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BANSAL & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Delton International Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Standalone Financial Statements of **Delton International 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 ended on that date and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note X of the financial statements, which describes Non Compliances with Registrar of Companies (ROC) relating to filing of financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

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

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

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

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

Management's Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

• Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

• Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current 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

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consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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 Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 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 with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the standalone financial statements.

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

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

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements.

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

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

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

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

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

(v) No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the company.

(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.

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

For **BANSAL & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.: 01113N /N500079)

Sidharth Bansal
Partner
(Membership No. 518004)
UDIN: 23518004BGVPGJ5966
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 30, 2023

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Annexure ''A'' to Independent Auditors' Report of even date on Financial Statement of Delton International Limited

Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report to the members of Delton International Limited of even date

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Delton International Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial control. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements 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 with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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 Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these Financial Statements
A Company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Standalone Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements includes those policies and procedures that:

(1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

(2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the 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 Standalone Financial Statements.

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

Opinion
In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls with respect to these financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March, 2023, based on the internal control with reference to these financial statement 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 **BANSAL & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 01113N /N500079)

Sidharth Bansal
Partner
(Membership No. 518004)
UDIN: 23518004BGVP6J5966
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 30, 2023

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Annexure ''B'' to Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Delton International Limited of even date)

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

i. (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

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

(b) All Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management in the previous year in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its asset.

(c) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2023.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis on our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder;

ii. (a) The Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iii. During the year the Company has provided loans to company which are as follows:

Particulars	**Amount**
Loans provided during the year	34,50,000
Outstanding balance at year end	Nil

iv. Loans, investments, guarantees and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable have been complied with by the Company.

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v. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The Company is not in the business of sale of any goods or provision of such services as prescribed. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities

(b) There are no dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues that have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. (a) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause ix(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(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, associates or joint ventures.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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xi. (a) No fraud/ material fraud by the Company or no fraud / material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

xiv. The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the current year and however incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 1.36 Lakh in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in notes to the financial statements, ageing and

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expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment 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 causes 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 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. (a) There are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act.

(b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act.

For **Bansal & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 01113N /N500079)

Sidharth Bansal
Partner
(Membership No.518004)
UDIN:23518004BGVPQJ5966
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 30, 2023

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1. Basis of accounting and preparation of Financial Statements

A. Corporate overview

Delton International Limited ("the company") was incorporated on April 25, 1973 under Companies Act, 1956 as a public company is registered under the Companies Act. These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs in lakhs).

B. Basis of preparation of accounts

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of The Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) instruments, derivative financial instruments, other financial assets held for trading and financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), all of which have been measured at fair value.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where 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.

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (Rs). All the financial information presented in Indian rupees (Rs In lakhs), has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

C. Operating cycle

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 above which are in accordance with the Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of services and time between the acquisition of assets for providing of services and their realisation in Cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

D. Use of judgment, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities and contingent assets at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon the Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known / materialized.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods

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a. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The useful life and residual value of plant, property equipment and intangible assets are determined based on technical evaluation made by the management of the expected usage of the asset, the physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence of the asset. Due to the judgments involved in such estimations, the useful life and residual value are sensitive to the actual usage in future period.

b. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on the quoted market price in activate markets, their fair value is measured using valuation technique. The input to these models are taken from the observable market where possible, but this is not feasible, a review of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Changes in assumption relating to these assumptions could affect the fair value of financial instrument.

c. Impairment of financial and non-financial assets

The impairment provision for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected losses. The company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

E. Fair value measurement

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

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Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets & liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and the risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2. Significant accounting policies

A. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost net of tax/ duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an asset includes the purchase cost of materials including import duties and non-refundable taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to the location and condition of its intended use. Interest on borrowings used to finance the construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of cost of the asset until such time that the asset is ready for its intended use. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Property, plant and equipment are derecognised from the financial statement, either on disposal or when no economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Losses arising in the case of retirement of property, plant and equipment and gain or losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are a recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

B. Intangible assets

(a) Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(b) De-recognition

Gain or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit & loss when the asset is derecognised.

C. Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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Intangible assets are amortized over a period over the period of 3 to 5 years on a straight-line basis and are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the assets are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

D. Impairment of Non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets 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 other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

E. Segment accounting and reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM).

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the Financial Statements of the Company as a whole.

F. Employee benefits

Expenses and liabilities in respect of employee benefits are recorded in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-19 - 'Employee Benefits'.

a. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits in respect of salaries, including non-monetary benefits are recognised as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year in which the related service is rendered

G. Securities for trade

Securities for trade are valued at fair value.

H. Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

i. Classification

The company classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value though other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)on the

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basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

ii. Initial recognition and measurement

The company recognizes financial assets when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets (except for certain trade receivables) are recognized initially at fair value plus, for financial asset not subsequently measured at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component (determined in accordance with IND AS 18 – Revenue Recognition) are initially measured at their transaction price and not at fair value.

iii. Subsequent Measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement the financial assets are classified in three categories:

- At amortised cost - For debt instruments only.

- At fair value through profit & loss account

- At fair value through other comprehensive income

iv. Debt instruments at amortized cost

A Financial Asset i.e. a debt instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following condition are met.

- The assets is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flow (business model test), and

- Contractual terms of the assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principle and interest (SPPI) on the principle amount outstanding (contractual cash flow characteristics).

After initial measurement (at Fair value minus transaction cost), such financial assets are subsequently measurement at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount and premium and fee or costs that are an integral part of an EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

v. Debt instruments at Fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset should be measured at FVTOCI if both the following condition are met:

- The assets is held within a business model in which asset are managed both in order to collect contractual cash flows and for sale (business model test), and

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- Contractual terms of the assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principle and interest (SPPI) on the principle amount outstanding (contractual cash flow characteristics).

  After initial measurement (at Fair value minus transaction cost), such financial assets are measured at Fair value with changes in fair value recognized in OCI except for:

  (a) Interest calculated using EIR

  (b) Foreign exchange gain and losses; and

  (c) Impairment losses and gains

vi. Debt instrument at fair value through Profit or loss

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

vii. Equity investments

All equity investments other than investment in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The company makes such election on an instrument-by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in other compressive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit or loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instrument includes within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of profit or loss.

viii. Derecognition

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

- The right to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or
- The company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, or
- The company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, but has transferred control of the assets.

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ix. Impairment of financial assets

The company applies 'simplified approach' measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

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

(b) Financial liabilities &equity

i. Classification

Debt and equity instruments issued by the company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

ii. Initial recognition and measurement of financial liability

The company recognizes financial liability when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liability are recognized initially at fair value minus, for financial liability not subsequently measured at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of financial liability.

iii. Subsequent measurement of financial liability

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies

iv. Financial liability at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) Method. Gain and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and transaction cost. The EIR amortization is included as finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to loans & Borrowings.

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v. Financial liability at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

vi. Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

vii. Derecognition

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 derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and loss.

viii. Offsetting of financial instrument

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 realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

I. Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" provides a control-based revenue recognition model and provides a five step application approach to be followed for revenue recognition.

- Identify the contract(s) with customer(s);
- Identify the performance obligations under the contract(s)
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract(s)
- Recognise revenue, when or as the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

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Dividends

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

J. Taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purpose at reporting date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow deferred tax assets to be recovered.

The company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

K. 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 period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period

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attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all potential dilutive equity shares

L. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

General

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settled the obligation in respect of which reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the expense relating to provision presented in the statement of profit & loss is net of any reimbursement.

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

Contingent liability is disclosed in the notes in case of:

- 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.

- A present obligation arising from past event, when it is not probable that as outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation

- A present obligation arises from the past event, when no reliable estimate is possible

- A present obligation arises from the past event, unless the probability of outflow are remote.

