities			
Interest bearing	11.52	-	0.47
Borrowings - Floating interest rate	-	-	-
- Working capital loan in rupee	-	-	-

Interest Rate Sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, after the excluding the credit exposure for which interest rate swap has been taken and hence the interest rate is fixed. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Interest Rate			
Increase by 100 bps Points	-	-	-
Decrease by 100 bps Points	-	-	-

41 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including debt and overdraft from banks at an optimised cost.

The Company maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2023 is the carrying amounts. The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates of the financial liabilities. The average credit period taken to settle trade payables is about 90 days. The other payables are with short-term durations. The carrying amounts are assumed to be a reasonable approximation of fair value. The following table analysis financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities:

Particulars	On demand	Less than 3 months	More than 3 Month but Less than 12 months	More then 1 Year but less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2023						
Borrowings	-	0.70	2.19	8.63	-	11.52
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	-	84.98	13.49	2.66	-	101.13
Total	-	85.68	15.68	11.29	-	112.65
Year ended March 31, 2022						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	-	28.15	6.27	0.26	-	34.67
Total	-	28.15	6.27	0.26	-	34.67

At present, the Company does expects to repay all liabilities at their contractual maturity. In order to meet such cash commitments, the operating activity is expected to generate sufficient cash inflows.



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42 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep optimum gearing ratio. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Borrowings	11.52	-	0.47
Trade Payables	98.64	34.66	34.02
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	(359.07)	(135.75)	(258.80)
Net Debt (a)	(248.91)	(101.09)	(224.31)
Total Equity			
Total Member's Capital	1,042.88	544.31	160.93
Capital and Net Debt (b)	793.97	443.22	(63.38)
Gearing Ratio (%) (a/b)*100	(31.35)	(22.81)	353.91

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31st March 2023 and 31st March 2022.

43 Income Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years are:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Current Income Tax:			
Current Income Tax Charge	181.80	134.49	35.35
Previous Year Tax	3.25	-	-
	185.05	134.49	35.35
Deferred Tax:			
Relating to Origination and Reversal of Temporary Differences	(4.42)	0.02	0.07
Income Tax Expense Reported in the Statement of Profit or Loss	180.63	134.51	35.42

The tax rate used for the reconciliation above is the corporate tax rate payable by corporate entity in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law. The Company elected to exercise the option permitted under Section 115BAA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) ordinance, 2019 in FY 2020-21, which gives a one time irreversible option to domestic companies for payment of corporate tax at reduced rates. Accordingly, the Company has re-measured its deferred tax asset (net) basis the rate prescribed in the said section.

A Reconciliation of income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before Income taxes is summarized as follow:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Profit Before Income Tax	679.16	517.88	146.44
Rate of Income Tax*	25.17%	25.17%	25.17%
Computed Expected Tax Expenses	170.93	130.34	36.86
Previous Year Tax	3.25	-	-
Additional Allowances for Tax Purpose	(1.73)	(0.74)	(0.16)
Expenses Not Allowed for Tax Purposes	2.67	0.45	0.05
Disallowance of Expense due to IND AS Adjustments	0.31	4.44	(3.08)
Interest Under Sec 234B	8.57	-	0.41
Interest Under Sec 234C	1.88	-	1.27
Current Income Tax	185.88	134.49	35.35

Applicable statutory tax rate for financial Year



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The Gross Movement in the Current Income Tax Asset/(Liability) for the Year ended March 31, 2023, and March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Net Current Income Tax Asset/(Liability) at the Beginning	11.22	23.01	1.14
Income Tax Paid	(173.64)	(146.28)	(13.48)
Current Tax Expenses	185.05	134.49	35.35
Net Current Income Tax Asset/(Liability) at the end	22.63	11.22	23.01

44 Estimates

The estimates at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Ind As (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies).

45 Balances in the accounts of trade receivables, loans and advances, trade payables and other current liabilities are subject to confirmation / reconciliation, if any. The management does not expect any material adjustment in respect of the same effecting the financial statements on such reconciliation / adjustments.

46 There was no impairment loss on the fixed assets on the basis of review carried out by the management in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)–36 'Impairment of Assets.

47 Earnings Per Share

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

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

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Net Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders (After Tax)	498.53	383.37	111.02
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted earning per share (No's)			
No. of equity share as at March 31, 2023	4.80	4.80	4.80
No. of bonus equity share	14.40	14.40	14.40
Total weighted average number of equity share	19.20	19.20	19.20
Face Value per Share	10	10	10
Basic and Diluted Earnings per shares	25.97	19.97	5.78



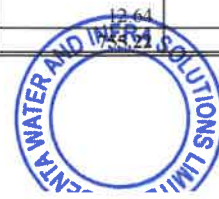
48 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Name of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship:

