

Ref.: SA/B/26R

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
BERGER ROCK PAINTS PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Berger Rock Paints Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

2. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. 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 Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

3. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The aforesaid documents are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.
4. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



5. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
6. When we read the aforesaid documents, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matters to those charged with governance.

Responsibility of Management for Financial Statements

7. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
8. 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.
9. The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

10. 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.
11. 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.



- Obtained an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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.
12. Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

13. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure-A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
14. 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 purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;



- (f) This report does not include Report on the internal financial controls under clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Report on internal financial controls'), since in our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the said report on internal financial controls is not applicable to the Company on basis of the exemption available to the Company under MCA notification no. G.S.R. 583(E) dated June 13, 2017, read with corrigendum dated July 13, 2017 on reporting on internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
The Company is a private company and hence the provisions of section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 do not apply to the company.
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- a. The Company does not have any pending litigations that could affect its financial position in its financial statements as at 31 March 2023.
 - b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - d. (i) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

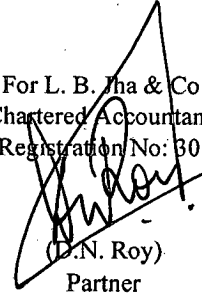
(iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material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



- e. The Company has neither proposed any dividend in the previous year or in the current year nor paid any interim dividend during the year.

Place: Kolkata
Date: 12.05.2023

For L. B. Jha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 301088E



(D.N. Roy)
Partner

Membership No: 300389
UDIN: 23300389BGWCHJ7278



ANNEXURE- A: TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**To the Members of Berger Rock Paints Private Limited**

[Referred to in paragraph 13 of the Auditors' Report of even date]

- i. (a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (a)(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies between the book records and the physical inventory have been noticed. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the company does not have any immovable properties.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, the Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, no proceeding have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31,2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not material and have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, the Company has not borrowed working capital loans from any bank during the year and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- iv. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not made any investment, advanced any loan, given any guarantee or provided any securities to others and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under. Further, no orders have been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal which could impact the Company.
- vi. The Central Government of India has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company.



- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, cess and any other statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income tax, service tax, custom duty, Goods and Services Tax, cess, etc which have not been deposited on account of any dispute as on 31st March, 2023.
- viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix. The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud on or by the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the management.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not received any complaints from any whistle-blower during the year (and upto the date of this report) and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has complied with the requirements of sections 188 of the Act with respect to the transactions with the related parties. The provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Pursuant to the requirement of the applicable Accounting Standard, details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in Note 25 of the financial statements for the year under audit.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to appoint internal auditor as per requirement of section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013 hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.



- xv. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- 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. Hence, reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (a) and (b) is not applicable.
(b)
(c) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the current year however there was a cash loss in the immediately preceding financial year. The amount of cash losses for the aforesaid year is given below:
- | Years | Cash Losses (Rs. In lakhs) |
|------------|----------------------------|
| FY 2021-22 | 56.28 |
- The above cash losses have been computed as per guidance note on CARO issued by ICAI.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. According to information and explanation given to us and records of the Company examined by us, the provisions of section 135 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.
- xxi. The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate and joint venture hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

Place: Kolkata
Date: 12.05.2023

For L. B. Jha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 301088E

(D.N. Roy)
Partner

Membership No: 300389
UDIN: 23300389BGWCHJ7278



BERGER ROCK PAINTS PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4 (a)	56.51	57.96
Intangible assets	4 (b)	4.78	3.92
Other non-current assets	5	-	0.16
Total non-current assets		61.29	62.04
Current assets			
Inventories	6	401.71	443.66
Financial assets			
(a) Trade receivables	7	641.64	503.12
(b) Cash and cash equivalents	8	480.77	320.50
(c) Security Deposits	9	0.30	0.30
Other current assets	5	69.36	116.70
Total current assets		1,593.78	1,384.28
Total assets		1,655.07	1,446.32
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	800.00	800.00
Other equity	11	(613.05)	(596.41)
Total equity		186.95	203.59
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Long term provisions	12	5.84	5.30
		5.84	5.30
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Trade payables			
i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	13	109.52	142.48
ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,317.71	1,071.16
(b) Other financial liabilities	14	26.76	14.03
Other current liabilities	15	8.08	8.58
Provisions	12	0.21	1.18
Total current liabilities		1,462.28	1,237.43
Total liabilities		1,468.12	1,242.73
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,655.07	1,446.32

