

MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED**Balance sheet as at 31st March 2023**

(Amounts Rounded off nearest to Hundred Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at	As at
		31st Mar 2023	31st Mar 2022
		(Audited)	(Audited)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	1,48,780	1,71,209
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress	3	5,250	-
(c) Intangible Assets			-
(d) Others Financial Assets			-
(i) Security Deposits	4	37,705	31,105
(ii) Bank deposits with more than 12 months	5	5,59,647	3,68,046
(e) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	6	4,055	238
(f) Other Non Current Assets	7	31,052	31,954
(g) Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	8	3,836	4,326
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	9	1,80,512	1,40,250
(b) Financial Assets			-
(i) Trade Receivables	10	1,52,825	78,603
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	33,799	21,772
(iii) Other Bank Balances	12	189	1,72,147
(c) Other Current Assets	13	3,480	2,973
Total Assets		11,61,130	10,22,623
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share capital	14	45,000	45,000
(b) Other Equity	15	8,96,279	7,99,620
LIABILITIES			
Non Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities		-	-
(b) Provisions	16	7,598	3,287
Current liabilities			
(a) Current Tax Liability (Net)		-	-
(b) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Other Trade Payables	17	1,85,418	1,26,638
(ii) MSME Trade Payables		1,427	13,781
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	18	-	500
(c) Other Current Liabilities	19	17,881	29,060
(d) Provisions	16	7,527	4,737
Total Equity and Liabilities		11,61,130	10,22,623

**Significant Accounting Policies
and Other Explanatory Notes**

For & on behalf of the board of directors

L. Laboo
Loveleena Laboo
 Director
 DIN. 01189549

Govind Iyenger
Govind Iyenger
 Director
 DIN. 07789589

For GSA & Associates LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 FRN: 000257N/N500339

Ashish Arya
Ashish Arya
 Partner
 M.No. 533967



Place: *New Delhi*
 Dated: *02/05/2023*

MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED					
Statement of Audited Financial Results For the Year Ended 31st Mar 2023					
(Amounts Rounded off nearest to Hundred Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)					
Sr.No	Particulars	Notes	Year Ended		
			31st Mar 2023	31st Mar 2022	
			(Audited)	(Audited)	
I	Revenue From Operations (net of GST)	20	16,66,316	13,16,182	
II	Other Income	21	38,444	36,484	
III	Total Income (I+II)		17,04,760	13,52,666	
IV	EXPENSES				
	Processing Expenses	22	11,04,377	7,72,622	
	Changes in Inventories	23	(47,318)	12,254	
	Employee Benefits Expenses	24	2,37,320	2,47,747	
	Depreciation	2	26,808	28,749	
	Other Expenses	25	1,77,609	1,16,431	
	Total Expenses (IV)		14,98,796	11,77,803	
V	Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III- IV)		2,05,964	-	
VI	Exceptional Items		-	-	
VII	Profit/(loss) before tax (V-VI)		2,05,964	1,74,863	
VIII	Tax expense:				
	(1) Current tax	59,422		43,631	
	(2) Tax for earlier year	8,701		-	
	(3) Deferred tax	(3,817)	64,306	4,250	
IX	Profit (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		1,41,658	1,26,982	
X	Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations		-	-	
XI	Tax expense of discontinued operations		-	-	
XII	Profit/(loss) from Discontinued operations (after tax) (X-XI)		-	-	
XIII	Profit/(loss) for the period (IX+XII)		1,41,658	1,26,982	
XIV	Other Comprehensive Income				
	A.(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	
	B. (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	
XV	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (XIII+XIV) (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		1,41,658	1,26,982	
XVI	Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):				
	(1) Basic		315	282	
	(2) Diluted		315	282	
XVII	Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operation):				
	(1) Basic		-	-	
	(2) Diluted		-	-	
XVIII	Earnings per equity share(for discontinued & continuing operations)				
	(1) Basic		315	282	
	(2) Diluted		315	282	

For & on behalf of the board of directors

As per Our Separate Report of Even Date Annexed

Loveleena Labroo
Director
DIN. 01189549

Govind Iyenger
Director
DIN. 07789589

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 03/05/2023

For GSA & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000257N/IN500339

Ashish Arya
Partner

M.No. 533967



MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED			
Cash Flow Statement For the Year Ended 31st Mar 2023			
(Amounts Rounded off nearest to Hundred Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)			
Sr No-	Particulars	Y.E 31st Mar 2023	Y.E 31st March 2022
A.	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	Net Profit / (Loss) before Tax per Statement of Profit And Loss:	2,05,964	1,74,863
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation	26,808	28,749
	Profit on sale of Fixed Assets	(5,229)	-
	Interest income on deposits	(28,820)	(29,271)
	Income Tax for earlier year	(8,701)	175
	Income Tax paid	(59,422)	(43,631)
		(75,364)	(43,978)
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	1,30,600	1,30,885
	Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
	Increase / (Decrease) in liabilities	41,849	(16,196)
	(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	(40,263)	(1,237)
	(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(74,222)	(61,935)
	(Increase) / Decrease in Loans & Advances	(25,357)	60,402
		(97,993)	(18,966)
	Net Cash from Operating Activities (A)	32,607	1,11,919
B.	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	Purchase of fixed assets	(14,401)	(1,02,183)
	Sale of fixed assets	10,001	-
	Interest income on deposits	28,820	29,271
	Net Cash from Investing Activities (B)	24,420	(72,912)
C.	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
	Dividend and Dividend distribution tax paid	(45,000)	(45,000)
	Net Cash used in Financing Activities (C)	(45,000)	(45,000)
	Net Increase [+] / Decrease [-] in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	12,027	(5,993)
	Cash & Cash Equivalents as at beginning (Opening Balance)	21,772	27,765
	Cash & Cash Equivalents as at end (Closing Balance)	33,799	21,772

For & on behalf of the board of directors

As per Our Separate Report of Even Date Annexed

L. Labroo
Director
DIN. 01189549

Govind Iyenger
Director
DIN. 07789589

For GSA & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000257NN500339

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 02/05/2022

Ashish Arya
Partner
M.No. 533962



MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED									
Statement of changes in equity as at 31st Mar 2023									
(Amounts Rounded off nearest to Hundred Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated)									

a) Equity share capital (Note 14)