Description of Relationship	Names of Related Parties
(i) Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Director Sowbhagyamma Manjunath Gundappa Nista Udayakumar Shetty Rajashekar Tumkur Sujith
(ii) Relatives of KMP	Prabhu H. M. Dr. H. M. Hema
(iii) Entities in which KMP or relatives of KMP can exercise significant influence	RPS ACC DPIPL Joint Venture
(iv) Company in which Directors was Interested	Bharadwaj Construction & Consultants Uva Sands Private Limited

Sr. No.	Nature of transactions	Company in which director was interested	Entities in which KMP or relatives of KMP can exercise significant influence	KMP / Directors	Relatives of KMP	Total FY 2022-23	Balance as at March 31, 2023
1	Remuneration :- Sowbhagyamma Manjunath Gundappa Nista Udayakumar Shetty Rajashekar Tumkur Sujith	- - - -	- - - -	0.60 0.50 0.30 0.46	- - - -	0.60 0.50 0.30 0.46	- - - -
2	Machinery Rental Charges:- R P Shetty Engineers And Contractors	-	10.39	-	-	10.39	2.97
3	Technical Services Bharadwaj Construction & Consultants Uva Sands Private Limited	10.09 1.04	- -	- -	- -	10.09 1.04	10.09 0.56
4	Commission Paid:- Prabhu H M	-	-	0.60	-	0.60	-
5	Contract:- R P Shetty Engineers And Contractors RPS ACC DPIPL Joint Venture	- -	281.38 53.42	- -	- -	281.38 53.42	- -
6	Salary:- Prabhu H M	-	-	0.53	-	0.53	0.05
7	Rent:- Sowbhagyamma Dr. H. M. Hema	- -	- -	0.07 -	- 0.07	0.07 0.07	- -
8	Other Exp. Reimbursement :	-	-	0.12	-	0.12	-
	Total	11.13	345.19	3.18	0.07	359.57	13.67

Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	Company in which Director was Interested	Entities in which KMP or relatives of KMP can exercise significant influence	KMP / Directors	Relatives of Directors	Total FY 2021-22	Balance as on March 31, 2022
1	Salary:- Prabhu H M	-	-	0.64	-	0.64	-
2	Contract:- R P Shetty Engineers And Contractors RPS ACC DPIPL JV	- -	483.51 258.29	- -	- -	483.51 258.29	- -
3	Rent:- Sowbhagyamma Dr.H.M Hema	- -	- -	0.07 -	- 0.07	0.07 0.07	- -
4	Machinery Rental Charges:- R P Shetty Engineers And Contractors	-	12.64	-	-	12.64	1.34
	Total	-	754.44	0.71	0.07	754.21	1.34



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49 Other Statutory Information

- a) The Company has not entered into any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- b) The Company 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.
- c) The Company is not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lenders.
- d) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.
- e) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- f) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made there under.
- g) No loans or advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013,) either severally or jointly with any other person.

50 Company has availed non fund based Bank Gurantee Facility from the banks amounting to ₹ 240.00/- Million which is secured against the fixed deposit amounting to ₹ 89.72/- Million and balance amount secured against non current assets. Company had utilized the BG amounting ₹ 238.90/-.

51 Relationship with Struck off Companies

The company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

52 Events after the End of the Reporting Year

The Company evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after March 31, 2023 upto September 16, 2023, the date the standalone financial information were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors. Based on this evaluation, the the company is not aware of any events or transactions that would require recognition or disclosure in the standalone financial information other than as below:

(i) The Company Board of Directors, at its meeting held on August 02, 2023, proposed/recommended to the members of the Company, an increase in the authorised share capital from Rs. 4.85 million to Rs. 300 million in terms of Section 61 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, which was further approved by the members in the general meeting held on August 14, 2023.

(ii) The Company Board of Directors, at its meeting held on August 02, 2023, proposed/recommended to the members of the Company, a bonus share in the proportion of 3 new bonus shares of Rs 10 each per equity share for every existing fully paid-up equity shares of Rs 10 each, by capitalisation an amount of Rs 144 million in terms of Sections 63 and 123(5) and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, which was further approved by the members in the general meeting held on August 14 2023.

(iii) The Company Board of Directors, at its meeting held on September 16, 2023, appointed G. V. Surendra Kumar as Chief Financial Officer of the company.

(iv) The Company Board of Directors, at its meeting held on September 16, 2023, appointed Sujata Goankar as Company Secretary of the company.

(v) The name of the company is changed from Denta Properties and Infrastructure Private Limited to Denta Water and Infra Solutions Private Limited on July 31, 2023.

(vi) The company is converted into Public Limited Company as on September 12, 2023.

(vii) The Company Board of Directors, at its meeting held on June 30, 2023, provide consent to split the share certificate no 3 bearing from 100001- 480000 to share certificate no. 4 to share certificate no. 9.

(viii) The Company Board of Directors, at its meeting held on June 30, 2023, provided consent to transfer of share certificate no. 5 to share certificate no. 9 bearing from 1729001- 4800000.