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

3

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

As per our report on even date

For **L. B. JHA & CO.**
 Firm Registration Number 301088E
 Chartered Accountants

D.N.Roy
 Partner
 Membership Number : 300389
 Place: Kolkata
 Date: May 12, 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kuldip Singh Dhingra
 Director
 DIN: 00048406

Krishna Kilambi Sai
 Director
 DIN: 08271263

Togo Utsumi
 Director
 DIN: 08237592

Sandip Banerjee
 Manager

BERGER ROCK PAINTS PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	16	2,375.30	1,621.49
Other Income	17	0.41	0.42
Total income		2,375.71	1,621.91
Expenses			
Purchases of traded goods		1,843.42	1,415.05
(Increase)/decrease in inventories of traded goods	18	41.95	(152.26)
Employee benefits expense	19	145.77	115.42
Depreciation and amortisation expense	20	28.30	25.64
Finance costs	21	0.71	0.05
Other expenses	22	333.12	302.11
Total expense		2,393.27	1,706.01
Loss before tax (I)		(17.55)	(84.10)
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense (II)			
Loss for the year (I) + (II) = (III)		(17.55)	(84.10)
Other comprehensive income (IV)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
- Re-measurement income/ (loss) of defined benefit obligations (net)		0.92	0.39
- Income tax relating to this item		-	-
Other comprehensive income /(loss) for the year, net of tax (IV)		0.92	0.39
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year, net of tax (III) + (IV)		(16.63)	(83.71)

Earnings per equity share: (in INR)	23		
Basic		(0.02)	(0.10)
Diluted		(0.02)	(0.10)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

3

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

As per our report on even date

For **L.B.JHA & CO.**
 Firm Registration Number 301088E
 Chartered Accountants



D.N.Roy
 Partner
 Membership Number : 300389
 Place: Kolkata
 Date: May 12, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kuldip Singh Dhingra
 Director
 DIN: 00048406

Togo Utsumi
 Director
 DIN: 08237592

Krishna Kilambi Sai
 Director
 DIN: 08271263

Sandip Banerjee
 Manager

BERGER ROCK PAINTS PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
A. Cash flows from operating activities:		
Loss before tax	(16.63)	(83.71)
Adjustment to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows :		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	28.30	25.64
Finance costs	0.71	0.05
Provision for Doubtful debts	15.32	5.47
Operating profit/ (loss) before working capital changes	27.70	(52.55)
Adjustments for :		
Increase in Trade payables	213.59	507.47
Increase/(decrease) in Other financial liabilities	12.73	(5.67)
Increase/(decrease) in Other current liabilities	(0.50)	4.05
Increase/(decrease) in Provisions	(0.43)	2.58
Increase in Trade receivables	(153.83)	(214.78)
(Increase)/decrease in Other Current assets	47.34	(1.18)
(Increase)/decrease in Other Non-Current assets	0.16	(0.01)
(Increase)/decrease in Inventories	41.95	(152.26)
Cash generated from operations	188.71	87.65
Income tax paid (net)	-	-
Net cash flows from operating activities	188.71	87.65
B. Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assests including capital-work-in-progress	(27.72)	(11.89)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(27.72)	(11.89)
C. Cash flows from financing activities:		
Finance cost	(0.71)	(0.05)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(0.71)	(0.05)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]	160.28	75.71
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Refer Note 8)	320.50	244.79
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 8)	480.77	320.50
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks on current accounts	480.77	320.50
Total cash and cash equivalents	480.77	320.50

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

3

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

As per our report on even date

For **L.B. JHA & CO.**
 Firm Registration Number 301088E
 Chartered Accountants

D.N.Roy
 Partner
 Membership Number : 300389
 Place: Kolkata
 Date: May 12, 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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 Director
 DIN: 08237592

Krishna Kilambi Sai
 Director
 DIN: 08271263

Sandip Banerjee
 Manager

BERGER ROCK PAINTS PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

a. Equity share capital:

