

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF ARIES AGRO CARE PRIVATE LIMITED

#### Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

##### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Aries Agro Care Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the 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, 2024, the loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

##### Basis for Opinion

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

##### Emphasis of Matters

The Board of Directors of the Company had approved the application to the Registrar of the Companies for removal of name of the Company from the Registrar of the Companies in the Board Meeting held on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2024. The Members in the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2024 passed a special resolution, the Company has filed the application for Striking off of name of the Company with the Registrar of the Companies. However as on the Balance Sheet date name of the Company has not been struck off. Thus there is a material uncertainty on the ability of the Company to continue as a Going Concern. The Financial Statements are prepared on the basis other than Going Concern, as described in Note No. 17 of the 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 period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information in Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of Auditor's Report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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.

##### Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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 is 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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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 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 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 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.

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 period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure "A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
  - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books (and proper returns adequate for the purpose of our audit have been received from branches not visited by us).

- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has no pending litigation on its financial position.
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
- iii. There were no amount which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), 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. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (Edit Log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.
- As Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from 1st April, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies ( Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended 31st March, 2024.
- vi. The Board of Directors of the company has not proposed any interim dividend during the year or final dividend for the year.

For **Kirti D. Shah & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 115133W)

**Kirti D. Shah**  
Proprietor  
(Membership No.032371)  
UDIN : 24032371BKFGEV3499

Date: 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2024  
Place: Mumbai

## **ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT**

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our Independent Auditors’ Report to the members of the Company on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024, we report that:

- i. The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- ii.
  - a) There were no inventories during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (ii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
  - b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹.5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii. According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advance in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties, hence reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iv. According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the company has not provided any guarantee or security as specified under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the company has complied with the provision of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to the loans given and investment made.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposit from the Public, accordingly clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is not required to maintain any cost records, hence reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, in our opinion:
  - a. The company is generally regular in depositing statutory dues including, Income Tax, Custom Duty, Cess, and any other material statutory dues except occasional/ minor delays. The undisputed liabilities as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 is for a period exceeding six months from the date of it becoming payable is NIL.
  - b. There is no disputed liability in respect of tax dues on account of Income Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Custom Duty, Cess, etc.
- viii. According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis or examination records of the Company, there were no transaction relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in tax assessment under the Income Tax, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix.
  - (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
  - (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
  - (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there is no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
  - (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short term basis have, prima facia, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
  - (e) On overall examination of the 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 subsidiaries.
  - (f) The company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x.
  - (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
  - (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi.
  - (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis or examination records of the Company, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
  - (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies 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 upto the date of this report.

- (c) No whistle blower complaints have been received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report).
- xii. The company is not a Nidhi company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. (a) The provisions of section 138 is not applicable to the Company hence, reporting under clause 3(xiv)(a)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xv. In our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- xvi. a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- b) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- c) The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- d) According to the information and explanations given to us during the course of Audit, the Group does not have any CIC. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

- xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year as follows:

Sr. No.	Financial Year	Amount of Cash Loss
1	2021-22	15.46 Lakhs
2	2022-23	3.02 Lakhs

- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. The provisions of section 135 is not applicable to the Company hence, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- xxi. The Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statement of the Company hence, reporting under clause 3(xxii) is not applicable.

For **Kirti D. Shah & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 115133W)

**Kirti D. Shah**  
Proprietor  
(Membership No.032371)  
UDIN : 24032371BKFGEV3499

Date: 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2024  
Place: Mumbai

## **ANNEXURE “B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT**

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of Aries Agro Care Private Limited of even date)

### **Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 **Aries Agro Care Private Limited** (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### **Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 respective 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.

