



PANACHAND K. SHAH & CO.

Panachand K. Shah B.Com., L.L.B., F.C.A., DISA (ICA)

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

410-411, Parmeshwari Centre,
M.M. Malaviya Road,
Opp. Nandanvan Indl. Estate,
Mulund (W), Mumbai 400 080.
Tel.: 2564 2056 / 57
Cell : 98200 51300 / 8850843976
Email : panachandkshahco@gmail.com

Ref.:

Date :

To the Members of
EIPII EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Report on the Audit Of Financial Statement

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Eipii Exports Private Limited (the " Company") , which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss , the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, 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.

Key Audit Matters

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of Other Information. The other information comprises of Board of Directors Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the 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 preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 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 of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure A statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order to the extent possible.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the 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 appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement & Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report agree with the books of account.

- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
- (e) Based on the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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 the financial reporting of the company and operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B".
- (g) With respect to the other matter to be included in Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, the company has not paid any remuneration to Directors.
- (h) With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Accounts and Audit) Rules, 2014, 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 and therefore of the question of its impact on financial statement does not arise.
 - ii) The company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of our records of the company, there are no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the company.
 - iv) a) According to the representation received from the management that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall,

whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) According to the representation received from the management that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on the audit procedures we have 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) contain any material misstatement

V) As per information and explanation given to us and on examination of the records we state that company has not declared any dividend during the year.

Vi) Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

**For Panachand K Shah & Co
Chartered Accountants
FR No.107271W**



**Panachand K Shah
Proprietor
Membership No: 033253
UDIN: 23033253BGTDVJ5236**

**Date: 04/05/2023
Place: Mumbai**

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in of our report of even date to the members of EIPII EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED.)

- i. (a) i) The Company has maintained proper records showing full including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment and relevant details of Right of Use Assets.
- ii) The Company does not own any intangible assets.

(b) The Property, Plant & Equipment and Right Of Use Assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of physical verification is reasonable in relation to the size of the Company and the nature of its Property, Plant & Equipment.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us the Company doesn't hold any immovable property.

(d) None of the items of Property, Plant and Equipment (including right of use assets) have been revalued during the year.

(e) According to information & explanation given to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made there under.

ii. a) Physical verification of the inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and in our opinion, the coverage & procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

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 the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedure performed by us, We are of the opinion that the company has made investments but not granted any loans, not provided any guarantees or not

given securities and advances which are secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act.

(a) This clause is not applicable since the company has not provided any loans or advances in nature of loans or stood as guarantor or provided security to any other entity.

(b) The investments made by the company are not prejudicial to the interest of the company. The company has not provided any guarantee, Security or Loans & advances in nature of loans.

(c) This clause is not applicable since the company has not given loans or advances in nature of loans.

(d) This clause is not applicable since the company has not given loans or advances in nature of loans.

(e) This clause is not applicable since the company has not given loans or advances in nature of loans.

(f) This clause is not applicable since the company has not given loans or advances in nature of loans.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us and based on the audit procedure conducted by us, the company has not granted any loans and advances, not given any securities & guarantees. In respect of the investment made by the company provision of section 186 are complied.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits. Therefore, question of reporting compliance with directive issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed there under does not arise. We have been informed that no order relating to Company has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal

vi. According to information and explanation given to us maintenance of cost record has not been specified by the central government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the companies Act 2013.

vii. (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of accounts in respect of undisputed statutory dues including income tax, GST, Profession Tax and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with appropriate authorities. There are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at 31 March 2023 for the period of more than six month from the date become payable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, no dues of income tax, GST, sales tax or value added tax are disputed or pending with any forum.

viii. According to information & explanation given by the management, and based on the procedure carried out during the course of our audit, we have not come across any transaction not recorded in the books of accounts which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanation given by the management, we are of the opinion that

- 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 are 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, has not raised funds hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- e) On an 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 its subsidiaries. The Company does not have any subsidiaries.
- f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

x. a) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly paragraph 3(x(a)) of the Order is not applicable.

x. b) According to information and explanation given to us and our examination of our records the company has not made preferential allotment of shares and therefore requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act 2013 are not applicable

Xi a) During the course of our examination of the books of account and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with generally accepted auditing practices in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither noticed nor have been informed by the management, any incidence of fraud by the Company or on the Company.

Xi b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT4 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.

Xi c) According to information and explanation given to us no complaint has been received from the whistleblower.

Xii a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) (a) of the Order is not applicable.

Xii b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) (b) of the Order is not applicable.

Xii c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) (c) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv) In our opinion and based on our examination the company does not have internal audit system and is not required to have internal audit system as per the provisions of Companies Act 2013.

xv). 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, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

xvi a) In our opinion the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

xvi b) In our opinion this clause is not applicable to the company.

xvi c) In our opinion this clause is not applicable to the company.

xvi d) In our opinion this clause is not applicable to the company.

xvii) In our opinion and from the examination of the records the company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in immediately preceding financial year.