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	₹ In Lakhs	No. of shares	₹ In Lakhs
Equity shares of Re 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid				
At the beginning of the year	8,00,00,000	800.00	8,00,00,000	800.00
At the end of the year	8,00,00,000	800.00	8,00,00,000	800.00

b. Other equity

Particulars	₹ In Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Reserves and Surplus		
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance (A)	(596.41)	(512.70)
Loss for the year	(17.55)	(84.10)
Other comprehensive income	0.92	0.39
Total comprehensive income/(loss) (B)	(16.63)	(83.71)
Closing balance (A)+(B)=(C)	(613.04)	(596.41)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

3

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

As per our report on even date

For L.B.JHA & CO.
 Firm Registration Number 301088E
 Chartered Accountants

D.N.Roy
 Partner
 Membership Number : 300389
 Place: Kolkata
 Date: May 12, 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kuldip Singh Dhingra
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 Director
 DIN: 08237592

Sandip Banerjee
 Manager

BERGER ROCK PAINTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

1. Corporate Information

Berger Rock Paints Private Limited is a Company incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 on September 25, 2018 under the corporate identification number U24200WB2018PTC228092 having its registered office at Berger House, 129 Park Street, Kolkata - 700017. The Company is engaged in trading of superior automotive refinish paints.

2. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant Schedule III) as applicable to the financial statements.

These IND AS financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The Ind AS financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs in INR, except when otherwise indicated.

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

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are carried at cost of acquisition, on current cost basis less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, if any. Cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. Machinery spares which can be used only in connection with an item of fixed asset and whose use is expected to be irregular are capitalised and depreciated over the useful life of the principal item of the relevant assets. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Depreciation is provided on Straight line method over the useful lives of property, plant and equipment as estimated by management. Pursuant to Notification of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 depreciation is provided prorata basis on straight line method at the rates determined based on estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment where applicable, prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 with the exception of the following items for which useful lives as estimated by management based on technical evaluation are different from those specified in aforesaid Schedule II.

• Plant and Machinery: 5 years

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

3.1.1 Capital work in progress

Cost of assets not ready for intended use, at the balance sheet date, is shown as capital work in progress. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

3.2 Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are recognized only when future economic benefits arising out of the assets flow to the enterprise and are amortised over their useful life of 5 years. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss for the year during which such expenditure is incurred.

3.3 Inventories

Traded goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.

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

3.4 Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods before transferring them to the customer.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. The normal credit term is 45 to 60 days upon delivery. The revenue is measured based on the consideration defined in the contract with a customer, including variable consideration, such as discounts, volume rebates, or other contractual reductions. As the period between the date on which the Company transfers the promised goods to the customer and the date on which the customer pays for these goods is generally one year or less, no financing components are considered. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated.

The Company provides volume rebates to certain customers once the quantity of products purchased by the customers during the period exceeds a threshold specified in the contract. Generally, rebates are offset against the amounts payable by the customer. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future rebates, the Company applies the expected value method.

Certain contracts provide a customer with a right to return the goods within a specified period. The Company uses the expected value method to estimate the goods that will not be returned because this method best predicts the amount of variable consideration to which the Company will be entitled. The requirements in Ind AS on constraining estimates of variable consideration to are also applied in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price.

3.5 Leases

Ind AS 116, Leases, replaces the existing standard on accounting for leases, Ind AS 17, with effect from April 01, 2019.

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.



As a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including insubstance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its Depots and Head Office taken on rent (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option).

All the lease payments of the Company are in the nature of short-term leases and are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

3.6 Provisions and Contingencies

A provision is recognized when an enterprise has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss.

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

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

3.7 Taxes on Income

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income originating during the current year and reversal of timing differences for the earlier years. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax assets are recognized for the future tax consequences to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

3.8 Financial Instruments

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

A. Financial assets

i. Initial recognition and measurement

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

ii. Subsequent measurement

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

- a. Debt instruments at amortised cost
- b. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income FVTOCI

Debt instruments at amortised cost other than derivative contracts

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

iii. De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset



iv. Impairment of financial assets

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

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

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables.

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

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the year is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

B. Financial liabilities

I. Initial recognition and measurement

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

II. Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings:

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.9. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.