Equity shares of Rs.100 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

(1) Current year reporting statement As at 31st Mar 2023

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting Year		Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors		Restated balance at the beginning of the current period		Changes in equity share capital during the period		Balance at the end of the period	
Numbers	Amount (Rs.)	Numbers	Amount (Rs.)	Numbers	Amount (Rs.)	Numbers	Amount (Rs.)	Numbers	Amount (Rs.)
450	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	45,000

2) Previous Year Reporting statement as at 31st Mar 2022

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period		Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors		Restated balance at the beginning of the current period		Changes in equity share capital during the current year		Balance at the end of the year	
Numbers	Amount	Numbers	Amount	Numbers	Amount	Numbers	Amount	Numbers	Amount
450	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	45,000

b) Other equity (Note 15)

(1) Current Year reporting statement As at 31st Mar 2023

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	Capital Reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1st April 2022	1,318	6,67,373	1,30,930	7,99,621
Change in equity due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance at the beginning of the current year	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	1,41,658	1,41,658
Earlier year Tax Adjustment	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings	-	50,000	(50,000)	-
MAT adjustable no longer availab	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	(45,000)	(45,000)
Balance as at 31st Mar 2023	1,318	7,17,373	1,77,588	8,96,279

2) Previous Year Reporting statement as at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	Capital Reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1st April 2021	1,318	6,27,373	88,772	7,17,463
Change in equity due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance at the beginning of the current year	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	1,26,982	1,26,982
Other comprehensive income	-	-	175	175
Earlier year Tax Adjustment	-	-	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings	-	40,000	(40,000)	-
MAT adjustable no longer available	-	-	-	-
Total Dividends	-	-	(45,000)	(45,000)
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	1,318	6,67,373	1,30,929	7,99,620

For & on behalf of the board of directors

Loveleena Labroo
Director
DIN. 01189549

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 02/05/2023

Govind Iyenger
Director
DIN. 07789589

As per Our Separate Report of Even Date Annexed

For GSA & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000257N/N500339

Ashish Arya
Partner
M.No. 533967



MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED

Note No. 1: Significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

1.1 Corporate information

Maltex Malsters Limited ("MML" or "the Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act. The registered office of the Company is located at MALTEX HOUSE, Rauni, Patiala, Punjab, 147001. The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacturing of malt on contract basis. The Company has manufacturing facilities in India.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for assets and liabilities, which have been measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("INR").

The significant accounting policies adopted for preparation and presentation of financial statements have been applied consistently.

1.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.


All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.





MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED

Note No. 1: Significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

(b) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date. 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. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. External valuers are involved, wherever considered necessary.

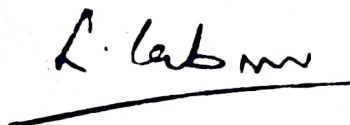
For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above. This note summarizes accounting policy for fair value and the other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

(c) Revenue recognition

(i) Revenue from Contracts

The company has adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with customers," which was notified under the company (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule, 2015 (as Amended) and made applicable from 01.04.2018. The revenue has been recognized in accordance with the following five step model:

- i. Identify contract with customer



MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED

Note No. 1: Significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

- ii. Identify performance obligation in contract
- iii. Determine transaction price
- iv. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- v. Recognize revenue when the company satisfies performance obligation.

Sale of services

Service income is recognized, on the basis of performance obligations, at agreed rates in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

In case of fixed price contracts, the customer pays the amount based on agreed prices. If the services rendered by the company exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognized. If the payment exceeds the services rendered, a contract liability is recognized.

Sale of products

Revenue from the sale of products is recognized when transfer of control of the goods have passed to the buyer and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the buyer's acceptance of products. revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

Sale of Production waste.

Revenue from the sale of Production waste is recognized when transfer of control of the goods have passed to the buyer and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the buyer's acceptance of products. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

(d) Taxes

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. 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 relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity in correlation to the underlying transaction). Management periodically



L. K. Sharma

MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED

Note No. 1: Significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

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 liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- when the deferred tax liability or asset arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiary and associate, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity in correlation to the underlying transaction).

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

When the tax incurred (GST) on purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, the tax paid is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable. Otherwise, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of taxes paid. The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Tangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost.



L. Laban

MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED

Note No. 1: Significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Direct costs are capitalized until the assets are ready for use and include inward freight, duties, taxes and expenses incidental to acquisition and installation. Subsequent expenditures related to an item of tangible asset are added to its book value only if they increase the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

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

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on the written down value (WDV) method over the estimated useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

For the purpose of depreciation calculation, residual value is determined as 5% of the original cost for all the assets, as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

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

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

(f) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

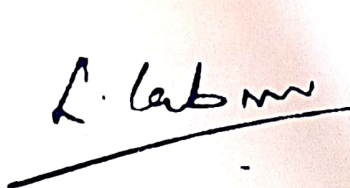
Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

(g) Leases

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets







MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED

Note No. 1: Significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(h) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials, packing materials, Stores and spares: Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Work-in-progress: Valuation of work in progress is done after including the cost of processing expenses, overhead expenses and other expenses.

Production waste: Valuation of Production waste is done at Net realizable value of the waste product.

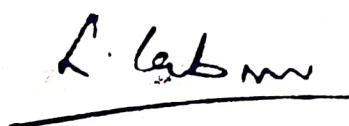
Cost is determined on a weighted average basis. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-



MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED

Note No. 1: Significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

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

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

(j) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a 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 reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss, net of any reimbursement.

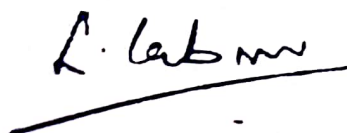
If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

(k) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The contributions to provident fund are charged to the statement of profit and loss on an accrual basis.

Retirement benefit in the form of superannuation fund is a defined Group Gratuity contribution scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Company has established a Superannuation Fund Trust to which contributions are made. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the superannuation fund scheme as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.





MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED

Note No. 1: Significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and the date that the Company recognizes related restructuring costs. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognizes changes in the net defined benefit obligation which includes service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and net interest expense or income, as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end.