#### **Auditor’s Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

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

### **Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

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

### **Opinion**

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

**For Kirti D. Shah & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm’s Registration No. 115133W)

**Kirti D. Shah**  
Proprietor  
(Membership No.032371)  
UDIN : 24032371BKFGEV3499

Date: 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2024  
Place: Mumbai

**STANDALONE STATEMENT OF ASSETS & LIABILITIES AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2024**

( Rupees in Lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note Nos.	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
<b>I. ASSETS</b>			
(1) <b>Current Assets</b>			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash & Cash Equivalents	3	-	1.60
(b) Other Current Assets	4	-	33.14
			34.74
<b>TOTAL</b>			34.74
<b>II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
(1) <b>Equity</b>			
(a) Equity Share Capital	5	-	1.00
(b) Other Equity	6	-	(51.55)
			(50.55)
(2) <b>Current Liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Current Borrowings	7	-	7.64
(ii) Trade Payables - (a) Total Outstanding Dues of Micro & Small Enterprises	8	-	0.47
(b) Other Current Liabilities	9	-	77.19
			85.29
<b>TOTAL</b>			34.74
<b>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</b>	2.1		

*The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements*

As per our report of even date

**For Kirti D. Shah & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 115133W

**Kirti D. Shah**  
Proprietor  
Membership No 032371  
UDIN: 24032371BKFGEV3499

Place : Mumbai  
Date : 27th May, 2024

For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors** of  
**Aries Agro Care Private Limited**

**Dr. Rahul Mirchandani**  
Director  
DIN 00239057

**Mrs. Nitya Mirchandani**  
Director  
DIN 06882384

**STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024**

(Rupees in Lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note Nos.	Period Ended 31-03-2024	Year Ended 31-03-2023
<b>I. Expenses :</b>			
(a) Other Expenses	10	0.37	3.02
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>0.37</b>	<b>3.02</b>
<b>II. Profit / (Loss) Before Tax</b>		<b>(0.37)</b>	<b>(3.02)</b>
<b>III. Tax Expense</b>			
(a) Current Tax		-	-
MAT Credit		-	-
MAT Entitlement		-	-
<b>Income Tax Expense</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>IV. Profit / (Loss) after Tax</b>		<b>(0.37)</b>	<b>(3.02)</b>
<b>V. Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
<b>(A)</b> Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-	-
<b>(B)</b> Items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-	-
		-	-
<b>VI. Total Comprehensive Income for the period (IV + V)</b>		<b>(0.37)</b>	<b>(3.02)</b>
<b>VIII. Earnings per Equity Share</b>	11		
(1) Basic & Diluted		<b>(3.75)</b>	<b>(30.19)</b>
<b>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</b>	2.1		

*The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements*

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors** of  
**Aries Agro Care Private Limited**

**For Kirti D. Shah & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 115133W

**Dr. Rahul Mirchandani**  
**Director**  
DIN 00239057

**Kirti D. Shah**  
Proprietor  
Membership No 032371  
UDIN: 24032371BKFGEV3499

**Mrs. Nitya Mirchandani**  
**Director**  
DIN 06882384

**Place :** Mumbai

**Date :** 27th May, 2024

**STANDALONE Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2024**

(Rupees in Lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2023	Year Ended 31st March 2023
<b>A)</b>	<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
	Net Profit before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(0.37)	(3.02)
	Investment written back from General Reserve	50.93	-
	<b>Adjusted for :</b>	-	-
	Finance Costs	-	-
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	50.55	(3.02)
	<b>Adjusted for :</b>		
	Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	(0.47)	0.24
	Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables & Other Current Liabilities	(77.19)	-
	Cash Generated from Operations	(27.11)	(2.78)
	<b>Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (A)</b>	<b>(27.11)</b>	<b>(2.78)</b>
<b>B)</b>	<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :</b>		
	Movement in Short Term Loans and Advances & Other Assets	33.14	-
	<b>Net Cash Flow from / ( used in) Investing Activities (B)</b>	<b>33.14</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>C)</b>	<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
	Current Borrowings ( Net )	(7.64)	3.05
	Finance Costs	-	-
	<b>Net Cash ( used in ) / from financing activities (C)</b>	<b>(7.64)</b>	<b>3.05</b>
	Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1.60)	0.27
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	1.60	1.33
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	1.60