Xviii) In our opinion there has been no resignation of the Statutory Auditor during the year.

xix) According to the information and explanation given to us on the basis of financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payments of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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 cause us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report 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 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 when they fall due.

xx There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on projects other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For Panachand K Shah & Co
Chartered Accountants
FR No.107271W



Date: 04/05/2023
Place: Mumbai

Panachand K Shah
Proprietor
Membership No: 033253
UDIN: 23033253BGTDVJ5236

controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our Opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate financial controls system 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 Panachand K Shah & Co
Chartered Accountants**



**Panachand K Shah
(Proprietor)**

Membership No: 033253

FR No.107271W

UDIN: 23033253BGTDVJ5236

Date: 04/05/2023

Place: Mumbai

**STANDALONE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
OF
EIIPI EXPORTS PVT LTD
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED
MARCH 31, 2023**

EIPII EXPORTS PVT LTD

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	6.28	3.00
(b) Capital work-in-progress		-	-
(c) Investment property		-	-
(d) Other intangible assets		-	-
(e) Financial Assets			
(i) Non Current Investments	3	282.94	237.94
(ii) Loans	4	-	-
(iii) Others		200.19	-
(f) Deferred tax asset (net)	15	0.79	-
(g) Other non-current assets	5	-	25.97
CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Inventories	6	-	15.74
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7	496.00	-
(ii) Trade receivables	8	49.55	98.68
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	69.50	190.08
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	10	250.17	591.35
(v) Loans		-	-
(vi) Others	11	23.07	82.52
(c) Current tax assets (Net)		14.07	-
(d) Other current assets	12	1.18	9.60
TOTAL ASSETS		1,393.74	1,254.88
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(a) Equity Share Capital	13	25.00	25.00
(b) Other Equity	14	1,360.80	1,177.85
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Lease Liability	15	2.95	-
(b) Provisions		-	-
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	16	-	4.06
(d) Other non-current liabilities		-	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Lease Liability	17	0.79	-
(iii) Trade payables	18		
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	15.76
(B) Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	19	3.42	3.00
(b) Other current liabilities	20	0.78	24.80
(c) Provisions		-	-
(d) Current tax liabilities (Net)		-	4.41
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,393.74	1,254.88

Statement of Significant Accounting Policies 1
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For Panachand K Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Panachand K Shah
Proprietor
Membership No:033253
F R NO:107271W
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 04, 2023



For & on behalf of the Board

Bhadresh Thakkar
Director
(DIN:00774787)

Gagan Harsh Sharma
Director
(DIN:07939421)

EIPII EXPORTS PVT LTD

Statement of Profit and Loss Account the year ended March 31, 2023

Rs. In Lakhs

Note	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
PROFIT AND LOSS		
INCOME		
I Revenue from Operations	548.44	2,964.80
II Other Income	54.23	84.36
III Total Revenue(I+II)	602.67	3,049.16
IV EXPENSES		
Cost of material consumed	-	-
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	252.66	2,146.18
Changes in inventories of Trading Goods	15.74	17.81
Employee benefits expense	33.88	26.80
Finance costs	0.95	9.61
Depreciation/Impairment	1.18	0.31
Other Expenses	50.58	44.34
Total Expenses	354.99	2,245.05
V Profit before exceptional items(III-IV)	247.68	804.11
VI Exceptional Items	-	-
VII Profit before tax (V-VI)	247.68	804.11
VIII Tax Expense		
(1) Current tax	64.62	199.91
(2) Deferred tax	(4.85)	3.74
)/Short(+)	4.96	2.81
IX Profit/ (loss) for the period (VII-VIII)	182.95	597.65
(A)(i)Item that will not be re-classified to profit and loss		
(a) Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	-	-
(ii) Deferred tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
loss	-	-
period(IX+X)	182.95	597.65
Earnings per equity share of ₹ 1/- each		
Earnings per share (Basic) In Rupees	731.78	2,390.63

Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For Panachand K Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants



Panachand K Shah
Proprietor
Membership No:033253
F R NO:107271W
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 04, 2023



For & on behalf of the Board

Bhadresh Thakkar
Director
(DIN:00774787)


Gagan Harsh Sharma
Director
(DIN:07939421)

EIPII EXPORTS PVT LTD

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2023	For the Year ended March 31, 2022
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit before Tax	247.68	804.11
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	1.18	0.31
Finance Cost recognised in P & L	0.95	-
Foreign exchange gain/loss in P & L	(2.07)	-
Unrealised gain/ Loss on fair value of investment	(9.51)	(14.86)
Interest Income	(39.07)	(31.79)
Operating Profit before changes in Working Capital	199.16	757.77
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	15.74	17.81
Other Current & Non-Current Financial Assets	(141.46)	5.49
Trade Receivables	51.20	(98.08)
Other Current Assets	34.39	100.38
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Other Current Financial liabilities	10.73	0.41
Trade Payable	(15.76)	(306.08)
Other Current Liability	(24.02)	24.55
Cash Generated from Operations	129.98	502.25
Net Income tax paid	(88.06)	(195.34)
Net Cash Flow generated / (used in) from Operating Activities	41.92	306.91
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Investment in Corporate Bonds and Mutual Funds	(756.44)	(223.08)
Proceeds from sale of investments	224.95	-
Interest on Deposits	39.79	31.79
Net Changes in Other Bank Balance	341.18	(56.81)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(150.52)	(248.10)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Finance cost Paid	(10.84)	-
Payment of Lease liabilities	(1.14)	-
Increased In Paid Up Capital	-	24.00
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	(11.98)	24.00
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalent	(120.58)	82.81
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the period	190.08	107.27
Cash and cash equivalent at End of the period	69.50	190.08