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- 53 Previous years figure have been regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary, to correspond with the current year classification / disclosures.
- 54 The standalone balance sheet, standalone statement of profit and loss, standalone cash flow statement, standalone statement of changes in equity, standalone statement of significant accounting policies and the other explanatory notes forms an integral part of the standalone financial statements of the Company.
- 55 These Standalone Financial Statements were approved by Board in its meeting held on September 16, 2023.

Signatures to Notes 1 to 55

As per our report of even date

For Maheshwari and Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105834W

Pawan Gattani
(Partner)
M. No. 144734

Place: Mumbai
Date : September 16, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Denta Water and Infra Solutions Limited
(Formerly known as Denta Properties and Infrastructure Private Limited)

Manjunath Gundappa
Director
DIN - 09777433

Sujata Goankar
(CS & Compliance Officer)
M. No.: A53988

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 16, 2023

Sowbhagyamma
Director
DIN - 07637396

G. V. Surendra Kumar
(Chief Financial Officer)
Pan No. ACEPV3402B



Denta Water and Infra Solutions Limited
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Reconciliation of Balance sheet between Previous GAAP and Ind AS
(All amounts in Rs Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Amount as Per IGAAP as on 31.03.2022	Amount as per IND AS as on 31.03.2022	Effect of transition in IND AS as on 31.03.2022	Amount as Per IGAAP as on 01.04.2021	Amount as per IND AS as on 01.04.2021	Effect of transition in IND AS as on 01.04.2021
I. ASSETS						
Non-Current Assets						
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	100.49	100.64	(0.15)	56.17	56.34	(0.17)
(b) Capital Work in Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Intangible Assets under Development	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Right of Use Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Investments in Partnership Firm	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other Financials Asset	5.00	5.00	-	5.00	5.00	-
(g) Deferred Tax Asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
(h) Other Non Current Assets	0.35	0.35	-	3.80	3.80	-
Total Non-Current Assets	105.84	105.99	(0.15)	64.97	65.14	(0.17)
Current Assets						
(a) Inventories	49.56	33.59	15.97	27.88	11.38	16.50
(b) Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Trade Receivables	135.22	134.54	0.68	37.03	36.84	0.19
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	14.02	135.75	(121.73)	258.81	258.80	0.01
(iii) Bank Balance other than (ii) above	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Loans and Advance	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Other Financial Asset	209.97	88.24	121.73	-	-	-
(c) Other Current Assets	96.00	108.26	(12.26)	21.18	50.18	(29.00)
(d) Current Tax Liabilities /Assets (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Assets	504.77	500.38	4.39	344.90	357.20	(12.30)
TOTAL ASSETS	610.61	606.37	4.24	409.87	422.34	(12.47)
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
Equity						
(a) Equity Share Capital	48.00	48.00	-	48.00	48.00	-
(b) Other Equity	499.72	496.31	3.41	100.48	112.93	(12.45)
Total Equity	547.72	544.31	3.41	148.48	160.93	(12.45)
Non-Current Liabilities						
(a) Financial Liabilities						
i). Borrowings	-	-	-	0.47	0.47	-
ii). Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Lease Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	1.49	0.57	0.92	0.61	0.55	0.06
(c) Provisions	-	0.12	(0.12)	-	0.09	(0.09)
(d) Other Non Current Liabilities	2.66	2.66	-	3.86	3.86	(0.00)
(e) Current Tax Liabilities /Assets (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities	4.15	3.35	0.80	4.94	4.97	(0.03)
Current Liabilities						
(a) Financial Liabilities						
i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Trade Payables						
a) Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	-	0.81	(0.81)	-	-	-
b) Total Outstanding Dues of Other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	34.67	33.85	0.82	34.02	34.02	-
(b) Provisions	2.11	2.11	-	0.23	0.23	-
(c) Current Tax Liabilities /Assets (Net)	11.21	11.22	(0.01)	23.02	23.01	0.01
(d) Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Other Current Liabilities	10.75	10.72	0.03	199.18	199.18	-
Total Current Liabilities	58.74	58.71	0.03	256.45	256.44	0.01
Total Liabilities	62.89	62.06	0.83	261.39	261.41	(0.02)
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	610.61	606.37	4.24	409.87	422.34	(12.47)

*The previous GAAP figures have been regrouped to confirm Ind As presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.