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

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements

M. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and at bank, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and short term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdraft as they being considered as integral part of the Company's cash management.

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Delton international Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023
CIN: U74899DL1973PLC006586

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Note No.	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non - Current Assets			
Property Plant and Equipement	3	-	-
Other Tangible Assets	3	0.00	0.00
Financial assets			
-Investment	4	304.02	233.29
Total non-current assets		**304.02**	**233.29**
Current Assets			
Financial assets			
-Cash and cash equivalents	5	37.44	34.90
Current Tax Assets (net)	6	7.39	7.04
Total current assets		**44.83**	**41.94**
TOTAL ASSETS		**348.85**	**275.23**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	7	13.50	13.50
Other equity		259.80	204.95
Total equity		**273.30**	**218.45**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Deferred Tax liabilities (net)	8	66.72	48.92
-Other financial liabilities	9	0.60	0.29
Current Tax Liabilities (net)	10	8.23	7.58
Total current liabilities		**75.55**	**56.78**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**348.85**	**275.23**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements - Note 1-2

As per our report of even date
For Bansal & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No.01113N/N500079

Siddharth Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 518004
UDIN:
Place: New Delhi
Date: 30|05|2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Delton International Limited

V.K.Gupta
(Director)
DIN No.00036210

Vivek Gupta
(Director)
DIN No.00035916

BANSAL & CO LLP
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

Delton International Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023
CIN: U74899DL1973PLC006586

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	11	3.50	-
Total income (I)		**3.50**	**-**
Expenses			
(b) Employee benefits expense	12	0.60	0.60
(c) Finance costs	13	-	-
(d) Depreciation and amortisation expense	14	-	-
(e) Other expenses	15	0.33	0.76
Total expenses		**0.93**	**1.36**
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**2.57**	**(1.36)**
Tax expense:			
(a) Tax expense for current year		0.65	-
(b) Deferred Tax		(0.00)	19.69
Profit for the year		**1.93**	**(21.05)**
Other comprehensive income / (expense)			
Items that will be reclassified to Profit & Loss			
Fair Value Gain/ (Loss) equity instruments though other comprehensive		70.73	67.81
Tax related to above items		(17.80)	(17.07)
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		**54.85**	**29.69**
Earning per equity share (Basic & Diluted) Face Value Rs.10/- per share	16	**1.43**	**(15.59)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements - Note 1-2

As per our report of even date
For Bansal & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No.01113N/N500079

Siddharth Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 518004
UDIN:
Place: New Delhi
Date: 30/05/2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Delton International Limited

V.K.Gupta
(Director)
DIN No.00036210

Vivek Gupta
(Director)
DIN No.00035916

BANSAL & CO LLP
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

Delton International Limited
Cash Flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2023
CIN: U74899DL1973PLC006586

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	For the year ended Mar 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Cash Flow from operating activities :		
Net Profit before tax	2.57	(1.36)
Adjustment for :		
Depreciation	-	-
Adjustment due to IND AS		-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**2.57**	(1.36)
Adjustments for working capital changes :		
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	(0.35)	0.08
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	0.32	(0.73)
Cash generated from operations	**2.54**	(2.01)
Direct taxes paid net of refund	-	-
Net cash from operating activities	**2.54**	(2.01)
Cash Flow from Investing activities :		
Purchase of Shares	-	(9.93)
Net cash from investing activities	-	(9.93)
Net change in cash & cash equivalents	**2.54**	(11.94)
Cash & cash equivalents (opening balance)	34.90	46.85
Cash & cash equivalents (closing balance)	37.44	34.90
Change in cash & cash equivalents	2.54	(11.94)

As per our report of even date
For Bansal & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No.01113N/N500079

Siddharth Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 518004
UDIN:
Place: New Delhi
Date: 30|05|2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Delton International Limited