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For Panachand K Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants



Panachand K Shah
Proprietor
Membership No:033253
F R NO:107271W
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 04, 2023



For & on behalf of the Board

Bhadresh Thakkar
Director
(DIN:00774787)

Gagan Harsh Sharma
Director
(DIN:07939421)

EIPII EXPORTS PVT LTD

Statement of Change in Equity as at March 31, 2023

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Number of Shares	Amount
Equity Share Capital of Rs. 100/- as at 1st April, 2022	25000	25.00
Changes during the year	-	-
Equity Share Capital of Rs. 100/- as at 31st March, 2023	25000	25.00

Other Equity	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
Opening Balance	1,177.85	1,177.85
Add: Profit for the Year	182.95	182.95
Closing Balance	1,360.80	1,360.80

Statement of Change in Equity as at March 31, 2022

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Number of Shares	Amount
Equity Share Capital of Rs. 100/- as at 1st April, 2021	1,000	1.00
Changes during the year	24,000	24.00
Equity Share Capital of Rs. 100/- as at 31st March, 2022	25,000	25.00

Other Equity	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
Opening Balance	580.20	580.20
Add: Profit for the Year	597.65	597.65
Closing Balance	1,177.85	1,177.85

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For Panachand K Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants


Panachand K Shah
Proprietor
Membership No:033253
F R NO:107271W
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 04, 2023



For & on behalf of the Board


Bhadresh Thakkar
Director
(DIN:00774787)


Gagan Harsh Sharma
Director
(DIN:07939421)

Eipii Exports Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Corporate Information:

Eipii Exports Private Limited is a Private limited Company, incorporated on November 25, 2014 & domicile in India under the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), having its registered office at D-59/60, Additional Ambernath MIDC, Opposite Anand Nagar Octroi Naka, Ambernath, Thane, Maharashtra – 421506. The Company is engaged in trading and export of pharmaceutical products.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors May 04, 2023

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies:

a) Basis of Preparation:

The financial statements have been prepared to comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements are prepared and presented in the form set out in Schedule III of the Act, so far as they are applicable thereto. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current / non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Act. Based on the nature of services and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

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

Moreover, the significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements have been discussed in below notes.

b) Basis of Measurement:

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, on the accrual basis of accounting except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if the market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value measurement and/or disclosure purposes in the financial statements is determined on such a basis and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 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, which are described as follows:

- I) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- II) Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- III) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Eipii Exports Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

c) Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of financial statements, which in management's opinion are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from the estimates used in preparing the accompanying financial statements. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in current and future periods.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are included in the accounting policies:

- Fair value measurement of financial instruments
- Measurement and likelihood of occurrence of provisions and contingencies
- Income Tax and Deffered Tax
- Leases
- Useful lives of property, plant, equipment and Intangibles
- Impairment of financial assets

d) Functional and presentation currency:

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All the amounts are stated in Rupees in lakhs.

I. Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their original cost (net of Goods and Service Tax wherever applicable) including freight, non- refundable taxes, duties, customs and other incidental expenses relating to acquisition and installation less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. Interest and other finance charges paid on loans for the acquisition of tangible qualifying assets are apportioned to the cost of fixed assets till they are ready for use.

When an asset is scrapped or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related depreciation are removed from the books of account and resultant profit (including capital profit) or loss, if any, is reflected in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on straight line method over the useful life of asset prescribed in Part C of schedule II of the Act order to reflect the actual usages of the assets.

II. Leases

The Company, at the inception of a contract, assesses whether the contract is a lease or not lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a time in exchange for a consideration.

Company as Lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of lease for buildings. The Company, as a lessee, recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset. The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-

Eipii Exports Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

III. 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

Classification

On initial recognition the Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss except for financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

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

Financial assets and liability at amortized cost

A 'financial asset' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets/liability for collecting/paying contractual cash flows,
And
- ii) Contractual terms of the asset/liability give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

After initial measurement, such financial assets/liability are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income/expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets at fair value through the Company's statement of profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

Eipii Exports Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

III.1 Investments

Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than a year are classified as current investments.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment is recognized in statement of profit and loss.

III.2 Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash on hand, short demand deposits and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Short term means investments with original maturities / holding period of three months or less from the date of investments

III.3 Trade receivables:

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for sale of goods or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are initially recognized at its transaction price which is considered to be its fair value and are classified as current assets as it is expected to be received within the normal operating cycle of the business.

III.4 Trade payables:

Trade payables are amounts due to vendors for purchase of goods or services acquired in the ordinary course of business and are classified as current liabilities to the extent it is expected to be paid within the normal operating cycle of the business.

III.5 De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities:

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual right to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction which has substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. If the Company retains substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired; the difference between the carrying amount of derecognized financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized as profit or loss.

IV. Impairment of assets:

Financial assets:

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether a financial asset is to be impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through loss allowance. The Company measures the loss allowance for financial assets at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for financial assets at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. The Company uses both forward-looking and historical information to determine whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.

