GSIL
आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव
GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LIMITED
(Govt. of Gujarat Undertaking)
REGISTERED OFFICE:
H.K. HOUSE, 6TH FLOOR, ASHRAM ROAD, AHMEDABAD-380 009
PHONES(079) 26586636, 26579731 E-mail: info@gsil.co.in
CIN : U64990GJ1988SGC010307 website : www.gujsil.in

REF:GSIL/SEC/Board/2023-24/
Date: 30th May 2023

To,
Manager Listing Department
National Stock Exchange
"Exchange Plaza" Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East) Mumbai – 400 051
Fax No : 022 – 26598237/38

Dear Sir/Madam,

SUB:- Outcome of Board Meeting
Ref: Outstanding NCDs (i) INE08EQ08056 and (ii) INE08EQ08031

In continuation of our earlier letters dated 15th May 2023 and 16th May 2023 and in pursuant to applicable regulations of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations") read along with SEBI Circulars, the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on Tuesday, 30th May 2023 inter alia, considered and approved the following,

(i) The Audited Standalone & Consolidated Financial Results for the year ended 31st March 2023 approved at the meeting of the Board of Directors held by today.

We would like to confirm that M/s. Agarwal & Dhandhania, Chartered Accountants, Statutory Auditor of the Company has issued the Audit Reports with unmodified opinion (free from any qualifications) and a declaration to effect are enclosed herewith.

The financial information as required to be provided in terms of Regulation 52(4), 52(7)(7A) & Regulation 54 (unsecured NCDs) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 forms part of the Financial Results. In addition to that disclosures to be made by large corporate entities are attached herewith. The financial results along with necessary disclosures are also being uploaded on the website of the Company i.e. www.gujsil.in

The Board meeting commenced at 05. 45 p.m. and concluded at 06.20 p.m.

This is for your information and records please.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
For, Gujarat State Investments Limited

SANDIP KIRITKUMAR SHAH
Digitally signed by SANDIP KIRITKUMAR SHAH
Date: 2023.05.30 18:44:54 +05'30'

Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ICSI Membership No. A25761

GSIL

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LIMITED
(Govt. of Gujarat Undertaking)
REGISTERED OFFICE:
H.K. HOUSE, 6TH FLOOR, ASHRAM ROAD, AHMEDABAD-380 009
PHONES(079) 26586636, 26579731 E-mail: info@gsil.co.in
CIN : U64990GJ1988SGC010307 website : www.gujsil.in

Additional Information pursuant to the Regulation 52(4) and 54(3) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 for the quarter/nine month ended on 31st March 2023 for followings Series,

Sr. No	Particulars	Quarter ended			Year ended	
		31.03.2023 (Audited)	31.12.202 (Reviewed)	31.03.2022 (Audited)	31.03.2023 (Audited)	31.03.2022 (Audited)
1	debt-equity ratio	1.96	1.92	3.20	1.96	3.20
2	debt service coverage ratio;	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
3	interest service coverage ratio	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
4	outstanding redeemable preference shares (quantity and value);	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
5	capital redemption reserve/debenture redemption reserve	& 5,200.00 Lacs	& 5,200.00 Lacs	& 5,200.00 Lacs	& 5,200.00 Lacs	& 5,200.00 Lacs
6	net worth	& 1,71,370.47 Lacs	& 1,76,549.14 Lacs	& 1,68,467.92 Lacs	& 1,71,370.47 Lacs	& 1,68,467.92 Lacs
7	net profit after tax;	& 35.15 Lacs	& 121.70 Lacs	& (-)1,158.33 Lacs	& 8,116.36 Lacs	& 7,116.00 Lacs
8	earnings per share	& 0.00	& 0.01	& (-)0.11	& 0.78	& 0.68
9	current ratio	241.65	573.23	202.27	241.65	202.27
10	long term debt to working capital	52.83	24.20	90.91	52.83	90.91
11	bad debts to Account receivable ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12	current liability ratio	0.00008	0.00008	0.00001	0.00008	0.00001
13	total debts to total assets	0.66	0.66	0.76	0.66	0.76
14	debtors turnover	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
15	inventory turnover	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
16	Operating margin (%);	41.45%	74.78%	-222.00%	97.80%	96.86%
17	Net profit margin (%)	22.50%	45.20%	-1384.24%	87.16%	85.25%

Note: GSIL has issued NCDs in accordance with the order passed by Hon'ble Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) and at the time of issuance of NCDs GSIL has received equal value of equity shares of GSPCL, hence, disclosure under regulation 52 (7) is not applicable because of the purpose for issuing NCDs were achieved by GSIL. Therefore, there is no deviation/variation.