3.10 Earnings Per Share

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

The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

3.11 Current Vs Non Current Classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and 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 products and the time between the acquisition of the assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as upto 12 months for the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

3.12 Offsetting financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are off set and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to off set the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events.

3.13 Standards notified but not yet effective

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 follows:

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 exemptions 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 statements.



BERGER ROCK PAINTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 4 (a) - Property, plant and equipment

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	Gross block at cost			Accumulated Depreciation			Net Block		
	As at April 1, 2022	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022	For the year	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Plant & Equipment #	109.66	24.10	-	133.76	53.96	24.51	78.47	55.29	55.70
Computer	7.65	-	-	7.65	5.79	0.98	6.77	0.88	1.86
Office Equipment	0.57	-	-	0.57	0.17	0.06	0.23	0.34	0.40
Total	117.88	24.10	-	141.98	59.92	25.55	85.47	56.51	57.96

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	Gross block at cost			Accumulated Depreciation			Net Block		
	As at April 1, 2021	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021	For the year	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Plant & Equipment #	99.33	10.33	-	109.66	32.47	21.49	53.96	55.70	66.86
Computer	6.09	1.56	-	7.65	3.83	1.96	5.79	1.86	2.26
Office Equipment	0.57	-	-	0.57	0.11	0.06	0.17	0.40	0.46
Total	105.99	11.89	-	117.88	36.41	23.51	59.92	57.96	69.58

Represents Auto Refinish Machines given under Operating lease arrangements. Refer Note 24.

Note 4 (b) - Intangible assets

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	Gross block at cost			Accumulated Amortisation			Net Block		
	As at April 1, 2022	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022	For the year	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Software	10.71	3.61	-	14.32	6.79	2.75	9.54	4.78	3.92
Total	10.71	3.61	-	14.32	6.79	2.75	9.54	4.78	3.92

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	Gross block at cost			Accumulated Amortisation			Net Block		
	As at April 1, 2021	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021	For the year	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Software	10.71	-	-	10.71	4.66	2.13	6.79	3.92	6.05
Total	10.71	-	-	10.71	4.66	2.13	6.79	3.92	6.05



BERGER ROCK PAINTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 5. Other assets

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Prepayments	-	0.16	1.07	3.91
Balances with statutory/government authorities	-	-	68.29	112.79
Total	-	0.16	69.36	116.70

Note 6. Inventories

(at lower of cost or net realisable value)

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Traded goods	401.71	443.66
Total	401.71	443.66

Note 7. Financial Assets - Trade receivables

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured		
Considered good	641.64	503.12
Credit impaired	32.15	16.83
Less: Allowance for credit impaired trade receivable	(32.15)	(16.83)
Total	641.64	503.12

Trade Receivables are non interest bearing and generally have credit period between 30-60 days.

Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivable -

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	16.83	11.36
Loss allowance/ (Reversal) measured at lifetime expected credit losses (net of bad debts)	15.32	5.47
Balance at the end of the year	32.15	16.83

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2023

₹ In Lakhs

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	357.81	244.62	22.04	-	-	1.28	625.75
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	21.98	8.22	1.95	32.15
Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	15.89	-	-	-	15.89
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total							673.79

As at March 31, 2022

₹ In Lakhs

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	277.23	193.43	31.47	0.49	0.50	-	503.12
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	7.46	1.64	-	9.10
Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	3.70	2.90	1.13	7.73
Total							519.95

Note 8. Financial Assets - Cash and cash equivalents

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with banks on current accounts	480.77	320.50
Total	480.77	320.50

Note 9. Financial Assets - Security Deposits

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Security Deposit	0.30	0.30
Total	0.30	0.30



Note 10. Equity share capital

Particulars	₹ In Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised share capital 100,000,000 equity shares of Re. 1 each	1,000.00	1,000.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital 80,000,000 equity shares of Re. 1 each fully paid up	800.00	800.00

a) Terms/Rights attached to each class of shares:

Equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Re 1 each. Holder of each equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company has never declared end paid dividend since its inception.

b) Equity shares of the Company held by the share holders

Particulars	₹ In Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Berger Paints India Limited	408.00	408.00
Rock Paint Co. Ltd., Japan	392.00	392.00