Non-financial assets:

Tangible and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from

Eipii Exports Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss to such extent. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, such that the increase in the carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in statement of profit and loss.

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

V. Inventories:

Inventories of Trading goods are valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower.

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

VI. Foreign Currency Transactions:

a) Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates. Exchange difference arising on settlement of transactions and translation of monetary items are recognized as income or expense in the year in which they arise.

VII. Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Revenue is recognized when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognized is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

Revenue is recognized only when it can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company.

Revenue from operations includes sales of goods, services, scrap, commission, export incentives. Revenue excludes Goods and Service Tax amount collected on behalf of third parties.

1. Sales of Goods:

Revenue from sale of and traded goods is recognized when a promise in a customer contract (performance obligation) has been satisfied by transferring control over the promised goods to the customer. The control of goods is usually transferred to customer depending upon the incoterms or as agreed with customer upon shipment, delivery to the customer, in accordance with the delivery and acceptance terms agreed with the customers. Control over a promised good refers to the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, those goods. Revenue is measured based on transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, stated net of rebates, discounts, returns, indirect taxes or any other similar allowances. Transaction price is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the sales discounts. Incentives are accounted based on the assessment of whether the beneficiary (of the incentive) is acting as a principal or an agent. Where the beneficiary is a principal, the incentive is regarded as consideration paid to the customer and is reduced from revenue. However, where the beneficiary is an agent, the incentive payment is recognized as an expense as the same is in the nature of

Eipii Exports Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

commission. Advance received from customer before transfer of control of goods to the customer is recognized as contract liability.

2. Sales of Services:

Revenue from services is recognized in accordance with the terms of the contract with customers when the related performance obligation is completed. The Company recognizes revenue at the point of time on the basis of completion of milestones i.e., when the underlying services are performed as per the terms of the contract and when the control is transferred to the customer. Upfront non-refundable payments received under these arrangements are deferred and recognized as revenue over the expected period over which the related services are expected to be performed. Performance Obligation and Transaction Price (Fixed and Variable). At inception of the contract, Company assesses the goods or services promised in a contract with a customer and identify each promise to transfer to the customer as a performance obligation which is either:

- (a) a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct; or
- (b) a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer

Based on the terms of the contract and as per business practice, the Company determines the transaction price considering the amount it expects to be entitled in exchange of transferring promised goods or services to the customer. It excluded amount collected on behalf of third parties such as taxes.

For allocating the transaction price, the Company has measured the revenue in respect of each performance obligation of a contract at its relative standalone selling price. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its standalone selling price.

3. Other Operating Income:

Export entitlement under the Duty Drawback scheme, Merchandise Exports Incentive Scheme ("MEIS") is recognized on accrual basis as an income when the right to receive the credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of the export made, and when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and it is reasonably certain that the ultimate collection will be made. Revenue grants are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as and when Company becomes entitled to receive and balance grant receivable is recognized as deferred income receivable.

4. Other Income:

- a) Income in respect of insurance claims is recognized to the extent the company is reasonably certain of its ultimate realization.
- b) Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

VIII. Expenses:

Expenses are accounted for on accrual basis.

IX. Taxes on Income:

Tax Expense comprises of current and deferred tax or credit and adjustment of taxes of earlier years.

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

Deferred taxes arising from deductible and taxable temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statements are recognized using substantively enacted tax rates and laws expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled. The deferred tax arising from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction are not recognized.

Eipii Exports Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Deferred tax asset for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. 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 income tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Current and Deferred Tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

X. Cash Flow Statements:

Cash flow are reported using the indirect method, where by net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of a non cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities are segregated.

XI. Provision & Contingencies:

As provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using equivalent period government securities interest rate. Unwinding of the discount is recognized in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, when the realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognized as an asset.

XII. Earnings per share:

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

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the net profit for the year attributable to the shareholder' and weighted average number of equity and potential equity shares outstanding during the year including share options, convertible preference shares and debentures, except where the result would be anti-dilutive. Potential equity shares that are converted during the year are included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share, from the beginning of the year or date of issuance of such potential equity shares, to the date of conversion.

XIII. Off-setting Financial Assets and Liabilities:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable rights to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable rights must not be contingent

Eipii Exports Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or counterparty.

XIV. Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

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

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

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

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statement.

EIPII EXPORTS PVT LTD

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 2. Property, Plant and equipment as at 31st March 2023

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Plant & equipment	ROU Asset	Total
Gross Block			
Opening Balance	4.89	-	4.89
Additions	-	4.46	4.46
Disposals/Transfers	-	-	-
Closing Balance	4.89	4.46	9.35
Accumulated Depreciation			
Opening Balance	1.89	-	1.89
Additions	0.31	0.87	1.18
Disposals/Transfers	-	-	-
Closing Balance	2.20	0.87	3.07
Net Block	2.69	3.59	6.28

Note 2. Property, Plant and equipment as at 31st March 2022

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Plant & equipment	ROU Asset	Total
Gross Block			
Opening Balance	4.89	-	4.89
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals/Transfers	-	-	-
Closing Balance	4.89	-	4.89
Accumulated Depreciation			
Opening Balance	1.58	-	1.58
Additions	0.31	-	0.31
Disposals/Transfers	-	-	-
Closing Balance	1.89	-	1.89
Net Block	3.00	-	3.00