As per our report of even date

**For Kirti D. Shah & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 115133W

**Kirti D. Shah**  
Proprietor  
Membership No 032371  
UDIN: 24032371BKFG3499

**Place :** Mumbai  
**Date :** 27th May, 2024

For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors** of  
**Aries Agro Care Private Limited**

**Dr. Rahul Mirchandani**  
**Director**  
DIN 00239057

**Mrs. Nitya Mirchandani**  
**Director**  
DIN 06882384

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024

Note No. - 5

(Rupees in Lakhs unless stated otherwise)

A	Equity Share Capital	Balance as at 31st March, 2023	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2024
		1.00	1.00	-

Note No. - 6

B	Other Equity	Retained Earnings	Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Balance as at 31st March, 2024
			Re-measurement of net defined benefit plans	
	<b>Balance as at 31 March, 2023</b>	(51.55)	-	<b>(51.55)</b>
	Add / (Less) : Profit / (Loss) for the year	(0.37)	-	<b>(0.37)</b>
	Add / (Less) :- Adjusted against Share Capital of Aries Agro Limited	1.00	-	<b>1.00</b>
	Add / (Less) : Adjusted against balance Aries Agro Limited	50.93	-	<b>50.93</b>
		<b>51.55</b>	-	<b>51.55</b>
	<b>Balance as at 31 March, 2024</b>	-	-	-
	<b>Balance as at 31 March, 2022</b>	<b>(48.53)</b>	-	<b>(48.53)</b>
	Add / (Less) : Profit / (Loss) for the year	(3.02)	-	<b>(3.02)</b>
		<b>(3.02)</b>	-	<b>(3.02)</b>
	<b>Balance as at 31 March, 2023</b>	<b>(51.55)</b>	-	<b>(51.55)</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 2024

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

#### 1. Company Overview

Aries Agro Care Private Limited (CIN U01122MH2007PTC166761) was incorporated in January 2007 as a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Aries Agro Limited for carrying business in the Branches of agro protection, agro and seeds etc.

#### 2. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

##### a. Statement of Compliance

The Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements comprising Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement, together with the Notes to accounts along with a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the Ind AS as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

##### b. Basis of Measurement - Historic Cost Convention

These Financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities that is measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);
- Assets held for sale – measured at fair value less cost to sale;
- Defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

##### c. Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the Financial Statements of the entity are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). Indian Rupee is the Functional currency of the Company.

The Financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the Company's presentation currency.

##### d. Use of Estimates:

The preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with Ind - AS requires use of estimates and assumptions for some items, which might have an effect on their recognition and measurement in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss. The actual amounts realized may differ from these estimates. Accounting estimates could change

from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Differences between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known / materialized and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statements.

#### Estimates and assumptions are required in particular for:

- (i) Determination of the estimated useful life of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalized. Useful life of tangible assets is based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. In cases, where the useful life is different from that prescribed in Schedule II, it is based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, estimated usage and operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement and maintenance support. An assumption also needs to be made, when the Company assesses, whether an asset may be capitalized and which components of the cost of the asset may be capitalized.

#### (ii) Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations:

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

#### (iii) Recognition of deferred tax assets:

A Deferred tax asset is recognized for all the deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. The management assumes that taxable profits will be available while recognizing deferred tax assets.

#### (iv) Recognition and measurement of other provisions:

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the balance sheet date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the figure included in other provisions.

#### (v) Discounting of long-term financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition. In case of financial liabilities, which are required to be subsequently measured at amortized cost, interest is accrued using the effective interest method.

**NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2024**

**(vi) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease:**

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and there by assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant lease hold improvements under taken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. After considering current and future economic conditions.

**e. Ind - AS 115 "Revenue from Contract with Customers:** The MCA had notified Ind - AS 115 "Revenue from Contract with Customers" in February 2015. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to the customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further, the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.

**f. Current Versus Non-Current Classification:**

(i) The assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet are based on current/ non – current classification. An asset as current when it is:

1. Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
2. Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
3. Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
4. Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non - current.