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Reconciliation of Total Equity
(All amounts in Rs Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes to First time adoption	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
As Reported under GAAP			
Equity Capital		48.00	48.00
Reserves		499.72	100.48
Total Equity		547.72	148.48
Adjustments:			
Remeasurement of Post-Employment Benefit Obligations	1	(0.12)	(0.09)
Provision for Expected Credit Loss on Trade Receivables	2	(0.69)	(0.20)
Rectification of Prior Year Errors	3		
Adjustments to Property, Plant & Equipment and its Amortisation		0.16	0.16
Deferred Tax	4	0.91	0.06
Unbilled Revenue		(3.08)	12.52
Repair and Maintenance Building		(0.47)	-
Property Tax		(0.12)	
Total Adjustments		(3.41)	12.45
Total Equity under Ind AS		544.31	160.93

Reconciliation of Total Comprehensive Income

Particulars	Notes to First time adoption	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
As reported under IGAAP Profit & Loss			
Profit after tax		400.16	98.74
Adjustments:			
Remeasurement of Post-Employment Benefit Obligations	1	(0.03)	(0.09)
Provision for Expected Credit Loss on Trade Receivables	2	(0.49)	(0.20)
Unbilled Revenue		(15.60)	12.52
Rectification of Prior Year Errors	3		
Adjustments to Property, Plant & Equipment and its Amortisation		(0.02)	0.01
Deferred Tax	4	0.85	0.06
CSR		(0.91)	(0.02)
Property Tax		(0.12)	-
Repair and Maintenance Building		(0.47)	-
Total Adjustments		(16.79)	12.28
Profit after Tax as per Ind AS		383.37	111.02
Total Comprehensive Income as per Ind As		383.37	111.02

The Transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS has not had a material impact on the statement of cash flows.



Denta Water and Infra Solutions Limited
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Reconciliation of Total Equity

(All amounts in Rs Million, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to First Time Adoption

1 Remeasurements of Post-Employment Benefit Obligations

Under Ind AS, remeasurements i.e. actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability are recognised in other comprehensive income instead of profit or loss. Under the previous GAAP, these remeasurements were forming part of the profit or loss for the year.

2 Expected Credit Loss

As per Ind AS 109, the company is required to apply expected credit loss model for recognising the allowance for doubtful debt.

3 Impact of Ind AS 8

Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amount for prior period presented in which the error occurred or if the error occurred before the earliest period presented, by restating the opening statement of financial position.

4 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax have been recognised on the adjustments made on transition to Ind AS.



Denta Water and Infra Solutions Limited
(Formerly known as Denta Properties and Infrastructure Private Limited)
CIN: U70109KA2016PLC097869
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements
(All amounts in Rs Million, unless otherwise stated)

1 Company overview:

Denta Water and Infra Solutions Limited (Formerly known as Denta Properties and Infrastructure Private Limited) is a Limited Company in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 having registered office 40, 3rd Floor, Sri Lakshminarayana Mansion, South End Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore, South Bangalore Karnataka 560004 IN. It came into existence on 17th day of November 2016. The Company is engaged in the business providing infrastructure facilities and other civil projects in India

2 Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The Company's Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and amendments thereto issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. In addition, the guidance notes/announcements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) are also applied except where compliance with other statutory promulgations require a different treatment. These financials statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on September 16, 2023.

(b) Basis of accounting

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS. Fair value measurements are categorised as below based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included in level 1, that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the valuation of assets or liabilities.

Above levels of fair value hierarchy are applied consistently and generally, there are no transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy unless the circumstances change warranting such transfer.

(c) Presentation of Standalone Financial Statements

The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Changes in Equity are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act). The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented in accordance with Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows". The disclosures with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, as prescribed in the Schedule III to the Act, are presented by way of notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Accounting Standards.

Amounts in the Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupee in millions [one million = Ten Lakhs] rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Act. Per share data are presented in Indian Rupee in millions to two decimals places.



(d) Operating cycle for current and non-current classification

Operating cycle for the business activities of the Company covers the duration of the specific project or contract or product line or service including the defect liability period wherever applicable and extends up to the realisation of receivables (including retention monies) within the agreed credit period normally applicable to the respective lines of business.

(e) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when a performance obligation is satisfied by transfer of promised goods or services to a customer.

For performance obligation satisfied over time, the revenue recognition is done by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation. The progress is measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation. The Company transfers control of a good or service over time and therefore satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over a period of time if one of the following criteria is met:

- (a) the customer simultaneously consumes the benefit of the Company's performance or
- (b) the customer controls the asset as it is being created/ enhanced by the Company's performance or
- (c) there is no alternative use of the asset and the Company has either explicit or implicit right of payment considering legal precedents,

In all other cases, performance obligation is considered as satisfied at a point in time.

The revenue is recognised to the extent of transaction price allocated to the performance obligation satisfied. Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer excluding amounts collected on behalf of a third party. The Company includes variable consideration as part of transaction price when there is a basis to reasonably estimate the amount of the variable consideration and when it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. Variable consideration is estimated using the expected value method or most likely amount as appropriate in a given circumstance. Payment terms agreed with a customer are as per business practice and the financing component, if significant, is separated from the transaction price and accounted as interest income.

Costs to obtain a contract which are incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained are charged-off in profit or loss immediately in the period in which such costs are incurred. The Company recognises asset from the cost, if any, incurred to fulfill the contract such as set up and mobilisation costs and amortises it over the contract tenure on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods or services to which the asset relates.