V.K.Gupta
(Director)
DIN No.00036210

Vivek Gupta
(Director)
DIN No.00035916

BANSAL & CO LLP
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

Delton International Limited
Statement of changes in equity as at March 31, 2023
CIN: U74899DL1973PLC006586

A. Equity share capital

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Changes during the year	As at March 31, 2022	Changes during the year	As at March 31, 2023
Equity share capital	-	13.50	-	13.50

B. Other equity

Particulars					Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Revaluation Reserve	Other items of other comprehensive income	
Restated Balance as at March 31, 2021	-	-	47.36	-	127.90	175.26
Additions during the year: Remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	(21.05)	-	50.74	29.69
Restated Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	-	26.31	-	178.64	204.95
Additions during the year: Remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	1.93	-	52.93	54.85
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	**28.24**	-	**231.57**	**259.80**

Nature of reserves

i General reserve represents the statutory reserve, this is in accordance with Indian Corporate Law wherein a portion of profit is apportioned to general reserve. Under Companies Act, 1956 it was mandatory to transfer the amount before a company can declare dividend. However under Companies Act 2013, transfer of any amount to general reserve is at the discretion of the Company.

ii Retained earnings represents undistributed profits of the Company which can be distributed to its equity shareholders in accordance with the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013.

iii Other comprehensive income (OCI) reserve represent the balance in equity for items to be accounted in OCI. OCI is classified into (i) items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss, and (ii) items that will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

As per our report of even date
For Bansal & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No.01113N/N500079

Siddharth Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 518004
UDIN:
Place: New Delhi
Date: 30/05/2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Delton International Limited

V.K.Gupta
(Director)
DIN No.00036210

Vivek Gupta
(Director)
DIN No.00035916

BANSAL & CO LLP
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

Delton International Limited
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
3. Property Plant and Equipement

Rs. (In Lakhs)

Particulars	GROSS CARRYING VALUE (AT COST)				DEPRECIATION				NET CARRYING VALUE	
	As at 01.04.2022	Additions for the year	Disposal during the year	As at 31.03.2023	As at 01.04.2022	For the year	Disposal	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Tangible Assets										
Own assets										
SOFTWARE-TALLY	0.06	-	-	0.06	0.06	-	-	0.06	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	**0.06**	**-**	**-**	**0.06**	**0.06**	**-**	**-**	**0.06**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Previous Year (2022)	0.06	-	-	0.06	0.06	-	-	0.06	0.00	0.00

1. There are no proceedings initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)
2. There have been no revaluation of Property, plant and equipment during financial year 2021-22 or 2020-21
3. There have been no revaluation of Intangible assets during financial year 2021-22

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New Delhi
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(Rs. In Lakhs)

4 Non Current Investment	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Investment in equity instruments		
Unquoted		
5000 fully paid up equity shares of Uttar Pardesh Straw Agro Product Ltd. Of Rs. 20/- each.	1.00	1.00
270 (270) fully paid up equity shares of Anati Techlonogies Pvt Ltd.(Aggregator) Of Rs.10/- each.	19.87	19.87
Investments at fair value through Other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)		
Quoted		
4,01,850 (4,01,850) fully paid up equity shares of Delton Cables Limited of Rs.10/- each.	257.71	192.08
8910 (8910) fully paid up equity shares of Canara Bank Ltd. Of Rs. 10/-each.	25.35	20.29
400 (400) fully paid up equity shares of Uco Bank Ltd. Of Rs.10/- each.	0.10	0.05
TOTAL INVESTMENT	**304.02**	**233.29**
Notes:		
Aggregate Market Value of Quoted Investments	283.15	212.42
Aggregate Book Value of Quoted Investments	18.05	18.05
Aggregate Market Value of Unquoted Investments	20.87	20.87
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments - at cost	20.87	20.87
Aggregate of provision for Diminution in Value of Investment	-	-