GSIL

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LIMITED
(Govt. of Gujarat Undertaking)
REGISTERED OFFICE:
H.K. HOUSE, 6TH FLOOR, ASHRAM ROAD, AHMEDABAD-380 009
PHONES(079) 26586636, 26579731 E-mail: info@gsil.co.in
CIN : U64990GJ1988SGC010307 website : www.gujsil.in

Related Parties Disclosure

Gujarat State Investments Limited (GSIL) is a wholly owned Government Company within the meaning of Section 2(45) of the Companies Act, 2013 and registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as Core Investment Company (CIC-ND-SI).

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) with respect to Government Companies has granted exemption with respect to the disclosure with respect to the transactions with related parties.

In addition to that the Company also being registered with RBI as Core Investment Company (CIC-ND-SI). As per RBI's Master Directions GSIL cannot invest any amount outside the group, therefore, all transactions executed by GSIL are within the group and are normal course of business transactions, if any, at arm's length basis.

Therefore, GSIL being Government Company and nature of business of the Company is only investment within same group, in terms of directions issued by RBI, which are considered as normal course of business tractions and as per the notification issued by MCA.

The reason for not disclosing Related Party Transactions were disclosed under Note No. 12 as part of other disclosures.

For, Gujarat State Investments Limited

SANDIP KIRITKUMAR SHAH
Digitally signed by SANDIP KIRITKUMAR SHAH
Date: 2023.05.30 18:44:04 +05'30'

Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. A25761

Gujarat State Investments Limited
Registered Office: 6th Floor, HK House, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad - 380009
CIN : U64990GJ1988SGC010307

Extracts of audited standalone and consolidated financial results for quarter and year ended on 31st March, 2023

(Rs. In Lakhs except Earnings per share)

Sr.No	Particulars	Standalone					Consolidated	
		Three Months Ended			Year Ended		Year Ended	
		31-03-2023 (Audited)	31-12-2022 (Reviewed)	31-03-2022 (Audited)	31-03-2023 (Audited)	31-03-2022 (Audited)	31-03-2023 (Audited)	31-03-2022 (Audited)
1	Total Income from Operations (net)	156.20	269.24	83.68	677.58	287.21	2,112,547.40	3,087,628.70
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional items	64.74	201.34	(185.76)	9,106.87	8,088.39	368,949.88	452,213.34
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional items)	64.74	201.34	(185.76)	9,106.87	8,088.39	(234,986.98)	427,225.34
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional items)	35.15	121.70	(1,158.32)	8,116.36	7,116.00	(102,428.87)	466,908.32
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	35.20	121.72	(1,158.22)	8,116.41	7,116.04	(140,678.24)	600,625.73
6	Paid up Share Capital	104,276.91	104,276.91	104,276.91	104,276.91	104,276.91	104,276.91	104,276.91
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve as shown in the Balance Sheet) as on 31.03.2023	-	-	-	61,893.56	58,991.00	903,880.31	1,242,922.00
8	Security Premium Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Networth	171,370.47	176,549.14	168,467.92	171,370.47	168,467.92	1,013,357.21	1,352,398.91
10	Paid up Debt Capital / Outstanding Debt	336,000.00	338,500.00	538,500.00	336,000.00	538,500.00	336,000.00	1,093,305.00
11	Outstanding Redeemable Preference Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Capital Redemption Reserve	5,200.00	5,200.00	5,200.00	5,200.00	5,200.00	-	-
13	Debt Equity Ratio	1.96	1.92	3.20	1.96	3.20	5,200.00	5,200.00
14	Debenture Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	0.33	0.81
15	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
16	Interest Service Coverage Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17	Earning per share of Rs. 10/- each (not annualized for the quarter)							
	Basic (in Rs.)	0.00	0.01	(0.11)	0.78	0.68	(28.34)	21.14
	Diluted (in Rs.)	0.00	0.01	(0.11)	0.78	0.68	(28.34)	21.14

Notes:

1. The above is an extract of the detailed format of quarter and year ended financial results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 52 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. These financial results were reviewed by the Audit Committee, and were approved by the Board of Directors, in their respective meetings held on **30th May, 2023.** This financial statement for the quarter and year ended have been audited by the Statutory Auditors of the company and have issued unmodified audit report on the same.
2. The above results have been prepared in accordance with recognition and measurement principles laid down Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') - 34 Interim Financial Reporting , notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.
3. The above Audited Financial Results for the quarter ended and year ended on March, 2023 are available on the website of NSE Limited (www.nseindia.com) and website of the company (www.gujsil.in).
4. Previous Period's Year's figures have been regrouped and reclassified, wherever necessary.