The Company dose not own any immovebale propoerty

EIPII EXPORTS PVT LTD

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Amounts in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Note 3. Non Current Investments		
Investments at Fair Value through Profit and Loss		
Investments in Debentures (Quoted)		
- Incred Financial Services Ltd NCD, due date July 02, 2026 of ₹ 1,00,000/-	-	215.44
- Aye Finance Private Limited of ₹ 1,146,104/- each (As at March 31, 2023 - 20 units, As at March 31, 2022 - Nil units)	-	22.50
Investments in Bonds and Debentures (Unquoted)		
- Protium Finance Limited NCD of ₹ 1,006,601/- each (As at March 31, 2023 - 5 units, As at March 31, 2022 - Nil units)	51.12	-
Investments in Equity Funds (Unquoted)		
- Sageone Flagship Growth Equity Fund of ₹ 1,00,00,000/- each (As at March 31, 2023 - 1,00,00,000 units, As at March 31, 2022 - Nil units)	88.66	-
Investments in Alternates Funds (Unquoted)		
- Mirae Asset Late Stage Opportunities Fund of ₹ 8,822,559/- each (As at March 31, 2023 - 1 unit, As at March 31, 2022 - Nil unit)	88.23	-
- Avendus Future Leaders Fund II of ₹ 8,822,559/- each (As at March 31, 2023 - 1 unit, As at March 31, 2022 - Nil unit)	54.93	-
Total	282.94	237.94
Note 4. Financial Assets- Non Current Asset Others		
FD With Bank With Maturity More than 12 Months	200.00	-
Security Deposits	0.19	-
Total	200.19	-
Note 5. Other Non Current Assets		
Balances With Government Authorities		25.97
- Income Tax Refund Receivable (AY 2021-22)		
Total	-	25.97
Note 6. Inventories		
Trading Goods		15.74
Total	-	15.74
Note 7. Investments		
Investments in Debentures (Quoted)		
- Aye Finance Private Limited of ₹ 1,146,104/- each (As at March 31, 2023 - 20 units, As at March 31, 2022 - Nil units)	229.32	-
- Vivriti Capital Pvt Limited of ₹ 1,117,489/- each (As at March 31, 2023 - 20 units, As at March 31, 2022 - Nil units)	224.57	-
Investments in Bonds and Debentures (Unquoted)		
- Aye Finance Private Limited NCD of ₹ 10,00,000/- each (As at March 31, 2023 - 4 units, As at March 31, 2022 - Nil units)	42.11	-
Total	496.00	-
Note 8. Financial Assets- Trade Receivables		
Unsecured-considered good	49.55	98.68
Total	49.55	98.68

Amounts in Lakhs

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as at March 31, 2023					Total
		Less Than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	0.25	49.29	-	-	-	49.55
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	0.25	49.29	-	-	-	49.55

Amounts in Lakhs

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as at March 31, 2022					Total
		Less Than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	98.68	-	-	-	-	98.68
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	98.68	-	-	-	-	98.68

EIPII EXPORTS PVT LTD

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Amounts in Lakhs

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Note 9. Financial Assets- Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balances with Bank	9.47	70.52
Cash on hand	0.03	0.12
FD with bank - maturity less than 3 months	60.00	119.44
Total	69.50	190.08
Note 10. Financial Assets- Other Bank Balances		
FD with bank maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months	250.17	591.35
Total	250.17	591.35
Note 11. Financial Assets- Other Current assets		
Export Benefit Receivable and Other receivable	14.54	69.24
Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits	8.53	13.28
Total	23.07	82.52
Note 12. Non Financial Assets- Other Current assets		
GST Receivable	0.48	9.43
Advance to Suppliers	0.03	0.03
Prepaid Expenses	0.42	0.14
Other Receivable	0.25	-
Total	1.18	9.60

Note 13. Share Capital

Amounts in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	
	No of shares	Amount
a) Authorised		
25,000/- Equity Share of Rs.100/- each		25.00
Total		25.00
b) Issued, Subscribed and paid up		
25000 Equity Shares of Re. 100/ each, fully paid		25.00
Total		25.00

Amounts in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	
	No of shares	Amount
a) Authorised		
25,000 Equity Share of Rs.100/- each		25.00
Total		25.00
b) Issued, Subscribed and paid up		
25000 Equity Shares of Re. 100/ each, fully paid		25.00
Total		25.00

c) Reconciliation of share capital

Amounts in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Reconciliation of opening and closing equity share capital				
Opening Balance	25,000	25.00	1,000	1.00
Issued During The Year			24,000	24.00
Closing Balance	25,000	25.00	25,000	25.00

d) Details of shareholders

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No of shares held	% Holding	No of shares held	% Holding
Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company				
Bhadresh K Thakkar	7,500	30.00	7,500	30.00
Kremoint Pharma PVT Ltd.	17,500	70.00	17,500	70.00

e) The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having a par value of Rs. 100/- per share. Each Shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the unlikely event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the company, in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