(I) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

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

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the balance sheet) when:

L. Lakshmi

[Signature]



MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED

Note No. 1: Significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets and credit risk exposure. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on twelve-month ECL.

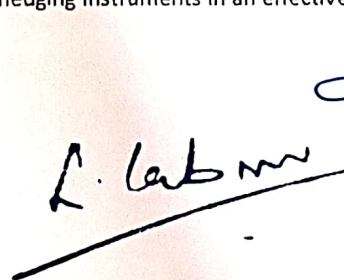

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The twelve-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within twelve months after the reporting date. ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the profit or loss.

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED

Note No. 1: Significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables, and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

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

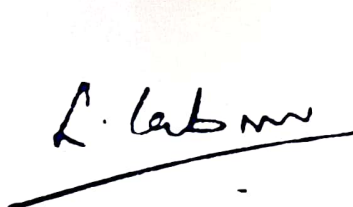
Borrowings is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no re-classification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a re-classification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the re-classification prospectively from the re-classification date, which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.







MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED

Note No. 1: Significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

(m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet and cash flow statement comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(n) Cash dividend to equity holders

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

(o) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

(p) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

The judgements, estimates and assumptions management has made which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are explained in relevant notes in the financial statements.

1.4 Contingent liabilities and commitments

a) Contingent liabilities

L. Laban



MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED

Note No. 1: Significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Sr.No	Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Financial year to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Amount(Rs.) (Figures in hundred)	Remarks
1	Income Tax Act 1961	Tax On Assessment U/s 143(1)	(A.Y 2021-22)	Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals).	34,23,900	<p>1. The assessing officer has erred in adding Rs.2450 Interest of TDS which has already been added by us in the income in income tax filed returned.</p> <p>2. The assessing officer has erred in adding Rs.98.60 Lacs on account of demand of Service tax /GST ,This has been decided in our favour and demand has been dropped Final order No V(ST) 15/CE/36/CommrAdj/CHD-II /2013/2448 Dated 22/04/2021 and the demands have been dropped by the Learned Principal Commissionerate Ludhiana. The amount has been erroneously mentioned for adding back of amount u/s 37 in tax audit report. The stand has been duly taken in while filling the appeal.</p> <p>The above points have been duly taken while filling the appeal and same is likely to be decided in favour of the company.</p> <p>3. The assessing officer has erred in adding Rs 679973 which has already been</p>

L. Lal

[Signature]



MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED

Note No. 1: Significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

						added in the income at the time of filling the income tax return.
2	Income Tax Act 1961	Tax On Assessment U/s 143(1)	(A.Y 2022-23)	Rectification applications have been filed against the additions made which are pending.	10,80,700	The Assessing Officer has erred in adding again the expenses already surrender by us at the time of filling the Income Tax Return. Hence rectification U/s 154 has been filed and is likely to be decided in favour of the company.

b) Commitments

- Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for – Rs. Nil.
- The board of Directors of the company has proposed a dividend of Rs. 100 per equity share of Rs. 100 each on 45,000 equity shares amounting to Rs.45,00,000. The proposal is subject to approval of the members of the company in the forthcoming annual general meeting.

1.5 Other Explanatory Notes**i) Revenue from Operations:**

The company derives following types of revenue (Refer Note 20):

(Figures in hundred)

S.No	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
1	Revenue from Contracts with customers	1,550,711	1,219,257
2	Other Revenues	115,606	96,925
	Total	16,66,317	13,16,182

The Company has also recognized following contract balances:

(Figures in hundred)

S.No	Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
1	Contract liabilities		
	Advance received from customers	0	0
2	Contract Assets		
	Work in progress	91,318	44,000
3	Trade Receivables (Including from Holding company)	152,825	78,603

L. Laban

[Signature]

GSA & ASSOCIATES LLP
Delhi
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED

Note No. 1: Significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

The actual production during the year was 20051.715 metric tons. The production capacity has been utilized as given below:-

Holding Company (United Breweries Limited)	71.88%
Other Companies	28.12%

As per the contract, raw material is supplied by the Companies with whom job work contracts has been entered. Any variance in the production due to quality of raw material is in the account of the contractee companies. Any realization from sale of by-production (Production waste) such as thin barley and malt clums generated during the process is income of the contractor company.

Goods manufactured for and on behalf of the customer are stored in the contactor Company's premises. However, risk of any damage or loss is to borne by the contractor company. Revenue being processing charges as per the agreed rate is accounted for in the books of account when the goods are collected/received by the contractee as per revised terms and condition agreed with contractee. Actual costs of processing on the goods lying in the godown for and on behalf of the customer are reflected as "Work-in-progress" in the books of accounts of the company. At the close of the period, 1495.454 metric ton of Malt was lying in the godowns of the company and the 530.721 MT In process.

Contracts Liabilities include advance received from customers to render job work services as per the terms of agreement with the customers.

ii) Segment Reporting

The company is a single segment company and therefore, there is nothing to report under Segment Reporting.

iii) Details of foreign exchange transactions:

S.No	Particulars	Y.E 31.03.2023	Y.E 31.03.2022
a)	Value of imports calculated on CIF basis:		
	Components and Spare parts	Nil	Nil
	Capital goods	Nil	Nil
b)	Earning in foreign exchange on FOB basis		
	Export of goods/services	Nil	Nil
	Other Income	Nil	Nil

iv) Related Parties transactions

a) List of Related Parties:

Holding company:	United Breweries Limited
Key Management Personnel	Mr. B.M. Labroo, CEO Director (Since Expired On 07.11.2022) Ms. Loveleena Labroo, Director Mr. Govind Iyengar, Director Mr. Shalabh Seth, Director



MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED

Note No. 1: Significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

b) Details of transactions with Related Parties:

(Figures in hundred)

b(1.1) Transaction With Holding Co.			
S.No	Particulars	Y.E	Y.E
		31.03.2023	31.03.2022
1	Processing Charges Received	844,512	664,879
2	GST Recovered	42,225	33,243
3	Purchase of old bags	898	-
4	Expenses Recovered By UBL	143	
5	Dividend paid	22,950	22,950

(Figures in hundred)

b(1.2) Transaction With Managing & other directors			
S.No	Particulars	Y.E	Y.E
		31.03.2023	31.03.2022
1	Director Remuneration	16,720	26,240
2	Dividend paid	5,666	5,666

c) Details of Balances with Related Parties:

(Figures in hundred)

Balances With Holding Co.			
S.No	Particulars	Y.E	Y.E
		31.03.2023	31.03.2022
1	Trade Receivable	127,514	43,000

1.6 Additional Regulatory Information.

a) Title deeds of Immovable Property held in name of the Company.
The title deeds of land in the name of the Company (MML)

b) Details of Benami Property held.
The company does not own any Benami Property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988.

c) Loans and Advances in the nature of loans.
No Loans and Advances in the nature of Loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties either severally or jointly.