(ii) A liability is current when it is:

1. Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
2. Held primarily for the purpose of trading
3. Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

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

All other liabilities are treated as non - current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non - current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents.

**2.1 Significant Accounting Policies**

**A. Plant, Property & Equipment:**

All the property, plant and equipments have been carried at value in accordance with the previous GAAP. The Company has elected these value as deemed cost at the date of transition to Ind AS.

Property, Plant & Equipment are stated at original cost net of tax/ duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. All costs, including finance costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the company derecognizes the replaced part, and recognizes the new part with its own associated useful life and it is depreciated accordingly.

All the other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Property, Plant & Equipment are eliminated from the financial statements either on disposal or when retired from active use. Losses arising in the case of retirement of property, plant and equipment and gains and losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant & Equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant & Equipment, including routine repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are changed to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

The Company adjusts exchange differences arising on translation/ settlement of long-term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset to the cost of the asset and depreciates the same over the remaining life of the asset.

## NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2024

Gains or losses arising from disposal of Plant, Property and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

### **B. Depreciation & Amortization:**

- a. Depreciation on property, plant & equipment is provided over the useful life of assets as specified in schedule II to the companies Act, 2013. In case of Property, plant & Equipment that are added/ disposed off during the year depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the month of addition/ deletion.

Leasehold improvements are being depreciated over the lease term or estimated useful life whichever is lower. Used assets acquired from third parties are depreciated on a straight line basis over their remaining useful life of such assets.

- b. Depreciation methods, useful life and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

### **C. Intangible Assets :**

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over the irrespective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or infinite.

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is considered to modify the amortized period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with finite useful life are amortized on straight line basis over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is any indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Intangibles with indefinite useful life, if any are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash generating unit level.

### **D. Borrowing Costs:**

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset (net of income earned on temporary deployment of funds) are capitalized as a part of the cost of such assets. Borrowing cost consists of interest, other cost incurred in connection with borrowings of fund and exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing cost. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

### **E. Leases**

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date, whether fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

#### **Company as a lessor**

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

### **F. Inventories and WIP:**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

## NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2024

**a. Raw materials and packing materials:**

Lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost is determined on a first-in-first out basis. Customs duty on imported raw materials (excluding stocks in the bonded warehouse) is treated as part of the cost of the inventories. Raw material, store and spares: Cost on FIFO basis or net realizable value, whichever is lower.

**b. Work-in-progress and finished goods:**

Lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of finished goods includes excise duty.

**c. Traded goods:**

Lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes the purchase price and other associated costs directly incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

**d. Waste and scrap are not separately valued being insignificant in value.**

**e. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.**

**G. Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances::**

The transactions in foreign currency are accounted at the exchange rate i.e. custom rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Exchange fluctuation between the transaction date and settlement date in respect of transactions are transferred to exchange rate difference account and written off to the statement of profit & loss. Exchange difference that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognized as income or expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

Current assets and current liabilities involving transactions in foreign currency are converted at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of Balance Sheet. Any profit and loss arising out of such conversion is charged to profit and loss account.

Non-monetary items i.e. investments are converted at the rate prevalent on the date of transaction.

**H. Revenue Recognition:**

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

**a. Sale of products:**

As stated in Ind AS 115, Revenue from sale of products is recognized when the entity transfers the control of goods and services to customers at an amount that the entity expects to be entitled. The Company collects Goods and Service Tax (GST) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied net of discounts, returns etc. Ind As 115 is based on a five step model as mentioned below.

1. Identify the contract with customer
2. Identify the performance obligation
3. Determine the transactions price
4. Allocate transaction price
5. Recognize Revenue when (or as) performance obligations are satisfied.

**b. Interest Income**

Interest income is recognized on accrual basis at applicable interest rates. For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payment or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial assets interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit & loss.