EIPPI EXPORTS PVT LTD

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Amounts in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Note 14. Reserves and Surplus		
Surplus in statement of profit and loss		
At the beginning of the year	1,177.85	580.20
Add : Profit for the year	182.95	597.65
Closing Balance at the end of the year	1,360.80	1,177.85
Note 15. Non Current Financial Liabilities		
Lease Liability	2.95	-
	2.95	-
Note 16. Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		
Deferred Tax Liability		
Depreciation / Impairment	0.22	0.31
Fair value of investments	0.85	3.75
Deferred Tax Asset	-	-
Fair value of investments	1.83	-
Right of use assets	0.03	-
Net Deferred tax (Asset) / Liability	(0.79)	4.06
Note 17. Current Financial Liability		
Lease Liability	0.79	-
	0.79	-
Note 18. Current Financial Liabilities-Trade Payable		
(A) Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	15.76
(B) Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total	-	15.76

(ii) Ageing as at March 31, 2023

Amounts in Lakhs

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-	-

(ii) Ageing as at March 31, 2022

Amounts in Lakhs

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	15.76	-	-	-	-	15.76
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-	-

Amounts in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Note 19. Other Current Financial Liabilities		
Employee Related Payables	1.97	1.74
Other Payables	1.45	1.26
Total	3.42	3.00
Note 20. Other Current Liabilities		
Advance from Customer	-	24.19
Statutory Dues:	0.78	0.61
Other taxes	-	-
Total	0.78	24.80

EIPII EXPORTS PVT LTD

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Note 21. Revenue from Operations		
Sale of goods including trading sales	541.30	2,926.67
Sale of Service	0.21	0.48
Other operating revenues		
- Export Incentives	6.93	37.65
Total	548.44	2,964.80
Note 22. Other Income		
Interest income:		
-On Bank FD	36.87	31.79
- Other Interest Income	2.20	-
Other non-operating income, net:		
-Gain on foreign exchange translation (net)	15.16	37.71
- Unrealized Gain on valuation of Investments	-	14.86
Total	54.23	84.36
Note 23. Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods/WIP/Stock-in-Trade		
Opening Stock of		
-Finished Products Produced	15.74	33.55
Less: Closing Stock of		
-Finished Products Produced	-	15.74
Decrease/(Increase) in Stock	15.74	17.81
Note 24. Employee Benefit Expenses		
Salaries and wages	33.87	26.80
Staff welfare Expenses	0.01	-
Total	33.88	26.80
Note 25. Finance Cost		
Interest on other loans	-	7.06
Interest on Lease liability	0.42	-
Finance charges	0.53	2.55
Total	0.95	9.61
Note 26. Other Expenses		
Rates and taxes	0.03	0.03
Insurance	1.56	2.24
Legal and Professional Charges	1.47	0.30
Advertisement	0.18	0.04
Freight outward	26.91	29.21
Sales promotion expenses	0.08	0.28
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	2.71	0.24
Auditors' remuneration	2.00	2.00
Miscellaneous expenses	2.17	4.99
Postage, Telephone and Communication	-	0.010
CSR Contributions	9.12	5.00
Loss on sale/valuation of investment (net)	4.35	-
Total	50.58	44.34

27. Fair Value Measurements

Financial Instrument by Category

(Rs In Lakh)

Sr No	Particulars	As at 31st March 2023			As at 31st March 2022		
		FVOCI	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVOCI	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
(A)	Financial assets (other than investment in subsidiaries and associates)						
	Non current assets						
1	Non-current loans						
2	Investments		(16.89)	299.83		14.86	223.07
3	Others			200.19			-
(B)	Current assets						
1	Investments		2.61	493.39			
2	Trade receivables			49.55			98.68
3	Cash & Cash Equivalents			69.50			190.08
4	Other bank balances			250.17			591.34
5	Other current financial assets			23.07			82.52
	Total financial assets		(14.28)	1,385.70		14.86	962.63
	Financial liabilities						
(A)	Non-current liabilities						
1	Non-current borrowings						
2	Lease Liability			2.95			
(B)	Current liabilities						
1	Lease Liability			0.79			
2	Trade Payables			-			15.76
3	Other Financial Liability			3.42			3.00
	Total financial liabilities			7.16			18.76

EIPII EXPORTS PVT. LTD.

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Fair value hierarchy

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. The company doesn't have investment in equity instruments that have quoted price.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in this level.

(Rs In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 2023			As at March 2022		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Other Quoted Instruments	453.89	-	-	215.44	-	-
Other Unquoted Instruments	-	325.05	-	-	22.5	-

Fair value for assets measured at amortised cost

During the years mentioned above, there have been no transfers amongst the levels of hierarchy.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and other bank balances, current loans, other current financial assets, current borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities are considered to be approximately equal to the fair value.

Valuation process

The Company evaluates the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities on periodic basis using the best and most relevant data available. Also, the Company internally evaluates the valuation process and obtains independent price validation for certain instruments wherever necessary

28. Financial risk management

The company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and Market risk.

A Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and bank balances, current and non-current loans, trade receivables and other financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Credit risk management

EIPII EXPORTS PVT. LTD.

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed.

The Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of the counter party, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual limits are set accordingly.