L. Laban

[Signature]

GSA & ASSOCIATES LLP
Delhi
Chartered Accountants

MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED

Note No. 1: Significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

d) Wilful defaulter

The company is not declared willful defaulter by any of the bank or financial Institution or other lender.

e) Relationship with struck off Company

The Company does not have any relationship with any of the struck off Company under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956

f) Charge satisfaction

The Company does not have any charge Registered which require satisfaction of charge.

g) Undisclosed Income

The Company does not have any undisclosed income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

h) Crypto currency declaration.

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

1.7 The comparative figures have been regrouped/reclassified, where necessary, to confine to this year's classification.

L. Lakshmi



NOTE - 2 Property, Plant & Equipment

MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED

Amounts Rounded off nearest to Hundred Indian Rupees, except otherwise stated

	Particulars	Land (Free Hold)	Buildings	Plant & Equipments	Motor Vehicles	Furniture & Fittings	Office Equipments	Total
	Gross carrying value as at 01.04.2021	1,089	1,55,180	5,60,226	33,837	4,710	3,627	7,58,669
	Additions	-	2,989	99,024	-	-	170	1,02,183
	Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Balance as at 31.03.2022	1,089	1,58,169	6,59,250	33,837	4,710	3,797	8,60,852
	Additions	-	-	8,132	-	-	1,020	9,152
	Disposals	-	-	(46,144)	(18,879)	(3,502)	(829)	(69,354)
	Balance as at 31.03.2023	1,089	1,58,169	6,21,238	14,958	1,208	3,988	8,00,650
	Balance as at 01.04.2021	-	1,25,114	5,02,835	25,362	4,469	3,114	6,60,894
	Depreciation for the Year	-	2,761	23,316	2,407	33	232	28,749
	Accumulated Depreciation on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Balance as at 31.03.2022	-	1,27,875	5,26,151	27,769	4,502	3,346	6,89,643
	Depreciation for the Year	-	2,658	22,023	1,655	25	447	26,808
	Accumulated Depreciation on disposal	-	-	(42,235)	(18,133)	(3,423)	(790)	(64,581)
	Balance as at 31.03.2023	-	1,30,533	5,05,939	11,291	1,104	3,003	6,51,870
	Net carrying amount as at 31.03.2023	1,089	27,636	1,15,299	3,667	104	985	1,48,780
	Net carrying amount as at 31.03.2022	1,089	30,294	1,33,099	6,068	208	451	1,71,209



L. Lal m

Amounts Rounded off nearest to Hundred Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated

L. Lab m



PARTICULARS	As at 31st Mar 2023	As at 31st Mar 2022			
NOTE -9 : Inventories					
Stores & Spares	74,384	75,022			
Production waste	14,810	21,228			
Work-in-Progress	91,318	44,000			
	<u>1,80,512</u>	<u>1,40,250</u>			
NOTE -10 : Trade Receivables					
Particulars As on 31st Mar 2023	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payments				
	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 years	1-2 years	More Than 3 years	Total
1. Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good*	1,52,825	-	-	-	1,52,825
2. Undisputed Trade receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
3. Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-
4. Disputed Trade receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
*Net Trade Receivable include from holding company Y.E 127,514/- (P.Y.E Rs. 43,000/-)					
Particulars As on 31st Mar 2022	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payments				
	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 years	1-2 years	More Than 3 years	Total
1. Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	78,603	-	-	-	78,603
2. Undisputed Trade receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
3. Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-
4. Disputed Trade receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
NOTE -11 : Cash & Cash Equivalents					
Balances With Banks					
- In Current Accounts	33,785			21,723	
Cash in Hand (as certified)	<u>14</u>	<u>33,799</u>		<u>49</u>	<u>21,772</u>
NOTE -12 : Other Bank Balances					
Balances with Banks (FDR)	-			1,66,932	
Balance with Unpaid Dividend Account	<u>189</u>	<u>189</u>		<u>5,215</u>	<u>1,72,147</u>
NOTE -13 : Other Current Assets					
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind or value to be received and or adjusted	500			663	
Advance to supplier	237			-	
Prepaid Expenses	<u>2,743</u>	<u>3,480</u>		<u>2,310</u>	<u>2,973</u>

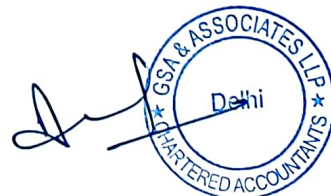
L. Laban

[Signature]



MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED				
Amounts Rounded off nearest to Hundred Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated				
PARTICULARS	As at 31st Mar 2023		As at 31st Mar 2022	
NOTE -14 Equity Share Capital				
<u>Authorised</u>				
1,00,000 (1,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each		1,00,000		1,00,000
<u>Issued, Subscribed and Paid up</u>				
45,000 (45,000) Equity Shares of Rs.100/- each fully paid up (including 32,500 Equity Shares allotted as fully paid up Bonus Shares by capitalisation of General Reserve of Rs. 32,50,000/-)		45,000		45,000
<u>Reconciliation of shares outstanding (Equity shares of Rs. 100/- each)</u>				
Opening Balance		45,000		45,000
Add: Issued during the year		-		-
Less: Buy back during the year		-		-
Closing Balance		45,000		45,000
<u>Detail of shareholders holding more than 5% shares</u>				
	As at 31st Mar 2023		As at 31st Mar 2022	
Name	No. of shares held	% of shareholding	No. of shares held	% of shareholding
1. United Breweries Ltd. holding company	22,950	51.00%	22,950	51.00%
2. Mr. B.M. Labroo (individual) & B M Labroo & Sons (HUF) in the capacity of Karta	4,406	9.79%	4,406	9.79%
3. Mrs. Kanta Labroo*	3,370	7.49%	3,370	7.49%
*Note- Transfer of share is under process held by Mrs Kanta Labroo & Mr. B M Labroo				
<u>Detail of shareholding of Promoters</u>				
Promoter Names	As at 31st Mar 2023			
	No. of shares held	% of shareholding	% Change during the Period	
1. United Breweries Ltd. holding company	22,950	51.00%	-	
2. Mr. B.M. Labroo (individual)(728 shares) & B M Labroo & Sons (HUF)(3678 shares) in the capacity of Karta	4,406	9.79%	-	
3. Mrs. Kanta Labroo	3,370	7.49%	-	
4. Mr.Sanjay Labroo	1,260	2.80%	-	
5. Ms.Lovleena Labroo	1,260	2.80%	-	
6. Ajay Labroo	1,260	2.80%	-	
7. Mrs. Makhi Labroo	1,044	2.32%	-	
8. Mr. J M Labroo & Sons (HUF)	810	1.80%	-	
9. Mrs. Sushma Labroo	252	0.56%	-	
<u>Detail of shareholding of Promoters</u>				
Promoter Names	As at 31st Mar 2022			
	No. of shares held	% of shareholding	% Change during	
1. United Breweries Ltd. holding company	22,950	51.00%	-	
2. Mr. B.M. Labroo (individual)(728 shares) & B M Labroo & Sons (HUF)(3678 shares) in the capacity of Karta	4,406	9.79%	-	
3. Mrs. Kanta Labroo	3,370	7.49%	-	
4. Mr.Sanjay Labroo	1,260	2.80%	-	
5. Ms.Lovleena Labroo	1,260	2.80%	-	
6. Ajay Labroo	1,260	2.80%	-	
7. Mrs. Makhi Labroo	1,044	2.32%	-	
8. Mr. J M Labroo & Sons (HUF)	810	1.80%	-	
9. Mrs. Sushma Labroo	252	0.56%	-	

L. Labroo



MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED		
<i>Amounts Rounded off nearest to Hundred Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated</i>		
PARTICULARS	As at 31st Mar 2023	As at 31st Mar 2022
NOTE-15 Other Equity		
a) <i>Capital Reserve</i>		
As per last Balance Sheet	1,318	1,318
b) <i>General Reserve</i>		
As per last Balance Sheet	6,67,373	6,27,373
Add : Transferred from Surplus	50,000	40,000
	7,17,373	6,67,373
c) <i>Surplus</i>		
As per last Balance Sheet	1,30,930	88,772
Add: Profit during the year	1,41,658	1,26,982
Add: Earlier Income tax adjustment	-	175
Less: Transfer to General Reserve	50,000	40,000
Less: Dividend paid	45,000	45,000
	1,77,588	1,30,930
	8,96,279	7,99,620

NOTE-16 Provisions	Non Current		Current	
Provision for employee benefits				
Leave Encashment	4,498	7,527	3,287	4,737
Gratuity	3,100	-	-	-
	7,598	7,527	3,287	4,737

NOTE-17 Trade Payables						
Particulars As on 31st Mar 2023	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payments					Total
	Less than 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years		
1. MSME	1,427	-	-	-	-	1,427
2. OTHERS	1,47,229	38,189	-	-	-	1,85,418
3. DISPUTED DUES-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. DISPUTED DUES- OTHERS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,48,656	38,189	-	-	-	1,86,845

Particulars As on 31st Mar 2022	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payments					Total
	Less than 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years		
1. MSME	13,781	-	-	-	-	13,781
2. OTHERS	1,26,638	-	-	-	-	1,26,638
3. DISPUTED DUES-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. DISPUTED DUES- OTHERS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,40,419	-	-	-	-	1,40,419

NOTE-18 Other Financial Liabilities		
Security deposit	-	500
Expenses payable	-	-
For others	-	500

NOTE-19 Other Current Liabilities		
Statutory dues payable	4,164	4,845
Advance Received from Customers	-	58
Expenses Payable for Employees	13,717	19,122
Unpaid Dividend	-	4,995
Payable to Directors	-	40
	17,881	29,060

L. Lakshmi

[Signature]



MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED

Amounts Rounded off nearest to Hundred Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated

PARTICULARS	Year Ended 31st Mar 2023	Year Ended 31st March 2022
NOTE -20 : Revenue From Operations (Net of GST)		
<i>Sale of Services</i>		
Processing Charges *	1153381	9,58,317
<i>Sale of Products</i>		
Sale of Thin Barley	289874	1,99,477
Sale of Malt Clums	107456	61,463
	15,50,711	12,19,257
<i>Other operating revenues</i>		
Sale of Old Gunny Bags	102288	89,533
Waste sale	13117	7,392
Other Operating Revenue	200	-
	1,15,605	96,925
	<u>16,66,316</u>	<u>13,16,182</u>
*includes Y.E Rs.8,44,512 /- (P.Y. Rs. 664,879/-) from M/s United Breweries Ltd, the holding company		
NOTE -21: Other Income		
Interest Income	28,820	29,271
Profit on sale of Fixed Assets	5,229	-
Miscellaneous Income	4,395	7,213
	<u>38,444</u>	<u>36,484</u>
NOTE -22 : Processing Expenses		
Labour charges	1,68,173	1,23,630
Power, Fuel & Water Charges	8,42,299	5,77,496
Repair & Maintainance - Building	25,216	15,197
Repair & Maintainance - Plant & Machinery	68,689	51,299
	<u>11,04,377</u>	<u>7,72,622</u>
NOTE -23 : Changes In Inventories		
<u>Opening stock</u>		
Work in progress	44,000	56,254
	-	-
<u>Closing stock</u>		
Work in progress	91,318	44,000
	(47,318)	12,254
NOTE -24 : Employees Benefit Expenses		
Salaries, Wages & Bonus	1,98,952	2,07,059
Remuneration to Managing Director and KMP	16,720	26,240
Gratuity*	3,695	1,158
Leave Encashment	4,684	1,045
Employees Welfare Expenses	2,746	1,196
Contribution to PF, ESI & LWF	10,523	11,049
	<u>2,37,320</u>	<u>2,47,747</u>