Significant judgments are used in:

- a. Determining the revenue to be recognised in case of performance obligation satisfied over a period of time; revenue recognition is done by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation.
- b. Determining the expected losses, which are recognised in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected total contract cost as at the reporting date.
- c. Determining the method to be applied to arrive at the variable consideration requiring an adjustment to the transaction price.

- (i) Revenue from operations

Revenue includes adjustments made towards liquidated damages and variation wherever applicable. Escalation and other claims, which are not ascertainable/acknowledged by customers are not taken into account.



- A. Revenue from sale of goods including contracts for supply/commissioning of complex plant and equipment is recognised as follows:

Revenue is recognised when the control of the same is transferred to the customer and it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it is entitled for the exchanged goods. Revenue from commissioning of complex plant and equipment is recognised either 'over time' or 'in time' based on an assessment of the transfer of control as per the terms of the contract.

- B. Revenue from construction/project related activity is recognised as follows:

- Cost plus contracts: Revenue from cost plus contracts is recognised over time and is determined with reference to the extent performance obligations have been satisfied. The amount of transaction price allocated to the performance obligations satisfied represents the recoverable costs incurred during the period plus the margin as agreed with the customer.

- Fixed price contracts: Contract revenue is recognised over time to the extent of performance obligation satisfied and control is transferred to the customer. Contract revenue is recognised at allocable transaction price which represents the cost of work performed on the contract plus proportionate margin, using the percentage of completion method.

Percentage of completion is the proportion of cost of work performed to-date, to the total estimated contract costs. For contracts where the aggregate of contract cost incurred to date plus recognised profits (or minus recognised losses as the case may be) exceeds the progress billing, the surplus is shown as contract asset and termed as "Due from customers". For contracts where progress billing exceeds the aggregate of contract costs incurred to-date plus recognised profits (or minus recognised losses, as the case may be), the surplus is shown as contract liability and termed as "Due to customers". Amounts received before the related work is performed are disclosed in the Balance Sheet as contract liability and termed as "Advances from customer". The amounts billed on customer for work performed and are unconditionally due for payment i.e. only passage of time is required before payment falls due, are disclosed in the Balance Sheet as trade receivables. The amount of retention money held by the customers pending completion of performance milestone is disclosed as part of contract asset and is reclassified as trade receivables when it becomes due for payment.

Provision for foreseeable losses in the Standalone Financial Statements is recognised in profit or loss to the extent the carrying amount of the contract asset exceeds the remaining amount of consideration that the Company expects to receive towards remaining performance obligations (after deducting the costs that relate directly to fulfill such remaining performance obligations). The Company recognises impairment loss (termed as provision for expected credit loss on contract assets in the Standalone Financial Statements) on account of credit risk in respect of a contract asset using expected credit loss model on similar basis as applicable to trade receivables.

- C. Revenue from property development activities is recognised when performance obligation is satisfied, customer obtains control of the property transferred and a reasonable expectation of collection of the sale consideration from the customer exists.
- D. Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time as the customer receives the benefit of the Company's performance and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for services transferred.

Unbilled revenue represents value of services performed in accordance with the contract terms but not billed.

- E. Revenue from contracts for rendering of engineering design services and other services which are directly related to the construction of an asset is recognised on the same basis as stated in (B) above.



- F. Other operational revenue represents income earned from the activities incidental to the business and is recognised when the performance obligation is satisfied and right to receive the income is established as per the terms of the contract.

(ii) Other income

- A. Other items of income are accounted as and when the right to receive such income arises and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

(f) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

PPE is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. PPE is stated at original cost net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment, if any. All directly attributable costs related to the acquisition of PPE and, borrowing costs in case of qualifying assets are capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

Own manufactured PPE is capitalised at cost including an appropriate share of overheads. Administrative and other general overhead expenses that are specifically attributable to construction or acquisition of PPE or bringing the PPE to working condition are allocated and capitalised as a part of the cost of the PPE.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably.

PPE not ready for the intended use on the date of the Balance Sheet are disclosed as "capital work-in-progress". (Also refer to the policies on leases, borrowing costs, impairment of assets and foreign currency transactions infra). Depreciation is recognised using written down value method so as to write off the cost of the assets (other than freehold land and capital work-in-progress) less their residual values over their useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, or in the case of assets where the useful life was determined by technical evaluation, over the useful life so determined.

Depreciation charge for impaired assets is adjusted in future periods in such a manner that the revised carrying amount of the asset is allocated over its remaining useful life.

Depreciation method is reviewed at each financial year end to reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful life and residual values are also reviewed at each financial year end and the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life/residual value is accounted on prospective basis.

Where cost of a part of the asset ("asset component") is significant to total cost of the asset and useful life of that part is different from the useful life of the remaining asset, useful life of that significant part is determined separately and such asset component is depreciated over its separate useful life.