**c. Dividend income:**

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the same is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

**I. Expenditure on new projects and substantial expansion:**

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalized. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalized as part of the indirect construction cost to the extent to which the expenditure is directly related to construction or is incidental there to. Other indirect expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the construction

## NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2024

period which is not related to the construction activity nor is incidental thereto is charged to the statement of profit and loss. Income earned during construction period is deducted from the total of the indirect expenditure. All direct capital expenditure on expansion is capitalized. As regards indirect expenditure on expansion, only that portion is capitalized which represents the marginal increase in such expenditure involved as a result of capital expansion. Both direct and indirect expenditure are capitalized only if they increase the value of the asset beyond its original standard of performance.

### **J. Employee benefits:**

#### **a. Short Term Employee Benefits:**

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

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

#### **b. Post-Employment Benefits:**

##### **(i) Defined Contribution Plans:**

Retirement benefit in the form of Provident Fund is a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year when the contributions to the government funds are due. The Company has no obligation other than the contribution payable to provident fund authorities.

##### **(ii) Defined Benefit Plans:**

The employees' gratuity fund scheme is the Company's defined benefit plan. The present value of the obligation under the said defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation from an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The gratuity benefit of the Company is administered by a trust formed for this purpose through the group gratuity scheme.

Remeasurements comprising of actuarial gain and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling and the return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Remeasurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Past service cost is recognised in the statement of profit & loss in the period of plan amendment.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discounted rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

#### **c. Other Long Term Employee Benefits:**

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond 12 months, as long -term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

### **K. Taxes :**

#### **a. Current Income Tax:**

- (i)** Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis on estimated taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant tax laws and based on the expected outcome of assessments / appeals.

Current tax comprises of the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of the previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
  - intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
- (ii)** Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit & loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

#### **b. Deferred taxes:**

- (i)** Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purpose at the reporting date.

## NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2024

- (ii) The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to be offset against future taxable income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realization, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Most changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in the income statement. Only changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities that relate to a change in value of assets or liabilities that is charged directly to equity are charged or credited directly to equity.

### c. Sales/ value added taxes

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

### d. Minimum Alternate Tax

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on "Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961", the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

## L. Segment reporting

### Identification of segments

The Company's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and services to different markets. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the areas in which major operating divisions of the Company operates.

## M. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits with banks which are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

## N. Impairment of Non Financial Assets

As at each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired and also whether there is an indication of reversal of impairment loss recognized in the previous periods. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, if any, the Company determines the recoverable amount and impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is determined:

- In the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value in use; and
- In the case of cash generating unit (a group of assets that generate identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of cash generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and the value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset.

In determining fair value less cost disposal, recent market transaction are taken in to account.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

## NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2024

### O. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

A provision is recognized if as a result of a past event the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Contingent Liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes. Contingent Assets are not recognized but disclosed in the Financial Statements when economic inflow is probable.

- a. Provisions are recognized for liabilities that can be measured only by using a substantial degree of estimation, if
  - i. the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event,
  - ii. a probable outflow of resources is expected to settle the obligation; and
  - iii. the amount of obligation can be reliably estimated.

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

Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

- b. Contingent liabilities are 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,
  - ii. a present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible,
  - iii. a possible obligation arising from past events where the probability of outflow of resources is not remote.
- c. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Provisions and Contingent Liabilities are recognized / disclosed after an evaluation of the facts and legal aspects and the amounts are reviewed on the Balance Sheet date.

### P. Non-current assets held for sale:

Non-Current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

Non Current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

The criteria for held for sale/ distribution classification is regarded met only when the assets are available for immediate sale/ distribution in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset,
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated,
- The asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the balance sheet.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale to owners are not depreciated or amortized.

### Q. Financial Instruments:

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

#### a. Financial Assets:

##### (i) Classification

Financial Assets comprises of Investments in Equity and Debt securities, Trade Receivables, Cash and Cash equivalents, Borrowings and other Financial Assets.

## NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2024

### (ii) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets is recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Financial Assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

### (iii) Subsequent Recognition

#### a. Financial Assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost when asset is held within a business model, whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. Such financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

The EIR amortization is recognized as finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company while applying the above criteria has classified the following at Amortized Cost:

#### a) Investment in Debt Instruments

#### b. Financial Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets under this category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income.

#### c. Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets under this category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value with all changes recognized in profit or loss.

#### d. Investment in Subsidiary and Associates

Investment in equity instruments of Subsidiaries and Associates are measured at cost. Provision for Impairment loss on such investment is made only when there is a diminution in value of the investment, which is other than temporary.

#### e. Investment in Debt Instruments

A debt instrument is measured at amortized cost or at FVTPL. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

### (iv) De-recognition of Financial Assets:

A financial asset is primarily derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

#### b. Financial Liabilities:

##### (i) Initial recognition and measurement

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, security deposits and other deposits.

##### (ii) Subsequent measurement:

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

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk is recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

##### (iii) Loans and Borrowings:

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings

##### (iv) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities:

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in

## NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2024

the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

### **R. Earnings Per Share:**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue; bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders; share split; and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) 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 of the Company (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) 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.

### **S. Investments:**

Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than twelve months from the date on which such investments are made are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments.

On initial recognition, all investments are measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties. If an investment is acquired, or partly acquired, by the issue of shares or other securities, the acquisition cost is the fair value of the securities issued.

If an investment is acquired in exchange for another asset, the acquisition is determined by reference to the fair value of the asset given up or by reference to the fair value of the investment acquired, whichever is more clearly evident.

Current investments are carried in the financial statements at lower of cost and fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Long-term investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognize a decline other than temporary in the value of the investments.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss.

**NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2024**

<b>3</b>	<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>As at 31-03-2024</b>	As at 31-03-2023
	Balance with Banks in Current Accounts	-	1.60
	<b>Total</b>	-	1.60

<b>4</b>	<b>OTHER CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>As at 31-03-2024</b>	As at 45,016.00
	<b>(Un-secured and Considered Good)</b>		
	Other Advances	-	33.14
	<b>Total</b>	-	33.14

<b>5</b>	<b>EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL</b>	<b>As at 31-03-2024</b>	As at 31-03-2023
	<b>Authorised Share Capital</b>		
	10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	<b>1.00</b>	1.00
		<b>1.00</b>	1.00
	<b>Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paidup</b>		
	10,000 (Previous Year 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each.	<b>1.00</b>	1.00
	Add / (Less) :- Balance of Share Capital of Aries Agro Limited Written Off	<b>(1.00)</b>	-
		-	1.00

5.1 Reconciliation of the number of **Equity Shares** :

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	10,000	10,000
Add :- Issued during the year	-	-
Less :- Shares cancelled during the year (due to Strike Off, of the Company)	(10,000)	-
Equity Shares at the end of the year	-	10,000

5.2 **List of Shareholder's holding more than 5 % Shares in the Company :**

Name of the Share Holder	No of Shares	As at 31st March 2024 % of Holding	No of Shares	As at 31st March 2023 % of Holding
(i) Aries Agro Limited	-	-	10,000	100.00%
	-	-	10,000	100.00%

<b>6</b>	<b>OTHER EQUITY</b>	<b>As at 31-03-2024</b>	As at 31-03-2023
	<b>Retained Earnings</b>		
	Balance as per last Balance Sheet	(51.55)	(48.53)
	Add / (Less) :- Profit / (Loss) as per Statement of Profit & Loss	(0.37)	(3.02)
	Add / (Less) :- Equit Share Capital Written Off	1.00	-
	Add / (Less) :- Balance of Aries Agro Limited Written Off	50.93	-
		-	(51.55)

**NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2024**

<b>7</b>	<b>CURRENT BORROWINGS</b>	<b>As at 31-03-2024</b>	<b>As at 31-03-2023</b>
	<b>Un-Secured Borrowings</b>		
	From Related Parties	-	7.64
	<b>Total</b>	-	7.64