L. Laban

• Note

Table Showing Changes in Present Value of Obligations:	
Period	From: 01-04-2022 To: 31-03-2023
Present value of the obligation at the beginning of the period	40,763
Interest cost	2,955
Current service cost	2,120
Past Service Cost	-
Benefits paid (if any)	(8,038)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	3,553
Present value of the obligation at the end of the period	41,354

Bifurcation of total Actuarial (gain) / loss on liabilities	
Period	From: 01-04-2022 To: 31-03-2023
Actuarial gain / losses from changes in Demographics assumptions (mortality)	Not Applicable
Actuarial (gain)/ losses from changes in financial assumptions	-
Experience Adjustment (gain)/ loss for Plan liabilities	3,553
Total amount recognized in other comprehensive Income	3,553

Key results (The amount to be recognized in the Balance Sheet):	
Period	From: 01-04-2022 To: 31-03-2023
Present value of the obligation at the end of the period	41,354
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	38,254
Net liability/(asset) recognized in Balance Sheet and related analysis	3,100
Funded Status - Surplus/ (Deficit)	(3,100)

Expense recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss	
Period	From: 01-04-2022 To: 31-03-2023
Interest cost	2,955
Current service cost	2,120
Past Service Cost	-
Expected return on plan asset	(3,129)
Expenses to be recognized in P&L	1,946

Other comprehensive (income) / expenses (Remeasurement)	
Period	From: 01-04-2022 To: 31-03-2023
Cumulative unrecognized actuarial (gain)/loss opening. B/F	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss - obligation	3,553
Actuarial (gain)/loss - plan assets	327
Total Actuarial (gain)/loss	3,881
Cumulative total actuarial (gain)/loss. C/F	3,881

Net Interest Cost	
Period	From: 01-04-2022 To: 31-03-2023
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	2,955
Interest income on plan assets	2,802
Net interest cost (Income)	153

L. Laban

[Signature]



Table showing changes in the Fair Value of Planned Assets:	
Period	From: 01-04-2022 To: 31-03-2023
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the period	43,165
Expected return on plan assets	3,129
Contributions	326
Benefits paid	(8,038)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	(327)
Fair Value of Plan Asset at the end of the Period*	38,254

Table showing Fair Value of Planned Assets:	
Period	From: 01-04-2022 To: 31-03-2023
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	43,165
Actual return on plan assets	3,129
Contributions	326
Benefits paid	(8,038)
Actuarial gain/ (Loss)	(327)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period*	38,254

* 100% of fund is managed by Insurance Company.

Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on Planned Assets:	
Period	From: 01-04-2022 To: 31-03-2023
Actual return on plan assets	2,802
Expected return on plan assets	3,129
Actuarial gain/ (Loss)	(327)

Experience adjustment:	
Period	From: 01-04-2022 To: 31-03-2023
Experience Adjustment (Gain)/ loss for Plan liabilities	3,553
Experience Adjustment Gain / (loss) for Plan assets	(327)



L. Lakshmi

Summary of membership data at the date of valuation and statistics based thereon:	
Period	As on: 31-03-2023
Number of employees	28
Total monthly salary	4,389
Average Past Service(Years)	15.5
Average Future Service (yrs)	15.7
Average Age(Years)	42.3
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows) in years	6
Average monthly salary	15,675

Actuarial assumptions provided by the company and employed for the calculations are tabulated:	
Discount rate	7.25 % per annum
Salary Growth Rate	5.00 % per annum
Mortality	IALM 2012-14
Withdrawal rate (Per Annum)	5.00% p.a.

Benefits valued:	
Normal Retirement Age	58 Years
Salary	Last drawn qualifying salary
Vesting Period	5 Years of service
Benefits on Normal Retirement	$15/26 \times \text{Salary} \times \text{Past Service (yr)}$
Benefit on early exit due to death and disability	As above except that no vesting conditions
Limit	20,00,000

Current Liability (* Expected payout in next year as per schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013) :	
Period	As on: 31-03-2023
Current Liability (Short Term)	-
Non Current Liability (Long Term)	3,100
Total Liability	3,100

Effect of plan on entity's future cash flows

Funding arrangements and funding policy

The company has purchased an insurance policy to provide for payment of gratuity to the employees. Every year, the insurance company carries out a funding valuation based on the latest employee data provided by the company. Any deficit in the assets arising as results of such valuation is funded by the company.

L. Laban



Expected contribution during the next annual reporting period	
The Company's best estimate of Contribution during the next year	2,788

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation: Weighted Average	
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows) in years	6

Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation: Maturity analysis of benefit obligations.	
01 Apr 2023 to 31 Mar 2024	16,428
01 Apr 2024 to 31 Mar 2025	9,030
01 Apr 2025 to 31 Mar 2026	569
01 Apr 2026 to 31 Mar 2027	6,732
01 Apr 2027 to 31 Mar 2028	199
01 Apr 2028 Onwards	8,396

Projection for next period:	
Best estimate for contribution during next Period	2,788

Sensitivity Analysis: Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase rate. Effect of change in mortality rate is negligible. Please note that the sensitivity analysis presented below may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumption would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. The results of sensitivity analysis are given below:

Period	As on: 31-03-2023
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base)	41,35,396 @ Salary Increase Rate : 5%, and discount rate : 7.25%
Liability with x% increase in Discount Rate	39,89,863; x=1.00% [Change (4)%]
Liability with x% decrease in Discount Rate	42,99,486; x=1.00% [Change 4%]
Liability with x% increase in Salary Growth Rate	43,01,416; x=1.00% [Change 4%]
Liability with x% decrease in Salary Growth Rate	39,85,448; x=1.00% [Change (4)%]
Liability with x% increase in Withdrawal Rate	41,55,607; x=1.00% [Change 0%]
Liability with x% decrease in Withdrawal Rate	41,12,513; x=1.00% [Change (1)%]

Reconciliation of liability in balance sheet	
Period	From: 01-04-2022 To: 31-03-2023
Opening net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	(2,401)
Expenses to be recognized in P&L	1,946
OCI- Actuarial (gain)/ loss-Total current period	3,881
Employer Contribution	(326)
Closing net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	3,100

*Contributions are made to Life Insurance Corporation for Gratuity and Superannuation fund maintained by LIC. Every year the amount equal to contribution payable as determined by LIC is deposited by the company. Hence, in previous year actuarial valuation for gratuity has not been conducted and has not been reported above.