For and on Behalf of Board of Directors
Gujarat State Investments Limited

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LTD. AHMEDABAD

Managing Director

Place: Gandhinagar
Date : 30th May,2023

Gujarat State Investment Limited
Registered Office: 6th Floor, HK House, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad - 380009
CIN : U64990GJ1988SGC010307
AUDITED STANDALONE STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31-3-2023 (Audited)	As at 31-3-2022 (Audited)
ASSETS		
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents	96.62	22.77
(b) Bank Balance other than (a) above	5,747.10	4,360.58
(c) Loans	-	-
(d) Investments	500,993.25	701,034.57
(e) Other Financial assets	3.81	4.43
	506,840.78	**705,422.35**
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		
(a) Current tax assets (Net)	539.08	1,564.95
(b) Deferred tax Assets (Net)	4.60	5.09
(c) Property, Plant and Equipment	12.32	4.81
(d) Other non -financial assets	0.12	0.14
	556.12	**1,574.99**
TOTAL ASSETS	**507,396.90**	**706,997.34**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
(a) Debt Securities	300,000.00	500,000.00
(b) Borrowings	36,000.00	38,500.00
(c) Trade Payables dues to		
Micro and Small Enterprise	-	-
Other than Micro and Small Enterprise	-	-
(d) Other Financial Liabilities	15.79	20.31
	336,015.79	**538,520.31**
NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
(a) Current Tax Liabilities	-	-
(a) Provisions	9.33	7.82
(b) Other Non-Financial Liabilities	1.31	1.29
	10.64	**9.11**
EQUITY		
(a) Equity Share Capital	104,276.91	104,276.91
(b) Other Equity	67,093.56	64,191.01
	171,370.47	**168,467.92**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**507,396.90**	**706,997.34**

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LTD. AHMEDABAD

GSIL

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LIMITED
(Govt. of Gujarat Undertaking)
REGISTERED OFFICE:
H.K. HOUSE, 6TH FLOOR, ASHRAM ROAD, AHMEDABAD-380 009
PHONES(079) 26586636, 26579731 E-mail: inf@gsil.co.in
CIN : U64990GJ1988SGC010307 Web : www.gujsil.in

REF: GSIL/SEC/2023-24/

Date: 27th April 2023

To,
Manager Listing Department
National Stock Exchange
"Exchange Plaza" Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East) Mumbai – 400 051
Fax No : 022 – 26598237/38

Dear Sir/Madam,

SUB:- Annual Disclosure as per Circular dated 10.08.2021

REF: (1) INE08EQ08056 and INE08EQ08031

Please find attached herewith disclosure, as per pursuant to the Chapter XII -Fund raising by issuance of debt securities by large corporate, as per the clause 3.1 of SEBI Operational Circular dated August 10, 2021 (updated April 13, 2022).

In the connection with the same, we would like to inform you that, during the F.Y. 2022-2023 Gujarat State Investments Limited (GSIL) has not borrowed any money.

Thanking you,

Regards,

SANDIP KIRITKUMAR SHAH
Digitally signed by SANDIP KIRITKUMAR SHAH
Date: 2023.04.27 16:37:23 +05'30'

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No. A-25761

Encl

a/a

GSIL

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LTD.
(Govt. of Gujarat Undertaking)
REGISTERED OFFICE :
H. K. HOUSE, 6th FLOOR, ASHRAM ROAD, AHMEDABAD-380 009
PHONES : 26586636, 26579731 E-mail : info@gsil.co.in
Website : www.gujsil.in
CIN NO. : U64990GJ1988SGC010307

Annexure B2

Format of the Annual Disclosure to be made by an entity identified as a LC

1. **Name of the Company:** Gujarat State Investments Limited

2. **CIN:** U64990GJ1988SGC010307

3. Report filed for FY: 2023-2024

4. Details of the borrowings (all figures in Rs crore): NIL

Sr No	Particulars	Details
i	2-year block period (2022-2023 & 2023-2024)	**NIL**
ii	Incremental borrowing done in FY (2022-2023) (a)	**N.A.**
iii	Mandatory borrowing to be done through debt securities in FY (T) (b) = (25% of a)	**N.A.**
iv	Actual borrowing done through debt securities in FY 2022-2023 (c)	**NIL**
V	Shortfall in the borrowing through debt securities, if any, for FY (T-1) carried forward to FY (T). (d)	**N.A.**
vi	Quantum of (d), which has been met from (c) (e)	**N.A.**
vii	Shortfall, if any, in the mandatory borrowing through debt securities for FY (T) {after adjusting for any shortfall in borrowing for FY (T-1) which was carried forward to FY (T)} (f)= (b)-[(c)-(e)] {If the calculated value is zero or negative, write "nil"}	**N.A.**