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares (In Lakhs)	₹ In Lakhs	No. of Shares (In Lakhs)	₹ In Lakhs
Equity Shares				
Opening balance	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00
Closing balance	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00

d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5 percent of equity shares in the Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Berger Paints India Limited and its nominees	4,08,00,000	51.00%	4,08,00,000	51.00%
Rock Paint Co. Ltd., Japan	3,92,00,000	49.00%	3,92,00,000	49.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares as declared under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Promoter holding

	As at March 31, 2023				
	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Berger Paints India Limited and its nominees	4,08,00,000	-	4,08,00,000	51.00%	-
Rock Paint Co. Ltd., Japan	3,92,00,000	-	3,92,00,000	49.00%	-
	As at March 31, 2022				
	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Berger Paints India Limited and its nominees	4,08,00,000	-	4,08,00,000	51.00%	-
Rock Paint Co. Ltd., Japan	3,92,00,000	-	3,92,00,000	49.00%	-

Note 11. Other equity

Particulars	₹ In Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Reserves & Surplus		
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(596.41)	(512.70)
Add: Loss for the year	(17.55)	(84.10)
Other comprehensive income	0.92	0.39
Total comprehensive income	(16.63)	(83.71)
Closing balance	(613.05)	(596.41)
Total other equity	(613.05)	(596.41)

Retained Earnings - Retained earnings includes surplus/ (deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss, Ind-AS related adjustments as on the date of transition, remeasurement gains/ losses on defined benefit plans.



Particulars	₹ In Lakhs			
	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 27)	2.13	1.89	0.01	0.01
Provision for leave encashment	3.71	3.41	0.20	1.17
Total	5.84	5.30	0.21	1.18

Particulars	₹ In Lakhs	
	Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note below)	109.52	142.48
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises [includes ₹ 1249.17 lakhs (March 31, 2022: ₹ 967.68 lakhs) payable to related parties]	1,317.71	1,071.16
Total	1,427.23	1,213.64

Note:
Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium enterprises Development Act, 2006 are provided as under to the extent the Company has received intimation from the suppliers regarding their status under the Act.

Particulars	₹ In Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Principal amount remaining unpaid at the end of the year	109.52	141.74
Interest due thereon remaining unpaid at the end of the year	0.00	0.74
Total	109.52	142.48
Delayed payment of Principal amount paid beyond appointed date during the entire financial year	-	-
Interest actually paid under Section 16 of the Act during the entire accounting year	-	-
Amount of Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making the payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding interest specified under this Act.	-	-
Amount of Interest due and payable for the period (where principal has been paid but interest under the MSMED Act not paid)	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	0.74

Terms and conditions of the above trade payables:

Trade payables have a contracted period of 30-90 days
For terms and conditions of transactions with related parties, refer Note 26 (C)

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

	As at March 31, 2023						Total
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	No Dues	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	109.52	-	-	-	-	109.52
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	32.78	199.73	1,085.20	-	-	-	1,317.71
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							<u>1,427.23</u>

	As at March 31, 2022						Total
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	No Dues	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	142.48	-	-	-	-	142.48
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	79.21	390.83	601.12	-	-	-	1,071.16
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							<u>1,213.64</u>

Note 14. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	₹ In Lakhs	
	Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Accrued employee liabilities	12.84	9.03
Security deposit	13.92	5.00
Total other financial liabilities	26.76	14.03

Note 15. Other current liabilities

Particulars	₹ In Lakhs	
	Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advance from customers	5.27	4.90
Statutory liabilities	2.81	3.68
Total other current liabilities	8.08	8.58



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 16. Revenue from operations

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Gross revenue from sale of products *	3,003.08	2,012.29
Less: Rebates	(627.78)	(390.80)
Total	2,375.30	1,621.49

Note 16.1 Revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated based on geography

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
India	2,366.32	1,617.84
Outside India	8.98	3.65
Total	2,375.30	1,621.49

* Revenue from sale of goods is recognised on transfer of control in the goods to customers at a point of time by performance of obligation towards delivery.