<b>8</b>	<b>TRADE PAYABLES</b>	<b>As at 31-03-2024</b>	<b>As at 31-03-2023</b>
	Trade Payables - (a) Total Outstanding Dues of Micro & Small Enterprises	-	0.47
	<b>Total</b>	-	0.47

**8.1 Ageing of Trade Payables as of 31st March, 2024 is as follows :**

Particulars	Outstanding from Due Date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
i MSME	-	-	-	-	-
ii Others	-	-	-	-	-
iii Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
iv Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-

**8.2 Ageing of Trade Payables as of 31st March, 2023 is as follows :**

Particulars	Outstanding from Due Date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
i MSME	0.24	0.24	-	-	0.47
ii Others	-	-	-	-	-
iii Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
iv Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.24</b>	-	-	<b>0.47</b>

8.3 There are no Micro and Small Enterprises to whom Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31st March, 2024. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

8.4 All Trade Payables are non-interest bearing and payable or setteled within normal operating cycle of the Company.

<b>9</b>	<b>OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>As at 31-03-2024</b>	<b>As at 31-03-2023</b>
	Other Payables	-	77.19
		-	77.19

<b>10</b>	<b>OTHER EXPENSES</b>	<b>Period Ended 31-03-2024</b>	<b>Year Ended 31-03-2023</b>
	<b>Other Administration Expenses</b>		
	Audit Fees	-	0.18
	Bank and Finance Charges	0.02	0.18
	General Expenses	-	0.59
	Legal & Professional Fees	0.34	2.07
	Rent, Rates & Taxes	0.01	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>3.02</b>

**NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2024**

10.1 **Other Disclosures**

a) **Auditors Remuneration**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2024	Year Ended 31st March 2023
<b>1</b>	<b>Statutory Auditors</b>		
(i)	Audit Fee	-	0.18
(ii)	Taxation Matters	-	0.06
		-	0.24

**11 EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)**

The following is a reconciliation of the Equity Shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per Equity Share :

Sr. No	Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2024	Year Ended 31st March, 2023
(i)	Issued Equity Shares	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
	<b>Weighted Average Shares outstanding - Basic and Diluted</b>	<b>10,000</b>	10,000

Net Profit available to Equity Shareholders of the Company used in the basic and diluted earnings per share was determined as follows :

Sr. No	Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2024	Year Ended 31st March 2023
(i)	Profit and Loss after Tax attributable to Equity Shareholders	<b>(0.37)</b>	(3.02)
(ii)	Basic Earning per Equity Share	<b>(3.75)</b>	(30.19)
(iii)	Face value of Equity Share	<b>10</b>	10

**12 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

Related Party Disclosures as per Ind AS 24 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

**Part - A**

**Details of Related Parties**

Sr. No.	Nature of Relationship	Name of the Related Party	Remarks
1	Holding Company	a) Aries Agro Limited	a) Date of becoming Subsidiary of Aries Agro Limited is 5th January, 2007 (Incorporation Date)
2	Key Management Personnel	a) Dr. Jimmy Mirchandani b) Dr. Rahul Mirchandani	a) Director b) Director
3	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	<b>Name of the Key Management Personnel</b> a) Dr. Jimmy Mirchandani b) Dr. Rahul Mirchandani	<b>Name of the Relative</b> a) Mr. Akshay Mirchandani b) Mr. Amol Mirchandani c) Dr. Rahul Mirchandani <b>Relationship</b> Son Son Brother a) Mrs. Nitya Mirchandani b) Mr. Armaan Mirchandani c) Dr. Jimmy Mirchandani Spouse Son Brother
4	Fellow Subsidiaries	a) Aries Agro Equipments Pvt Ltd b) Golden Harvest Middle East FZC c) Mirabelle Agro Manufacturing Pvt Ltd	a) A wholly owned Subsidiary of Aries Agro Limited b) A Subsidiary of Aries Agro Limited b) A wholly owned Subsidiary of Aries Agro Limited

**NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2024**

Sr. No.	Nature of Relationship	Name of the Related Party	Remarks
5	Enterprises over which the Key Management Personnel have significant influence or control	a) Aries East West Nutrients Pvt Ltd	Strike Off approval with effect from 28th August, 2023
		b) Aries Marketing Ltd	
		c) Blossoms International Ltd	Strike Off approval with effect from 28th August, 2023
		d) Sreeni Agro Chemicals Ltd	Strike Off approval with effect from 28th August, 2023

**Part - B**
**Details of Transactions with Related Parties**

Sr. No.	Category	Nature of Service	Year Ended 31st March, 2024	Year Ended 31st March, 2023
1	Holding Company	Loans taken	51.53	-
		Equity Share Capital Written Off	1.00	-
		Loan Written Off	50.93	-
2	Key Management Personnel	Loans taken	0.01	3.05
		Loan repaid	7.64	-
3	Group Company	Loan repaid	77.19	-

**Part - C**
**Balance Outstanding with Related Parties**

Category	Nature of outstanding	Name of the Related Party	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Holding Company	Share Capital	Aries Agro Limited	-	1.00
Key Management Personnel	Unsecured Loans	Dr. Jimmy Mirchandani	-	0.16
		Dr. Rahul Mirchandani	-	7.48
Group Company	Other Current Liabilities	Aries Agro Equipments Private Limited	-	77.19

**13 Additional Regulatory Information**

Sr. No.	RATIOS	Numerator	Denominator	Year Ended 31st March, 2024	Year Ended 31st March, 2023	Variance
1	Current Ratio (in Times) *	Total Current Assets	Total Current Liabilities	-	0.41	(100.00)
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (in Times) *	Total Debt including Current Maturities of Long Term Debt	Total Equity	-	(0.15)	(100.00)
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in Times) *	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after Taxes + Non-Cash Operating Expenses + Interest	Debt Service = Debt Payable within one year + Interest & Finance Charges	-	(0.40)	(100.00)
4	Return on Equity (in %) *	Net Profit after Tax	Net Worth	-	5.97	(100.00)
9	Return on Capital Employed (in %) *	Profit Before Tax and Finance Cost	Capital Employed = Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	7.03	(100.00)
10	Return on Investment (in %) *	Net Profit Before Tax	Net Worth	-	5.97	(100.00)

1. The name of the Company has been strike off from the Registrar of Companies vide Resolution dated 1st March, 2024.

**NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2024**

**14. Current Assets, Loan & Advances and Provisions**

- a) The current assets and loans and advances are approximately of the value stated, if realized in the ordinary course of business.
- b) The provision for all known liabilities is not in excess of the amounts considered reasonably necessary.
- c) The balances of sundry creditors, sundry debtors and loans and advances are subject to confirmation.

**15. Foreign Exchange Earnings & Outflow:**

During the year there were no Foreign Exchange earnings, expenditure or outflow.

**16. Segment Reporting**

The Company has only one business segment "Agricultural Seeds" as its primary segment and hence disclosure of segment-wise information is not required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 – Operating Segments' notified pursuant to the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2016 (as amended).

- 17. The financial statements have been prepared under the assumption of the company's ability not to continue its operations as a going concern. The Board of Directors of the Company had approved the application to the Registrar of the Companies for removal of name of the Company from the Registrar of the Companies in the Board Meeting held on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2024. The Company has filed the application for Stuck off of name of the Company with the Registrar of the Companies.
- 18. The Previous year's figures are re-arranged and re-grouped wherever is necessary.

**As per our report of even date**

**For Kirti D. Shah & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 115133W

**Kirti D. Shah**  
Proprietor  
Membership No 032371  
UDIN: 24032371BKFGEV3499

**Place :** Mumbai  
**Date :** 27th May, 2024

For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors** of  
**Aries Agro Care Private Limited**

**Dr. Rahul Mirchandani**  
**Director**  
DIN 00239057

**Mrs. Nitya Mirchandani**  
**Director**  
DIN 06882384