5. Details of penalty to be paid, if any, in respect to previous block (all figures in Rs crore):

Sr No	Particulars	Details
i	2-year Block period (2022-2023 and 2023-2024)	**NIL**
ii	Amount of fine to be paid for the block, if applicable Fine = 0.2% of {(d)-(e)}#	**N.A.**

Note: 1. Gujrat State Investments Limited (GSIL) has taken over the NCDs as per the order of Honourable Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) dated 25.04.2019 amounting Rs. 6000.00 Crore which was issued by Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPCL). Total outstanding of borrowing as on 31.03.2023 is

GSIL

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LTD.
(Govt. of Gujarat Undertaking)
REGISTERED OFFICE :
H. K. HOUSE, 6th FLOOR, ASHRAM ROAD, AHMEDABAD-380 009
PHONES : 26586636, 26579731 E-mail : info@gsil.co.in
Website : www.gujsil.in

Rs. 3360.00 Crore (i.e. Rs. 3000.00 Crore of NCDs and Rs. 360.00 Crore as unsecured loan from promoter of Company).

2. Gujrat State Investments Limited (GSIL) is Government of Gujarat Company and registered with RBI as Core Investment Company. The Business activities of the Company is investment in the Group Company only as per instruction of the Government of Gujarat only. Therefore in accordance with the operation of the Company borrowing is not applicable.

We confirm that we are a Large Corporate as per the applicability criteria given under the SEBI circular SEBI/HO/DDHS/P/CIR/2021/613 dated August 10, 2021 (updated as on April 13, 2022).

27/04/2023	27/04/23
(Sandip Shah)	**(Sanjay S. Gavande)**
Company Secretary	**Chief Financial Officer**
(P) 079-26586636	(P) 079-26579731

GSIL

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LIMITED
(Govt. of Gujarat Undertaking)
REGISTERED OFFICE:
H.K. HOUSE, 6TH FLOOR, ASHRAM ROAD, AHMEDABAD-380 009
PHONES(079) 26586636, 26579731 E-mail: inf@gsil.co.in
CIN : U64990GJ1988SGC010307 Web : www.gujsil.in

REF: GSIL/SEC/2023-2024/

Date: 24th April 2023

To,
Manager Listing Department
National Stock Exchange
"Exchange Plaza" Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East) Mumbai – 400 051
Fax No : 022 – 26598237/38

Dear Sir/Madam,

SUB:- Disclosure as per Circular dated 10.08.2021

Please find enclosed herewith "Initial Disclosure" pursuant to the Chapter XII -Fund raising by issuance of debt securities by large corporate, as per the clause 3.1 of SEBI Operational Circular dated August 10, 2021 (updated April 13,2022).

Thanking you,

Regards,

For, Gujarat State Investments Limited

SANDIP KIRITKUMAR SHAH
Digitally signed by SANDIP KIRITKUMAR SHAH
Date: 2023.04.24 17:02:13 +05'30'

Company Secretary

ICSI M.No. A-25761

Encl

a/a

GSIL

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LTD.

(Govt. of Gujarat Undertaking)
REGISTERED OFFICE :
H. K. HOUSE, 6th FLOOR, ASHRAM ROAD, AHMEDABAD-380 009
PHONES : 26586636, 26579731 E-mail : info@gsil.co.in
Website : www.gujsil.in
CIN NO. : U64990GJ1988SGC010307

Annexure A

Format of the Initial Disclosure to be made by an entity identified as a Large Corporate,

Sr No	Particulars	Details
1	Name of the company	Gujarat State Investments Limited
2	CIN	U64990GJ1988SGC010307
3	Outstanding borrowing of company as on 31st March, 2023 (in Rs cr)	₹ 3360/- (i.e. ₹ 3000/- Cr. as NCD and ₹ 360 /- Cr. as unsecured loan from Promoter of the Company)
4	Highest Credit Rating During the previous FY along with name of the Credit Rating Agency	AA(CE) by Acuité Ratings & Research Limited
5	Name of Stock Exchange# in which the fine shall be paid, in case of shortfall in the required borrowing under the framework	**N.A.**

We confirm that we are a Large Corporate as per the applicability criteria given under the Chapter XII of SEBI Operational circular dated August 10, 2021.