Note 17. Other income

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Others	0.41	0.42
Total	0.41	0.42



BERGER ROCK PAINTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 18. (Increase)/decrease in inventories of traded goods

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Opening Stock		
Traded goods	443.66	291.40
Less: Closing Stock		
Traded goods	401.71	443.66
(Increase)/decrease in inventories of traded goods	41.95	(152.26)

Note 19. Employee benefits expense

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	138.25	109.69
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 27)	5.32	4.51
Staff welfare expenses	2.20	1.22
Total	145.77	115.42

Note 20. Depreciation and amortization expense

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation of tangible assets [Refer Note 4(a)]	25.55	23.51
Amortization of intangible assets [Refer Note 4 (b)]	2.75	2.13
Total	28.30	25.64

Note 21. Finance Costs

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest Others	0.71	0.05
Total	0.71	0.05



BERGER ROCK PAINTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 22. Other expenses

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Contract manpower	128.70	123.02
Travelling and conveyance	47.39	22.42
Advertisement and sales promotion expenses	7.96	4.09
Rent	24.91	24.64
Rates and taxes	0.67	0.61
Provision for doubtful debts	15.32	5.47
Payments to Auditors (refer note 22.1 below)	2.75	2.66
Freight and delivery charges	49.85	64.34
Legal and professional charges	14.90	16.76
Inhouse computer expenses	8.69	9.86
Shared service fees	17.32	16.43
Miscellaneous expenses	3.03	2.69
Royalty	11.62	9.12
Total other expenses	333.12	302.11

Refer Note 26 for the related party transactions

Note 22.1 Auditor's Remuneration

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
As Auditor:		
Audit fees	2.00	2.00
Tax audit fees	0.70	0.60
Reimbursement of expenses	0.05	0.06
Total	2.75	2.66



BERGER ROCK PAINTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 23. Earnings per share

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Loss after tax (₹ In Lakhs)	(16.63)	(83.71)
Weighted average number of shares (No. of shares in Lakhs)	800.00	800.00
Basic and diluted EPS (face value: Re.1 per share)	(0.02)	(0.10)

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

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

Note 24. Leases**Operating lease — Company as lessee**

The Company's leasing arrangement for various depots and Head Office are in the nature of operating leases entered into with the Holding Company which are cancellable at the option of the Company. The agreement period is eleven months and can be terminated any time by mutual consent between the parties. No contingent rent is payable by the Company in respect of the above leases. Related lease rentals have been disclosed under the head "Rent" in Note 22 of Statement of Profit and Loss considering short term lease exemptions. There are no restrictions placed upon the Company by such leases.

Operating lease — Company as lessor

The Company has given Auto Refinish Machines on operating lease to its dealers. The Company enters into 3 years cancellable lease agreements and which is renewable for further period on mutual agreement. However, the corresponding lease rentals is receivable on the unfulfillment of the sales targets for the respective years. The minimum aggregate lease payments to be received in future is considered as ₹ Nil. Accordingly, the disclosure of the minimum lease payments receivable at the Balance sheet date is not made.



BERGER ROCK PAINTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 25.1 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements, Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, estimates and assumptions, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a considerable proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end.

Impairment allowance on trade receivables

The Company makes loss allowances for credit impaired debts based on an assessment of the recoverability of trade and other receivables. The identification of credit impaired debts enquires use of judgments and estimates. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of the trade and other receivables and credit impaired debts expenses in the period in which such estimate has been changed.

Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses/unabsorbed depreciation to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits. Deferred tax asset relating to unused tax losses has not been recognised in the balance sheet on conservative basis.

Note 25.2 Segment reporting

The Company is engaged in the business of purchase and sale of automotive refinish paints. Based on the nature of products, procurement process, regulatory environment, customers and distribution methods there are no reportable segment(s) other than "Paints".

Note 25.3 Contingent liabilities

There are no cases under dispute on or by the Company, hence, nothing is reported in the contingent liability disclosure.