Bank deposits are placed with reputed banks / financial institutions. Hence, there is no significant credit risk on such fixed deposits.

Trade Receivable: The Company trades with recognized and credit worthy third parties. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an on-going basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant. Also the company does not enter into sales transaction with customers having credit loss history. There are no significant credit risks with related parties of the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-payment by customers. Also credit risks in some of cases are mitigated by letter of credit/Advances from the customer.

The history of trade receivables shows a negligible allowance for bad and doubtful debts.

B Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. For the Company, liquidity risk arises from obligations on account of financial liabilities

– Borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities.

Liquidity risk management

The company manages its liquidity risk by regularly monitoring its rolling cash flow forecasts. The company's operations provide a natural liquidity of receivables against payments due to creditors. Borrowings are managed through credit facilities agreed with the Banks, internal accruals and realisation of liquid assets. In the event of cash shortfalls, the company approaches the lenders for a suitable term extension.

Maturities of financial liabilities

(Rs In lakhs)

As at 31-Mar-2023	Due in	Due in	Due in	Due after	Total
	Year 0 to 1	Year 1 to 2	Year 3 to 5	Year 5	
Trade Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	0.79	0.88	2.07	-	3.74
Other Financial Liability	3.42				3.42
Total	4.21	0.88	2.07	-	7.16

As at 31-Mar-2022	Due in	Due in	Due in	Due after	Total
	Year 0 to 1	Year 1 to 2	Year 3 to 5	Year 5	
Trade Payable	15.76				15.76
Lease Liability	-	-	-	-	
Other financial liabilities	3.00				3.00
Total	18.76				18.76

EIPII EXPORTS PVT. LTD.

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Market risk

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency receivables and payables. The foreign currency exposures are to USD.

Foreign currency risk management

Considering the time duration of exposures, the company believes that there will be no significant impact on account of fluctuation in exchange rates.

(Rs In lakhs)

Currencies	Financial assets	Financial Liabilities	Net Exposure
	Trade Receivables	Trade Payables	Asset/(Liability)
As at March 31, 2023			
USD	49.29	-	49.29
As at March 31, 2022			
USD	98.16	-	98.16

(Rs In lakhs)

Particulars	Impact on statement of Profit and Loss (Before Tax)	
	For the Year Ended March 31,2023	For the Year Ended March 31,2022
	Net Gain/ (Loss)	Net Gain/ (Loss)
USD Sensitivity		
INR/USD		
Increase by 1%	0.49	0.98
Decrease by 1%	-0.49	-0.98
Total Impact of Foreign Currency Fluctuation		
Increase by 1%	0.49	0.98
Decrease by 1%	-0.49	-0.98

Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing borrowings will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

There are no borrowings in the company so there is no impact of interest rate risk.

Capital Risk Management

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

EIPII EXPORTS PVT. LTD.

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

ratio, which is total borrowing divided by total capital (equity plus net debt). Total borrowings are non-current and current borrowings. Equity comprises all components including other comprehensive income.

There are no borrowings in the company

29: Leases

The significant leasing arrangements are in respect of godown, warehouses, guest house etc. taken on lease. The arrangements range between 11 months to 5 years and are generally renewable by mutual consent or on mutually agreeable terms. The minimum lease payments under noncancellable operating leases are summarised below:

Particulars	(Rs In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Not Later than one year	0.79	-
Later than one year and not later than five year	2.95	-
Later than five years	Nil	Nil

Disclosure as required Under IND AS 116

Particulars	(Rs In Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Amounts recognised in Balance Sheet		
Right-of-Use Asset recognised as at April 1	-	-
Addition during the year	4.46	-
Depreciation for the year	0.87	-
Derecognition of Right-of-Use Asset during the year	-	-
Right-of-Use asset at the end of the year March 31	3.59	-
Lease Liabilities recognised as at April 1	-	-
Addition during the year	4.46	-
Interest cost accrued during the year	0.42	-
Payment of Lease Liabilities (Principal and Interest)	1.14	-
Derecognition of Lease Liabilities during the year	-	-
Lease concession related to COVID-19	-	-
Lease Liabilities at the end of the year	3.74	-
Current Lease Liabilities	0.79	-
Non-Current Lease Liabilities	2.95	-
(b) Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Depreciation for the year	0.87	-
Interest cost accrued during the year	0.42	-
Expenses related to short term leases	-	-
Lease concession related to COVID-19 recognised for the year	-	-
Income recognised on discontinuation of Lease during the year	-	-
Impact on the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year	1.29	-

EIPII EXPORTS PVT. LTD.**Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023**

30: Disclosure required under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (the Act) are given as follows

This information as required 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. This information has been relied upon by the Auditors.

(Rs in Lakhs)

Sr No	Particulars	As at March 31,2023	As at March, 2022
a)	Principal amount outstanding (including capex creditors)	-	15.75
b)	Interest Due on the above	-	-
c)	Principal amount paid during the year beyond appointed day	-	-
d)	Interest paid during the year beyond the appointed day	-	-
e)	Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment without adding the interest specified under the Act	-	-
f)	Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
g)	Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Act.	-	-

31: Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Customers

(a) Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its Statement of Profit and Loss

(Rs in Lakhs)

Revenue from Operations	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Sale of Goods	541.30	2926.67
Sale of Services	0.21	0.48
Total Sales	541.51	2927.14
Other Operating Revenues	6.93	37.65
Total	548.44	2964.80

32. Tax Reconciliation (for profit & loss)

(Rs In Lakhs)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Profit Before Taxes	247.68	804.11
Income tax rate	25.168%	25.168%

EIPII EXPORTS PVT. LTD.