5 Cash and cash equivalents:	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Cash in hand	0.00	0.00
Balance with Scheduled Banks		
- In Current Account	37.44	34.90
	37.44	**34.90**

6 Current Tax Assets	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Advance Income Tax and TDS recoverable	7.39	7.04
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	-
	7.39	**7.04**

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 (Rs. In Lakhs)

7 Share Capital:

	As at Mar 31, 2023 No. of Share	As at Mar 31, 2023 (Amount in Rs)	As at March 31, 2022 No.of Share	As at March 31, 2022 (Amount in Rs)
Authorised:				
750,000 (P.Y. 750,000 Shares) Equity Share of Rs. 10/- Each	7,50,000.00	75.00	7,50,000.00	75.00
25,000 (P.Y. 25,000 Shares) Preference Share of Rs. 100/- Each	25,000.00	25.00	25,000.00	25.00
		100.00		**100.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:				
1,35,000 (previous year:1,35,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	1,35,000.00	13.50	1,35,000.00	13.50
		13.50		**13.50**

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

	Mar 31, 2023 No of Shares	Mar 31, 2023 (Amount in Rs)	March 31, 2022 No of Shares	March 31, 2022 (Amount in Rs)
At the beginning of the reporting period	1,35,000.00	13.50	1,35,000.00	13.50
Issued during the reporting period	-	-	-	-
Bought back during the reporting period	-	-	-	-
At the close of the reporting period	**1,35,000.00**	**13.50**	**1,35,000.00**	**13.50**

(b) **Terms/ rights attached to Equity shares**

Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10. Each equity sharesholder is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

During the year, the amount distributed to equity shareholders as dividend is Rs. NIL (previous year: Rs. NIL)

c) **Details of shareholders holding more than 5% Equity Shares capital**

	Mar 31, 2023 No of Shares	Mar 31, 2023 % holding	March 31, 2022 No of Shares	March 31, 2022 % holding
Saneh Industrial Investment Limited	1,34,976.00	99.98%	1,34,976.00	99.98%
TOTAL	**1,34,976.00**		**1,34,976.00**	

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 ownerships of shares.

(d) Aggregate number of shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date. **NIL**

	Mar 31, 2023 No of Shares	Mar 31, 2023 % holding	March 31, 2022 No of Shares	March 31, 2022 % holding
(e) Shares held by the holding company/ultimate holding company/subsidiaries or associates of the holding company/ultimate holding company, in aggregate	1,34,976.00	99.98%	1,34,976.00	99.98%
	1,34,976.00		1,34,976.00	

(f) **Details of Shareholding of promoter & promoters Group.**

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2023 Number of shares	As at Mar 31, 2023 % holding	As at 31 March 2022 Number of shares	As at 31 March 2022 % holding
Saneh Industrial Investment Limited	134976	99.98	134976	99.98
Veena Gupta	1	0.00	1	0.00
Vijendra Kumar Gupta	1	0.00	1	0.00
Vivek Gupta	1	0.00	1	0.00
Shalini Gupta	10	0.01	10	0.01
Deepti Sen Gupta	10	0.01	10	0.01
Shriya Gupta	1	0.00	1	0.00
Total	**135000**	**100**	**1,35,000.00**	**100**

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Delton International Limited

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

(Rs. In Lakhs)

8 Deferred Tax Liability	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Deffered Tax Liabilities arising on account of Depreciation	0.00	0.00
Add: Fair Value Gain/ (Loss) equity instruments though other comprehensive	66.72	48.92
-Disallowance u/s 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-
-Provision for doubtful debts/ advances		-
MAT Credit entitlement	-	-
	66.72	**48.92**

Movement during the year

Opening balance of deferred tax (asset)/ liability	48.92	12.17
Add: Closing balance of deferred tax (asset)/ liability	66.72	48.92
Amount (charged)/credited to the statement of profit and loss	**(17.80)**	**(36.75)**

9 Other Financial Liabilities	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Payable for expenses	0.60	0.29
	0.60	**0.29**