Note 25.4 Fair value measurements

The table shown below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value. The different levels have been defined below:-

Level 1: Quoted Prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices)

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Particulars	Notes	₹ In Lakhs			
		As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
		Carrying value	Amortised cost	Carrying value	Amortised cost
A. Financial assets					
Measured at amortised cost					
(a) Trade receivables	7	641.64	641.64	503.12	503.12
(b) Cash and cash equivalents	8	480.77	480.77	320.50	320.50
(c) Security Deposits	9	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Total financial assets		1,122.71	1,122.71	823.92	823.92
B. Financial liabilities					
Measured at amortised cost					
(a) Trade payables	13	1,427.23	1,427.23	1,213.64	1,213.64
(b) Other financial liabilities	14	26.76	26.76	14.03	14.03
Total financial liabilities		1,453.99	1,453.99	1,227.67	1,227.67



BERGER ROCK PAINTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 26. Related party transactions

(a) Related parties and their relationship

(i) The Company is controlled by the following entity:

Name	Nature of relationship	Ownership Interest(%)	Place of incorporation
Berger Paints India Limited	Holding Company	51%	India

(ii) Entities having significant influence over the Company

Name	Nature of relationship	Ownership Interest(%)	Place of incorporation
Rock Paint Co. Ltd, Japan	Investing Company	49%	Japan

(iii) Key management personnel

Name	Nature of relationship
Kuldip Singh Dhingra	Director
Kanwardip Singh Dhingra	Director
Abhijit Roy	Director
Togo Utsumi	Director
Yasushi Sagara	Director
Yoshiyuki Hata	Director
Krishna Sai Kilambi	Director
Fumiyasu Nakayama	Director
Sandip Banerjee	Manager

(b) During the year the following transactions were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business:

Nature of Transaction	₹ In Lakhs			
	Berger Paints India Limited		Rock Paints Co. Ltd, Japan	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Purchase of traded goods	1,550.91	989.91	-	3.72
Contract manpower	62.62	51.98	-	-
Rent	24.91	24.64	-	-
Freight and delivery charges	21.95	41.12	-	-
Shared Service	17.32	16.43	-	-
Trademark and royalty fees	-	-	11.23	9.13

(c) Outstanding balances of the related parties at the year end

Particulars	₹ In Lakhs			
	Berger Paints India Limited		Rock Paints Co. Ltd, Japan	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade Payables	1,246.36	967.68	2.81	1.50

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the period-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash except unless otherwise mentioned.



Note 27. Employee benefits plans

(I) Defined benefit plan

(i) The Company provides for gratuity as a defined benefit retirement plan. The gratuity plan is governed by The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, employee who has completed 5 years of service is entitled to specific benefits. The plan is unfunded.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the obligation recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

Particulars	₹ In Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(A) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation		
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at year beginning	1.89	1.29
Current Service Cost	1.02	0.90
Interest Cost	0.14	0.09
Remeasurements (gains)/losses	-	-
-Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	(0.11)
-Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumption	-	-
-Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	(0.92)	(0.28)
Benefits Paid	-	-
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at year end	2.13	1.89

Particulars	₹ In Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(B) Amounts Recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the year end	2.13	1.89
Fair Value of the Plan Assets at the year end	-	-
(Liability) Recognised in the Balance Sheet	(2.13)	(1.89)

Particulars	₹ In Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(C) Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:		
Current service cost	1.02	0.90
Net Interest Cost/(Income)	0.14	0.09
Net Cost Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	1.16	0.99

Expense recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:		
Remeasurements gains/(losses)	0.92	0.39
Net Cost Recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income:	0.92	0.39

(ii) The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plans are shown below

Significant Actuarial Assumptions	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Discount Rate	7.30%	6.90%
Withdrawal Rate	3.00%	3.00%
Salary increase	6.00%	6.00%
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult.	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult.

(iii) The following payments are expected in future years:

	₹ In Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	0.01	0.01
Between 2 and 5 years	0.65	0.56
Between 5 and 10 years	3.79	2.47
Total expected payments	4.45	3.04

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 16 years

(iv) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions are as shown below -

Assumptions	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Discount rate		Discount rate	
Sensitivity Level	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligation	(0.30)	0.36	(0.24)	0.29
Assumptions	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Future Salary increase		Future Salary increase	
Sensitivity Level	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligation	0.36	(0.30)	0.29	(0.24)

Sensitivity for significant actuarial assumptions is computed by varying one actuarial assumption used for the valuation of the defined benefit obligation by one percentage, keeping all other actuarial assumptions constant.