L. Lakshmi

[Signature]



MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED

Amounts Rounded off nearest to Hundred Indian Rupees, except as otherwise stated

PARTICULARS		Year ended 31st Mar 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
NOTE -25 :	Other Expenses		
	Change in Production waste		
	Opening stock		
	Production waste	21,228	26,279
		-	-
	Closing stock	-	-
	Production waste	14,810	21,228
		6,418	5,051
	Store & Spares consumed	1,05,927	66,149
	Travelling & Conveyance	949	558
	Bank charges	134	114
	Printing & Stationery	758	664
	Postage, Telegram & Telephone	723	580
	Rent	9,599	8,820
	Rate & Taxes	5,184	1,483
	Insurance Expenses	2,912	3,719
	Vehicle Repair & Maintenance	4,128	2,952
	Professional Charges	2,625	1,515
	Auditors Remuneration		
	As Auditor	3,270	3,270
	For Taxation matters	-	500
	For Reimbursement of Expenses	1,109	36
	Business promotion, Selling Expenses	4,152	1,906
	Diwali Expenses	1,628	182
	Interest on Income Tax and TDS	5	0
	Excess Provision Written Back	118	479
	Miscellaneous Balance Written off	758	-
	Donation & charity	-	111
	Prior period expenses	-	163
	Miscellaneous Expenses	17,275	7,746
	GST input credit surrendered	9,937	10,433
		1,77,609	1,16,431

For & on behalf of the board of directors

L. Labroo

Loveleena Labroo
Director
DIN. 01189549

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 03/05/2023

AS PER OUR SEPARATE REPORT OF EVEN DATE ANNEXED
For GSA & Associates LLP

Govind Iyenger

Govind Iyenger
Director
DIN. 07789589

Ashish Arya

Ashish Arya
Partner
M.No. 533967



Ratios

Sr No-	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period as on 31.03.2023	Previous Period as on 31.03.2022	% Variance	Reason for variance
1	Current Ratio (Current assets / Current liabilities)** *(Inventory + trade receivables + Cash + other bank balances + Other current assets) **(Other trade payable + MSME payable + other financial liabilities + other current liabilities + current provisions)	3,70,806	2,12,254	1.75	2.38	-36.21%	FDs of more than 01 year were recreated during the year for availing higher interest rate, which resulted in decrease in Current Ratio
2	Debt to Equity Ratio (Total Debt / Shareholders' Equity)	-	45,000	N/A	N/A	0.00%	No Comments
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (NET OPERATION/DEBT SERVICES)	1,41,658	-	N/A	N/A	0.00%	No Comments
4	Return on Equity Ratio (NET INCOME / SHARE HOLDER EQUITY)	1,41,658	9,41,279	0.15	0.15	0.10%	No Comments
5	Inventory turnover ratio (NET SALE / AVERAGE INVENTORY AT SELLING PRICE) *(opening stock WIP + Closing stock WIP**/2) **(Production waste + Work in progress)	16,66,316	1,60,381	10.4	9.4	9.27%	No Comments
6	Trade Receivables turnover ratio (NET CREDIT SALE / AVERAGE ACCOUNT RECEIVABLE*) *(Opening Receivable + Closing Receivable /2)	16,66,316	1,15,714	14.40	27.63	-91.87%	Increase in Trade Receivable is related to breweries, for whom MML is doing Malt processing on job work.
7	Trade payables turnover ratio (TOTAL PURCHASE/ AVERAGE TRADE PAYABLE*) *(Opening Payable + Closing Payable /2)	7,67,333	1,63,632	4.69	4.62	1.53%	No Comments
8	Net capital turnover ratio (NET ANNUAL SALE / WORKING CAPITAL) *(Working Capital = Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	16,66,316	1,58,551	10.51	5.46	48.04%	FDs of more than 01 year were recreated during the year for availing higher interest rate, which resulted decrease in working capital
9	Net profit ratio (NET PROFIT / TOTAL REVENUE)	1,41,658	16,66,316	8.50	9.39	-10.43%	No Comments
10	Return on Capital employed (EBIT / CAPITAL EMPLOYED) CAPITAL EMPLOYED (TOTAL ASSETS - CURRENT LIABILITIES*) *(Other trade payable + MSME payable + other financial liabilities + other current liabilities + current provisions)	2,05,964	9,48,876	0.22	0.21	4.99%	No Comments



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**TO THE MEMBERS OF MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED****Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of **M/s MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

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

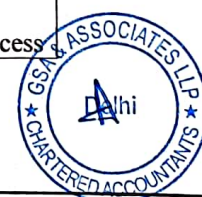
Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report:

S No.	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
1	Revenue from job work services to the holding company is recognized with reference to the	We have performed the following procedures in relation to the accuracy of revenue recognized: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We have evaluated and tested the company's process



Head Office : 16, DDA Flats, GF, Panchsheel-Shivalik Mor, Near Malviya Nagar, New Delhi - 110 017

Tel. : 011-41811888, 7862099205-206 E-mail : admin@gsa.net.in

LLP Registration No. AAS-8863 (Formerly known as GSA & Associates)

Branches at Delhi and Akhnoor (Jammu)

<p>terms of agreement for such service.</p> <p>For the year ended 31st March 2023, revenue amounting to Rs. 8.44 crores (excluding GST) is recognized based on the rate agreed with the holding company. This is a key audit matter due to its nature and extent since the revenue recognized from holding company amounts to 73.22% of total sales of services.</p>	<p>for recognizing contract revenues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have read the contracts with both related party and unrelated parties, analyzed and identified the performance obligations, and determine the rates charged for job work services. • We have tested the revenue recognized from related party whether the rates are charged as per the agreed terms of the contracts and also compared the rates charged to unrelated parties. • We have also communicated to those charged with governance considering the significance of the matter and the reliability of the rates agreed, whether the rates charged are at Arm's Length basis. • We have considered the adequacy of financial report disclosures included in the summary of significant accounting policies in Note 1 to the financial statements.
---	--

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the Director's report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

When we read the Director's report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and describe actions applicable under the applicable laws and regulations.