10 Current Tax Liabilities	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Provision for Income Tax (net of advance tax and TDS recoverable)	8.23	7.58
	8.23	**7.58**

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

11 Revenue from Operations: (Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Dividend Income	0.58	-
Interest Income	2.92	-
Misc Income	0.00	-
	3.50	-

12 Employees Benefits Expenses

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Salary	0.60	0.60
	0.60	**0.60**

13 Finance cost

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Bank Charges	-	-
	-	-

14 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Depreciation	-	-
	-	-

15 Other Expenses:

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Audit fees	0.24	0.24
Legal & Professional	-	-
Demat Charges	-	-
Filing Fee	0.09	0.44
MAT Credit Written off	-	0.08
	0.33	**0.76**

16 Earnings per share:

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Profit for the year after tax expense	1.93	(21.05)
Weighted average number of equity shares	1.35	1.35
Earning per share (Basic and Diluted)	1.43	(15.59)

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17 Financial Risk Management

Financial Risk Factors

The Company's operational activities expose to various financial risks i.e. market risk, credit risk and risk of liquidity. The Company realizes that risks are inherent and integral aspect of any business. The primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks and devise approrpiate risk management framework for the Company. The senior management provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives

A Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is exposed to the risk of movements in interest rates, inventory price and foreign currency exchange rates that affects its assets, liabilities and future transactions. The Company is exposed to following key market risks:

i. Interest Rate Risk :

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's short term borrowings obligations in the nature of cash credit.

Particulars	Fixed Rate Borrowing	Variable Rate Borrowing	Total Borrowing
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-

Sensitivity analysis - For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year.

Sensitivity on variable rate borrowings	Impact on	
	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest rate increase by 0.25%	-	-
Interest rate decrease by 0.25%	-	-

ii. 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. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Foreingn trade receivables and paybles.
The details of foreign currency exposure is as follows:

Particulars	Trade Receivable		Trade Paybles	
	In FC	In INR	In FC	In INR
Unhedged foreign currency exposures				
Foreign Exposure as at March 31, 2023				
US Dollars	-	-	-	-
Foreign Exposure as at March 31, 2022				
US Dollars	-	-	-	-

Rate Sensitivity

Sensitivity analysis is computed based on the changes in the income and expenses in foreign currency upon conversion into functional currency, due to exchange rate fluctuations between the previous reporting period and the current reporting period.

Particulars	Increase / Decrease in basis points	Impact on statement of Profit and Loss	
		Mar-23	Mar-22
USD Sensitivity	+ 50 basis points		
	- 50 basis points		

* Holding all other variable constant

B Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and advances to suppliers) and from its financing activities, including deposits and other financial instruments.

To manage this, Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings with the Company for extension of credit to customer Company monitors the payment track record of the customers. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. An impairment analysis is performed at each quarter end on an individual basis for major customers. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in note 10. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, the trade receivables are located in several jurisdictions and operate in largely independent markets.

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The ageing of trade receivable is given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 Upto 6 months	As at March 31, 2023 More than 6 months	As at March 31, 2022 Upto 6 months	As at March 31, 2022 More than 6 months
Gross carrying amount (A)	-	-	-	-
Expected Credit Losses (B)	-	-	-	-
Net Carrying Amount (A-B)	-	-	-	-

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved authorities. Credit limits of all authorities are reviewed by the management on regular basis. All balances with banks and financial institutions is subject to low credit risk due to good credit ratings assigned to the Company. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2023, March 31, 2022 and April 1, 2021 is the carrying amount

C Liquidity risk:

The risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's cash flow is a mix of cash flow from collections from customers on account of sale of drill equipments & engineering services. The other main component in liquidity is timing to call loans/ funds and optimization of repayments of loans installment, interest payments.

Table hereunder provides the current ratios of the Company as at the year end.