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Expected income tax expense	63.59	199.91
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense		
Effect of differential tax rates	1.03	-
Others(net)	(4.84)	3.74
Taxation adjustment of earlier years	4.96	2.81
Total Tax Expenses	64.73	206.46

33. Earning Per Share

Earning per Share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity share holders by the equity shares outstanding at the end of the year

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Profit after Tax	182.95	597.65
No of Equity Shares	25000	25000
Earning Per Share (in Rs)	731.78	2390.63

34. As per Indian Accounting Standard 24, the disclosure of transactions with the related parties are given below

RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Holding Company: Kremoint Pharma Private Limited
Ultimate Holding Company: Bliss GVS Pharma Limited
Related Party: Ritu Thakkar

Related Party Transactions

(Rs In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Remuneration/Salary Ritu Thakkar	31.68	25.58
Purchases Kremoint Pharma Private Limited	149.13	0.34
Purchase Bliss GVS Pharma Limited	52.31	-

35. Capital Commitment

(Rs In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Avendus Future Leader Fund II	40.50	77.50
Mirae Asset Stage Fund	110.00	-

EIPII EXPORTS PVT. LTD.

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

36. Earnings and Expenditure in Foreign Exchange

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Earning In Foreign Exchange	556.46	2926.67
Expense In Foreign Exchange	-	-

37. Auditor's Remuneration

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Statutory Audit Fees	1.20	1.20
Limited Review Fees	0.80	0.80
Total	2.00	2.00

38. CSR Expenses

The amount prescribed under the Act, to be spent during the year on CSR Activities is RS 9.44 Lakh (March 31, 2021 Rs 4.68 Lakh).

The contribution during the year towards CSR Activities are made to funds eligible under section 135 of the Act as specified in schedule VII. The amount contributed is Rs 9.12 Lakh

(Rs in Lakhs)

Financial Year	Amount identified for spending on Corporate Social Responsibility activities "other than Ongoing Projects"	Unspent Amount of (b)	Excess Amount Spent Carried Forward from Previous year	Amount transferred to Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Act	Due Date of transfer to the Specified Fund	Actual Date of transfer to the specified Fund	Number of Days of Delay if any	Nature of CSR Activities
(a)	(b)	(c)		(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
FY 2022-23	9.12	-	0.32 (FY 2021-22)	0.21	31/03/2023	29/03/2023	-	Prime Minister National Relief Fund
				1.26	31/03/2023	28/03/2023		Rotary Club Of Ghatkopar West Charitable Trust
				7.34	31/03/2023	17/03/2023		Rotary Club Of Ghatkopar West Charitable Trust
	Total			9.12				
FY 2021-22	4.68	-		5.00	31/03/2022	23/03/2023	-	Prime Minister National Relief Fund

39: Analysis of ratios

Sr. No	Ratios	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	% Variance	Reason for Variance
a)	Current Ratio	181.07	20.60	779.17	There is substantial decrease in current liabilities
b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	-	-	NA	There is no borrowing in the company
c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	-	-	NA	NA
d)	Return on Equity Ratio	0.13	0.50	-73.43	There is substantial decrease in turnover and therefore there is substantial decrease in net profit
e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	NA	137.48	NA	There is no inventory at the end of the year
f)	Trade Receivables turnover Rat	7.31	0.00	2470466.72	There is substantial decrease in turnover during the year
g)	Trade Payable turnover Ratio	32.07	12.71	152.32	There is no outstanding trade payable at the end of the year and therefore there is an increase in trad payable ratio
h)	Net Working Capital turnover R	0.61	3.15	-80.65	There is substantial decrease in turnover during the year
i)	Net Profit %	30.36	19.60	54.88	There is increase in Profit margin on sales as compared to previous year
j)	Return on Capital employed	17.77	65.83	-73.01	There is substantial decrease in turnover during the year which resulted in lower net profit as compared to previous year
k)	Return on Investment	15.21	-100.0	-115.21	There is substantial decrease in turnover during the year which resulted in lower net profit as compared to previous year

EIPII EXPORTS PVT. LTD.

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

40. There are no Benami properties held by the Company. Also, there has been no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
41. The Company doesn't have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.
42. There are no transactions which are recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
43. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency during the financial year.
44. The standalone financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with resolution passed by the Board of Directors on 04/05/2023
45. The figures as on the transition date and previous year have been rearranged and regrouped wherever necessary and/or practicable to make them comparable with those of the current year.

Signatures to Notes 1 to 45 forming part of Balance sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss.


As per our report of even date
For Panachand K Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants


Panachand K Shah
Proprietor
Membership No:033253
F R NO:107271W
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 04, 2023



For & on behalf of the Board

Bhadresh Thakkar
Director
(DIN:00774787)


Gagan Harsh Sharma
Director
(DIN:07939421)