Depreciation on additions to/deductions from, owned assets is calculated pro rata to the period of use.

PPE is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the same period.

(g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are stated at original cost net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated amortisation and cumulative impairment. All directly attributable costs and other administrative and other general overhead expenses that are specifically attributable to



acquisition of intangible assets are allocated and capitalised as a part of the cost of the intangible assets. Research and development expenditure on new products:

(h) Employee Benefits

(i) Short term employee benefits:

Employee benefits such as salaries, wages, short term compensated absences, bonus, ex-gratia and performance-linked rewards falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits and are expensed in the period in which the employee renders the service.

(ii) Post-employment benefits:

A. Defined contribution plans: The Company's superannuation scheme, state governed provident fund scheme, employee state insurance scheme and employee pension scheme are defined contribution plans. The contribution paid/payable under the schemes is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the service.

B. Defined benefit plans: The employees' gratuity fund schemes and employee provident fund schemes managed by board of trustees established by the Company, the post-retirement medical care plan and the company pension plan represent defined benefit plans. The present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The obligation towards defined benefit plans is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate based on the market yield on government securities of a maturity period equivalent to the weighted average maturity profile of the defined benefit obligations at the Balance Sheet date.

Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset) and any change in the effect of asset ceiling (if applicable) is recognised in other comprehensive income and is reflected in retained earnings and the same is not eligible to be reclassified to profit or loss.

Defined benefit costs comprising current service cost, past service cost and gains or losses on settlements are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as employee benefits expense. Interest cost implicit in defined benefit employee cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss under finance costs. Gains or losses on settlement of any defined benefit plan are recognised when the settlement occurs. Past service cost is recognised as expense at the earlier of the plan amendment or curtailment and when the Company recognises related restructuring costs or termination benefits.

In case of funded plans, the fair value of the plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans to recognise the obligation on a net basis.

(i) Long-term employee benefits:

The obligation recognised in respect of long-term benefits such as compensated absences, long service award etc. is measured at present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be made by the Company and is recognised in a similar manner as in the case of defined benefit plans vide (ii)(B) above.

Long-term employee benefit costs comprising current service cost and gains or losses on curtailments and settlements, re-measurements including actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as employee benefits expenses. Interest cost implicit in long-term employee benefit cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss under finance costs.



(ii) Termination benefits:

Termination benefits such as compensation under employee separation schemes are recognised as expense when the Company's offer of the termination benefit can no longer be withdrawn or when the Company recognises the related restructuring costs whichever is earlier.

(i) Leases

Assets taken on lease are accounted as right-of-use assets and the corresponding lease liability is recognised at the lease commencement date. Initially the right-of-use asset is measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, as reduced by any lease incentives received.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate, or a change in the estimate of the guaranteed residual value, or a change in the assessment of purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The right-of-use asset is measured by applying cost model i.e. right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment, if any. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the written down value method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is earlier. Carrying amount of lease liability is increased by interest on lease liability and reduced by lease payments made.

Lease payments associated with following leases are recognised as expense on written down value basis:

- (i) Low value leases; and
- (ii) Leases which are short-term.

Assets given on lease are classified either as operating lease or as finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Asset held under finance lease is initially recognized in balance sheet and presented as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Finance income is recognised over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on Company's net investment in the lease. A lease which is not classified as a finance lease is an operating lease. The Company recognises lease payments in case of assets given on operating leases as income on a written down value basis. The Company presents underlying assets subject to operating lease in its balance sheet under the respective class of asset. (Also refer to policy on depreciation, above).

(j) Financial instruments

Financial assets and/or financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to a contract embodying the related financial instruments. All financial assets, financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value excepting for trade receivables not containing a significant financing component are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from as the case may be, the fair value of such financial assets or liabilities, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

In case of funding to subsidiary companies in the form of interest free or concession loans and preference shares, the excess of the actual amount of the funding over initially measured fair value is accounted as an equity investment. A financial asset and a financial liability is offset and presented on net basis in the balance sheet when there is a current legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and it is intended to either settle on net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



(i) Financial assets:

A. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety either at amortised cost or at fair value as follows:

1. Investments in debt instruments that are designated as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) - at fair value. Debt instruments at FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments, if any, and all changes are recognised in profit or loss.

2. Investments in debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (unless the same designated as fair value through profit or loss):

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

- The contractual terms of instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

3. Investment in debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income [FVTOCI] (unless the same are designated as fair value through profit or loss)

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

- The contractual terms of instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

4. Investment in equity instruments issued by subsidiary, associate and joint venture companies are measured at cost less impairment.

5. Investment in preference shares of the subsidiary companies are treated as equity instruments if the same are convertible into equity shares or are redeemable out of the proceeds of equity instruments issued for the purpose of redemption of such investments. Investment in preference shares not meeting the aforesaid conditions are classified as debt instruments at FVTPL.