Particulars	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Total current assets	45	42
Total current liabilities	76	57
Current ratio	**0.59**	**0.74**

18 Financial Instrument - Disclosure

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value. 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.

Financial assets

Sl. No	Particulars	Note	Fair value hierarchy	As at March 31, 2023 Carrying Amount	As at March 31, 2023 Fair Value	As at March 31, 2022 Carrying Amount	As at March 31, 2022 Fair Value
1	**Financial assets designated at amortised cost**	D					
	Non Curent						
a)	Investment other then subsideries, joint venture & associate		Level 1	304.02		233.29	
b)	Loans			-		-	
c)	Others Financial Asset			-		-	
	Current						
a)	Cash and cash equivalents		Level 2	37.44		34.90	
b)	Loans		Level 3	-		-	
2	**Investment in subsidiary companies, joint venture and associate**	C		-		-	
	Total			341.46	-	268.19	-

Financial liabilities

Sl. No	Particulars	Note	Fair value hierarchy	As at March 31, 2023 Carrying Amount	As at March 31, 2023 Fair Value	As at March 31, 2022 Carrying Amount	As at March 31, 2022 Fair Value
1	**Financial liability designated at amortised cost**	D					
	Non-current						
	Borrowings			-		-	
	Other financial liabilities			-			
	Current						
a)	Borrowings			-		-	
b)	Trade payables			-		-	
c)	Other financial liabilities		Level 3	0.60		0.29	
	Total			0.60	-	0.29	-

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

A Company has opted to fair value its Financial asset through profit and loss
B Company has opted to fair value its financial asset through OCI.
C As per Para D-15 of Appendix D of Ind AS 101, the first time adopter may chose to measure its investment in subsidiaries, JVs and Associates at cost or at fair value. Company has opted to value its investments in subsidiaries, JVs and Associates at cost.
D Company has adopted effective rate of interest for calculating Interest. This has been calculated as the weighted average of effective interest rates calculated for each loan. In addition processing fees and transaction cost relating to each loan has also been considered for calculating effective interest rate.

* The carrying amounts are considered to be the same as their fair values due to short term nature.

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Fair value hierarchy
Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

19 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, equity includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders and net debt includes interest bearing loans and borrowings less current investments and cash and cash equivalents. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The funding requirement is met through a mixture of equity, internal accruals, long term borrowings and short term borrowings. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Debt (i)	-	-
Cash & bank balances	37.44	34.90
Net Debt	(37.44)	(34.90)
Total Equity	**13.50**	**13.50**
Net debt to equity ratio (Gearing Ratio)	(2.77)	(2.59)

(i) Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings

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20 Contingent Liabilities (not provided for) in respect of:

S.N.	Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
i	Counter guarantee given to the Company's bankeRs.for the guarantees issued by them on behalf of the Company	Nil	Nil
ii	Letters of credit	Nil	Nil
iii	Liability in respect of Labour Laws	Nil	Nil
	Total		

21 Capital and other commitments:

S.N.	Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
a)	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for net of advances	-	-
b)	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on other than capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	-	-

22 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006 to the extent of information available with the Company

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
a) Principal amount and Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at end of each accounting year	-	-
b) Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year.	-	-
c) The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	-	-
d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding yea₹, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of this Act.	-	-
Total	-	-

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

23 In the opinion of the board and to the best of their knowledge and belief, the value on realization of loans, advances and current assets in the ordinary course of business will not be less than the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet.

24 Expenditure in foreign currency (accrual basis):

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Traveling expenses	-	-

25 Earnings in foreign currency (accrual basis):

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Export of goods at FOB value	-	-

26 Particulars of un-hedged foreign currency exposure:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022	
	Foreign currency	Rupee value	Foreign currency	Rupee value
Buyer's credit from bank	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Interest on buyer's credit	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Trade Payable	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

*There is no hedged foreign currency exposure as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022

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27 Segment Information

(i) General Disclosure

The company is engaged in investment activities in Delhi which are subject to same risk and return which together constitutes a single primary segment. Hence, the company has only one reportable segment as per provisions of IND AS – 108 "Operating Segment". Entity wide disclosures required IND AS 108 are as follows:

The above reportable segments have been identified based on the significant components of the enterprise for which discrete financial information is available and are reviewed by the Chief operating decision maker (CODM) to assess the performance and allocate resources to the operating segments.