(v) Risk Exposure

Since the employees gratuity fund is a defined benefit plan the liability to be provided will be subject to interest rate risk since the future valuation of benefit depends upon the yield of government bonds for matching maturities

(II) Defined contribution plans

During the year, the Company has recognised the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss for defined contribution plans:

	₹ In Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provident Fund	5.32	4.51



BERGER ROCK PAINTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 28. Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade payables. The Company has financial assets in the form of trade receivables from various auto refinish dealers and cash and cash equivalents that arise directly from the operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's Board of Directors oversee the management of these risks. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board has been monitoring the risks that the Company is exposed to due to outbreak of COVID 19 closely. The Board has taken all necessary actions to mitigate the risks identified on the basis the information and situation present. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below -

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market factors. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risks such as liquidity risk and commodity risk.

Interest rate risk

The Company currently does not have any borrowings and thereby is not exposed to any kind of interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities by way of direct imports/ reimbursements pertaining to foreign expenditures. As of now, the company is not hedging its foreign exposure.

Foreign Currency Sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a possible change in JPY exchange rates, with all other variable held constant. The impact on the company's profit before tax is due to changes in fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. There is no exposure to foreign currency changes to other currencies.

Particulars	Currency	Change in the currency (%)	Statement of Profit and Loss (₹ In Lakhs)
March 31, 2023	JPY	5%	(0.23)
	JPY	-5%	0.23
March 31, 2022	JPY	5%	(0.12)
	JPY	-5%	0.12

Commodity price risk

The Company doesn't enter into any long term contracts with its suppliers for hedging its commodity price risk.

Equity price risk

The Company does not have any investments in listed securities or in equity mutual funds and thereby is not exposed to any equity price risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivable -

	₹ In Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	16.83	11.36
Loss allowance/ (Reversal) measured at lifetime expected credit losses (net of bad debts)	15.32	5.47
Balance at the end of the year	32.15	16.83

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to manage liquidity is to ensure as far as possible that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

While managing the capital, the Company ensures to take adequate precaution for protection of the stake of the shareholders, including protecting and strengthening the Balance sheet.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments -

	₹ In Lakhs				Total
	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	
As at March 31, 2023					
Financial Liabilities					
(a) Trade payables	-	1,427.23	-	-	1,427.23
(b) Other financial liabilities	-	12.84	13.92	-	26.76
As at March 31, 2022					
Financial Liabilities					
(a) Trade payables	-	1,213.64	-	-	1,213.64
(b) Other financial liabilities	-	9.03	5.00	-	14.03



BERGER ROCK PAINTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 29. Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	% Change	Remarks
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.09	1.12	-3%	
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	NA	NA		- Refer Note 29.1 below
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	NA	NA		- Refer Note 29.1 below
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	(0.09)	(0.34)	-75%	On account of reduction in losses
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	4.46	3.44	30%	On account of increase in Cost of goods sold
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	4.15	4.07	2%	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	1.40	1.47	-5%	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	18.06	11.04	64%	Primarily on account of increase in Net Sales
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	(0.01)	(0.05)	-86%	On account of reduction in Net loss
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	(0.09)	(0.42)	-79%	On account of reduction in losses
Return on Investment	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	NA	NA		- Refer Note 29.2 below

Note-29.1 : This ratio is not applicable as the Company does not have any debt as on the Balance Sheet date in both current and previous financial year.

Note-29.2 : This ratio is not applicable as the entity does not have any investment as on the Balance Sheet date in both current and previous financial year.



BERGER ROCK PAINTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 30

All figures are Rupees in lakhs. Figures marked with asterisks (*) are below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

Note 31. Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III to The Companies Act, 2013

- (i) The Company does not have any benami property held in its name. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the Rules made thereunder.
- (ii) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as search or survey), that has not been recorded in the books of account.
- (iii) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the year.
- (iv) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (v) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding party") with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities indentified 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.

Note 32

The figures of previous period have been regrouped, wherever required and are not comparable with the current year figures.

For L.B. JHA & CO.

Firm Registration Number 301088E
Chartered Accountants


D.N. Roy
Partner


Membership Number : 300389

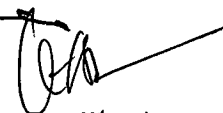
Place: Kolkata

Date:



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Kuldip Singh Dhingra
Director
DIN: 00048406


Togo Utsumi
Director
DIN: 08237592


Krishna Kilambi Sai
Director
DIN: 08271263


Sandip Banerjee
Manager