Management and Board of Director's Responsibilities for the 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 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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



Head Office : 16, DDA Flats, GF, Panchsheel-Shivalik Mor, Near Malviya Nagar, New Delhi - 110 017

Tel. : 011-41811888, 7862099205-206 E-mail : admin@gsa.net.in

LLP Registration No. AAS-8863 (Formerly known as GSA & Associates)

Branches at Delhi and Akhnoor (Jammu)

and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Board of Directors 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 Board of Directors 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 Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statement 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 in preparation of financial statement and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our



Head Office : 16, DDA Flats, GF, Panchsheel-Shivalik Mor, Near Malviya Nagar, New Delhi - 110 017

Tel. : 011-41811888, 7862099205-206 E-mail : admin@gsa.net.in

LLP Registration No. AAS-8863 (Formerly known as GSA & Associates)

Branches at Delhi and Akhnoor (Jammu)

audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the 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), the 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 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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - (i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as on 31st March 2023 on its

Head Office : 16, DDA Flats, GF, Panchsheel-Shivalik Mor, Near Malviya Nagar, New Delhi - 110 017

Tel. : 011-41811888, 7862099205-206 E-mail : admin@gsa.net.in

LLP Registration No. AAS-8863 (Formerly known as GSA & Associates)

Branches at Delhi and Akhnoor (Jammu)



financial position in its financial statements. Details of the pending litigations are as under :-

Sr.No	Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Financial year to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Amount (Rs.)
1	Income Tax Act 1961	Tax On Assessment U/s 143(1)	A.Y 2021-22	Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals).	3,423,900

- (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- (iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- (iv) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:
- 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:
- directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- (v) The dividend declared or paid by the Company during the year is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.
- (vi) The proviso to rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 with respect to Audit Trail is applicable for the company only w.e.f. April 01, 2023, reporting under this clause is not applicable.



G S A & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

- (h) 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:

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.

For GSA & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000257N/N500339


CA Ashish Arya
Partner
M No. 533967
UDIN: 23533967B9VD HUI567



Place: New Delhi

Date: 03rd May 2023

Head Office : 16, DDA Flats, GF, Panchsheel-Shivalik Mor, Near Malviya Nagar, New Delhi - 110 017

Tel. : 011-41811888, 7862099205-206 E-mail : admin@gsa.net.in

LLP Registration No. AAS-8863 (Formerly known as GSA & Associates)

Branches at Delhi and Akhnoor (Jammu)

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act

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. In respect of the Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
 - a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
(B) There are no intangible assets which are held by the company
 - b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, plant and equipment by which all Property, plant and equipment are verified once in a year. In accordance with this programme, certain Property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No major discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c) Based on our examination of the registered sale deed / ownership deed provided to us, we report that, the title in respect of immovable properties, disclosed in the financial statements included under Property, Plant and Equipment are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
 - d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets during the year.
 - e) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are 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) Inventories have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is



Head Office : 16, DDA Flats, GF, Panchsheel-Shivalik Mor, Near Malviya Nagar, New Delhi - 110 017

Tel. : 011-41811888, 7862099205-206 E-mail : admin@gsa.net.in

LLP Registration No. AAS-8863 (Formerly known as GSA & Associates)

Branches at Delhi and Akhnoor (Jammu)

appropriate. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory between the books and the physical verification were noticed.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. The Company has not given made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties, clause 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable.

iv. The Company has not provided in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security, provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. Provisions for maintenance of cost records have been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, are not applicable to the company. Hence para 3(vi) of the order is not applicable.

vii. In respect of Statutory dues:

a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services Tax ('GST'), Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there were no disputed statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except for statutory due relating to income tax, the summary of which is as under :-



G S A & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Sr.No	Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Financial year to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Amount Involved (Rs.)
1	Income Tax Act 1961	Tax On Assessment U/s 143(1)	A.Y 2021-22	Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals).	3,423,900
2	Income Tax Act 1961	Tax On Assessment U/s 143(1)	A.Y 2022-23	Rectification applications have been filed against the additions made which are pending.	1,080,700

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

ix.

- The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, the company has not raised any loan. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the order is not applicable.
- The Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or meet the obligation of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures; Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.
- The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of its securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies; hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

x.

- The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi.



Head Office : 16, DDA Flats, GF, Panchsheel-Shivalik Mor, Near Malviya Nagar, New Delhi - 110 017

Tel. : 011-41811888, 7862099205-206 E-mail : admin@gsa.net.in

LLP Registration No. AAS-8863 (Formerly known as GSA & Associates)

Branches at Delhi and Akhnoor (Jammu)

G S A & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

- a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.
 - b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government; Hence the reporting under this clause is not applicable.
 - c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. The provisions relating to Internal Audit under the Act are not applicable to the Company, hence clause (xiv) is not applicable.
- xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi.
- a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
 - b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the



Head Office : 16, DDA Flats, GF, Panchsheel-Shivalik Mor, Near Malviya Nagar, New Delhi - 110 017

Tel. : 011-41811888, 7862099205-206 E-mail : admin@gsa.net.in

LLP Registration No. AAS-8863 (Formerly known as GSA & Associates)

Branches at Delhi and Akhnour (Jammu)

G S A & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

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. Provision of Section 135 of the Act not applicable to the Company, hence clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

For GSA & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 000257N/N500339



Partner

M No. 533967

UDIN: 23533967BQVDHUI567

Place: New Delhi

Date: 03rd May 2023

Head Office : 16, DDA Flats, GF, Panchsheel-Shivalik Mor, Near Malviya Nagar, New Delhi - 110 017

Tel. : 011-41811888, 7862099205-206 E-mail : admin@gsa.net.in

LLP Registration No. AAS-8863 (Formerly known as GSA & Associates)

Branchs at Delhi and Akhnoor (Jammu)

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of MALTEX MALSTERS LIMITED (the "Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records,



that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of 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 financial statements.

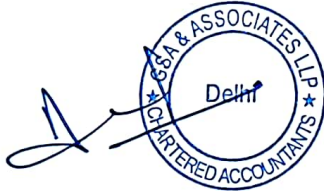
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. (The "Guidance Note")

For GSA & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000257N/N500339



(CA Ashish Arya)
Partner

M No. 533967
UDIN: 23533967 BQV0DHU1562

Place: New Delhi

Date: 3rd May 2023