(ii) Entity wide disclosure required by IND AS 108 are made as follows:

a) **Revenues from Investment Activities**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
India	4	-
Outside India	-	-

b) **Segment Assets**

Total of non-current assets other than financial instruments, investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate and deferred tax assets broken down by location of the assets, is shown below:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
India	304.02	233.29
Outside India	-	-

(iii) Information about major customers

Customers contributed 10% or more of the total revenue of the Company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	N/A	N/A

28 Gratuity and other post employment benefit plans

No Employee Benefits Schemes such as Gratuity, Provident Fund & other staff welfare schemes are applicable on the Company during the reporting year. Accordingly no provision has been made during the reporting period as mandated by "Ind AS 19 on Employees Benefits".

29 Related party disclosures as identified and certified by the management

a) Enterprises that directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control or are controlled by or are under common control with the reporting enterprise (this includes holding companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries).

Name of the company	Relationship
Saneh Industrial Investment Ltd.	Holding Company

b) Associates and Joint Venture Companies — Nil

c) Individuals owning directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the reporting enterprise that gives control or — Nil

d) Key management personnel and their relatives :

Mr. Vijendra Kumar Gupta
Mr. Vivek Gupta
Smt. Veena Gupta

(e) Enterprises over which any person described in (c) or (d) is able to exercise significant influence :

NA

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(f) **Transactions with related parties**

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Loan Given	**Rupees**	**Rupees**
Delton Cables Limited	34,50,000	Nil
Loan received back		
Delton Cables Limited	34,50,000	Nil
Reimbursement of expenses		
Delton Cables Limited	5,22,300	Nil

(g) **Closing Balances**

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Balance receivable	**Rupees**	**Rupees**
Delton Cables Limited	Nil	Nil

30 Leases

The company has not in the nature of cancellable operating agreements. Therefore, disclosure requirements of Ind AS-17 are not applicable.

31 Disclosures as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 37:- Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets :

There are no present obligations requiring provisions in accordance with the guiding principles as enunciated in Ind As 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets except as stated in financial statements.

32 Impairment Review

(a) Assets are tested for impairment whenever there are any internal or external indicators of impairment. Impairment test is performed at the level of In accordance with the provisions of the Indian accounting standard on Impairment of Assets,(Ind AS-36) , the management has made assessment of assets in use & considering the business prospects related thereto , no provision is considered necessary in these on accounts of impairment of assets .

Key assumptions used in value-in-use calculations are:-

(i) Operating margins (Earnings before interest and taxes)
(ii) Discount Rate
(iii) Growth Rates and
(iv) Capital Expenditure

(b) The Company has not made any provision against the demand as the Company believes that they have a good case for decision in its favour.

33 Expenditure incurred on Corporate Social Responsibilities

Provision of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, regarding the Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company.

34 Events occurring after the balance sheet date

No adjusting or significant non adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and date of authorization of financial statements.

35 Previous year comparatives: Previous year' figures have been regrouped/ reclassified, where necessary, to conform to current year's classification.

36 The Compliance with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) relating to filling of Financial Statements for the year ending March 31st ,2022 through form AOC-4 & MGT-7 are under Process and yet to filled as on date.

As per our report of even date.

For Bansal & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No.01113N/N500079

Siddharth Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 518004
UDIN:
Place: New Delhi
Date: 30/05/2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Director of
Delton International Limited

V.K.Gupta
(Director)
DIN No.00036210

Vivek Gupta
(Director)
DIN No.00035916

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