6. Investments in equity instruments issued by other than subsidiaries are classified as at FVTPL, unless the related instruments are not held for trading and the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in Other Comprehensive Income.

7. Trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances – at amortised cost.

B. For financial assets that are measured at FVTOCI, income by way of interest and dividend, provision for impairment and exchange difference, if any, (on debt instrument) are recognised in profit or loss and changes in fair value (other than on account of above income or expense) are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. On disposal of debt instruments at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in other equity is reclassified to profit or loss. In case of equity instruments at FVTOCI, such cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of investments.

C. A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

1. the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or

2. the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement; and (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the



asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount at the date of derecognition and the consideration received is recognised in profit or loss.

D. Impairment of financial assets: Impairment loss on trade receivables is recognised using expected credit loss model, which involves use of a provision matrix constructed on the basis of historical credit loss experience as permitted under Ind AS 109 and is adjusted for forward looking information. Impairment loss on investments is recognised when the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are recognised based on the difference between the contractual cashflows and all the expected cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. ECLs are measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

(ii) Financial liabilities:

A. Financial liabilities, including derivatives and embedded derivatives, which are designated for measurement at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value. Financial guarantee contracts are subsequently measured at the amount of impairment loss allowance or the amount recognised at inception net of cumulative amortisation, whichever is higher. All other financial liabilities including loans and borrowings are measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method.

B. A financial liability is derecognised when the related obligation expires or is discharged or cancelled.

(iii) The Company designates certain hedging instruments, such as derivatives, embedded derivatives and in respect of foreign currency risk, certain non-derivatives, as either fair value hedges, cash flow hedges or hedges of net investments in foreign operations. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted as cash flow hedges.

A. Fair value hedges: Changes in fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to profit or loss from that date.

B. Cash flow hedges: In case of transaction related hedges, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as 'hedging reserve'. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity relating to the effective portion, are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same head as the hedged item. The effective portion of the hedge is determined at the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument from inception of the hedge and the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedged item from the inception of the hedge and the remaining gain or loss on the hedging instrument is treated as ineffective portion.

In case of time period related hedges, the premium element and the spot element of a forward contract is separated and only the change in the value of the spot element of the forward contract is designated as the hedging instrument. Similarly, wherever applicable, the foreign currency basis spread is separated from the financial instrument and is excluded from the designation of that financial instrument as the hedging instrument in case of time period related hedges. The changes in the fair value of the premium element of the forward contract or the foreign currency basis spread of the financial instrument is accumulated in a separate component of equity as "cost of hedging reserve". The changes in the fair value of such premium element or



foreign currency basis spread are reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment on a written down basis over the period of the forward contract or the financial instrument.

The cash flow hedges are allocated to the forecast transactions on gross exposure basis. Where the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset, such gains/losses are transferred from hedge reserve (but not as reclassification adjustment) and included in the initial measurement cost of the non-financial asset.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Compound financial instruments issued by the Company which can be converted into fixed number of equity shares at the option of the holders irrespective of changes in the fair value of the instrument are accounted by recognising the liability and the equity components separately. The liability component is initially recognised at the fair value of a comparable liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is initially recognised at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. The directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and the equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts. Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of the compound financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not remeasured subsequently.

(k) Inventories

Inventories are valued after providing for obsolescence, as under:

- (i) Raw materials, components, construction materials, stores, spares and loose tools at lower of weighted average cost or net realisable value. However, these items are considered to be realisable at cost if the finished products in which they will be used, are expected to be sold at or above cost.
- (ii) Manufacturing work-in-progress at lower of weighted average cost including related overheads or net realisable value. In some cases, manufacturing work-in-progress are valued at lower of specifically identifiable cost or net realisable value. In the case of qualifying assets, cost also includes applicable borrowing costs vide policy relating to borrowing costs.
- (iii) Finished goods and stock-in-trade (in respect of goods acquired for trading) at lower of weighted average cost or net realizable value. Cost includes costs of purchases, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location. Taxes which are subsequently recoverable from taxation authorities are not included in the cost.
- (iv) Completed property/work-in-progress (including land) in respect of property development activity at lower of specifically identifiable cost or net realisable value.

Assessment of net realisable value is made at each reporting period end and when the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written-down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realisable value because of changed economic circumstances, the write-down, if any, in the past period is reversed to the extent of the original amount written-down so that the resultant carrying amount is the lower of the cost and the revised net realisable value.



(l) Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances include fixed deposits, margin money deposits, earmarked balances with banks and other bank balances which have restrictions on repatriation. Short-term and liquid investments being subject to more than insignificant risk of change in value, are not included as part of cash and cash equivalents.

(m) Securities premium

(i) Securities premium includes:

- A. The difference between the face value of the equity shares and the consideration received in respect of shares issued.
- B. The fair value of the stock options which are treated as expense, if any, in respect of shares allotted pursuant to Stock Options Scheme.

(ii) The issue expenses of securities which qualify as equity instruments are written off against securities premium.

(n) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs include finance costs calculated using the effective interest method, finance charges in respect of assets acquired on lease and exchange differences arising on foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to finance costs.

In cases where hedging instruments are acquired for protection against exchange rate risk related to borrowings and are accounted as hedging a time-period related hedge item, the borrowing costs also include the amortisation of premium element of the forward contract and foreign currency basis spread as applicable, over the period of the hedging instrument.

Borrowing costs net of any investment income from the temporary investment of related borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised/inventorised as part of cost of such asset till such time the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(o) Share-based payment arrangements

The stock options granted to employees in terms of the Company's Stock Options Schemes, are measured at the fair value of the options at the grant date. The fair value of the options is treated as discount and accounted as employee compensation cost over the vesting period on a straight-line basis. The amount recognised as expense in each year is arrived at based on the number of grants expected to vest. If a grant lapses after the vesting period, the cumulative discount recognised as expense in respect of such grant is transferred to the general reserve within equity.

The fair value of the stock options granted to employees of the Company by the Company's subsidiaries is accounted as employee compensation cost over the vesting period and where such fair value is not recovered by the subsidiaries, the same is treated as dividend declared by them. The share-based payment equivalent to the fair value as on the date of grant of employee stock options granted to key managerial personnel is disclosed as a related party transaction in the year of grant.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

(p) Foreign currencies

(i) The functional currency and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee.



(q) Taxes on income

Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis of taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and using estimates and judgments based on the expected outcome of assessments/appeals and the relevant rulings in the areas of allowances and disallowances.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Company's Standalone Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in computation of taxable profit and quantified using the tax rates as per laws enacted or substantively enacted as on the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences including the temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Transaction or event which is recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or in equity, is recorded along with the tax as applicable.

(r) Interests in joint operations

The Company as a joint operator recognises in relation to its interest in a joint operation, its share in the assets/liabilities held/ incurred jointly with the other parties of the joint arrangement. Revenue is recognised for its share of revenue from the sale of output by the joint operation. Expenses are recognised for its share of expenses incurred jointly with other parties as part of the joint arrangement. Interests in joint operations are included in the segments to which they relate.

(s) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised only when:

- (i) the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; and
- (ii) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- (iii) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation and when the effect of time value of money is material, the carrying amount of the provision is the present value of those cash flows. Reimbursement expected in respect of expenditure required to settle a provision is recognised only when it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received.

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of:

- (i) a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and
- (ii) a present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible. Contingent assets are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date. Where the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under such contract, the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision.



(t) Commitments

Commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure, classified and disclosed as follows:

- (i) estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for;
- (ii) uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid;
- (iii) funding related commitment to subsidiary, associate and joint venture companies; and
- (iv) other non-cancellable commitments, if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of management.

Other commitments related to sales/procurements made in the normal course of business are not disclosed to avoid excessive details.

(u) Discontinued operations and non-current assets held for sale

Discontinued operation is a component of the Company that has been disposed of or classified as held for sale and represents a major line of business.

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount is intended to be recovered principally through a sale (rather than through continuing use) when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sale of such asset (or disposal group) and the sale is highly probable and is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

(v) Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method, adjusting the profit before tax excluding exceptional items for the effects of:

- (i) changes during the period in inventories and operating receivables and payables;
- (ii) non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, unrealised foreign currency gains and losses; and
- (iii) all other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents (including bank balances) shown in the Statement of Cash Flows exclude items which are not available for general use as at the date of Balance Sheet.

(w) Key sources of estimation

The preparation of Standalone Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires that the management of the Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income and expenses of the period, the reported balances of assets and liabilities and the disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as of the date of the Standalone Financial Statements. The estimates and underlying assumptions made by management are explained under respective policies. Revisions to accounting estimates include useful lives of property, plant and equipment & intangible assets, allowance for expected credit loss, future obligations in respect of retirement benefit plans, expected cost of completion of contracts, provision for rectification costs, fair value/recoverable amount



measurement, etc. Difference, if any, between the actual results and estimates is recognised in the period in which the results are known.

3 Recent pronouncements:

On March 31, 2023, Ministry of Corporate Affairs amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, which becomes effective from April 1, 2023. The gist of the amendments is as follows:

- Ind AS 1, Presentation of Standalone Financial Statements - It is specified when the accounting policy information is material, and the requirement to disclose significant accounting policies is substituted with the disclosure of material accounting policy information.
- Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - The definition of “change in accounting estimate” is substituted with the definition of “accounting estimates”. Accounting estimates are monetary amounts in Standalone Financial Statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty.
- Ind AS 12, Income Taxes – it is required to recognise deferred tax liability or asset for all temporary differences arising from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that gives rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The above amendments will not have material impact on Company’s Standalone Financial Statements.