24/04/2023

(Sandip Shah)

Company Secretary

(P) 079-26586636

24/04/23

(Sanjay S Gavande)

Chief Financial Officer

(P) 079-26579731

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LTD. AHMEDABAD

GSIL
आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव
GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LIMITED
(Govt. of Gujarat Undertaking)
REGISTERED OFFICE:
H.K. HOUSE, 6TH FLOOR, ASHRAM ROAD, AHMEDABAD-380 009
PHONES(079) 26586636, 26579731 E-mail: inf@gsil.co.in
CIN : U64990GJ1988SGC010307 Web : www.gujsil.in

REF: GSIL/SEC/2023-24/

Date: 27th April 2023

To,
Manager Listing Department
National Stock Exchange
"Exchange Plaza" Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East) Mumbai – 400 051
Fax No : 022 – 26598237/38

Dear Sir/Madam,

SUB:- Annual Disclosure as per Circular dated 10.08.2021

REF: (1) INE08EQ08056 and INE08EQ08031

Please find attached herewith disclosure, as per pursuant to the Chapter XII -Fund raising by issuance of debt securities by large corporate, as per the clause 3.1 of SEBI Operational Circular dated August 10, 2021 (updated April 13, 2022).

In the connection with the same, we would like to inform you that, during the F.Y. 2022-2023 Gujarat State Investments Limited (GSIL) has not borrowed any money.

Thanking you,

Regards,

SANDIP KIRITKUMAR SHAH
Digitally signed by SANDIP KIRITKUMAR SHAH
Date: 2023.04.27 16:37:23 +05'30'

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No. A-25761

Encl

a/a

GSIL

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LTD.
(Govt. of Gujarat Undertaking)
REGISTERED OFFICE :
H. K. HOUSE, 6th FLOOR, ASHRAM ROAD, AHMEDABAD-380 009
PHONES : 26586636, 26579731 E-mail : info@gsil.co.in
Website : www.gujsil.in
CIN NO. : U64990GJ1988SGC010307

Annexure B2

Format of the Annual Disclosure to be made by an entity identified as a LC

1. **Name of the Company:** Gujarat State Investments Limited

2. **CIN:** U64990GJ1988SGC010307

3. Report filed for FY: 2023-2024

4. Details of the borrowings (all figures in Rs crore): NIL

Sr No	Particulars	Details
i	2-year block period (2022-2023 & 2023-2024)	**NIL**
ii	Incremental borrowing done in FY (2022-2023) (a)	**N.A.**
iii	Mandatory borrowing to be done through debt securities in FY (T) (b) = (25% of a)	**N.A.**
iv	Actual borrowing done through debt securities in FY 2022-2023 (c)	**NIL**
V	Shortfall in the borrowing through debt securities, if any, for FY (T-1) carried forward to FY (T). (d)	**N.A.**
vi	Quantum of (d), which has been met from (c) (e)	**N.A.**
vii	Shortfall, if any, in the mandatory borrowing through debt securities for FY (T) {after adjusting for any shortfall in borrowing for FY (T-1) which was carried forward to FY (T)} (f)= (b)-[(c)-(e)] {If the calculated value is zero or negative, write "nil"}	**N.A.**

5. Details of penalty to be paid, if any, in respect to previous block (all figures in Rs crore):

Sr No	Particulars	Details
i	2-year Block period (2022-2023 and 2023-2024)	**NIL**
ii	Amount of fine to be paid for the block, if applicable Fine = 0.2% of {(d)-(e)}#	**N.A.**

Note: 1. Gujrat State Investments Limited (GSIL) has taken over the NCDs as per the order of Honourable Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) dated 25.04.2019 amounting Rs. 6000.00 Crore which was issued by Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPCL). Total outstanding of borrowing as on 31.03.2023 is

Rs. 3360.00 Crore (i.e. Rs. 3000.00 Crore of NCDs and Rs. 360.00 Crore as unsecured loan from promoter of Company).

2. *Gujrat State Investments Limited (GSIL) is Government of Gujarat Company and registered with RBI as Core Investment Company. The Business activities of the Company is investment in the Group Company only as per instruction of the Government of Gujarat only. Therefore in accordance with the operation of the Company borrowing is not applicable.*

We confirm that we are a Large Corporate as per the applicability criteria given under the SEBI circular SEBI/HO/DDHS/P/CIR/2021/613 dated August 10, 2021 (updated as on April 13, 2022).

27/04/2023	27/04/23
(Sandip Shah)	**(Sanjay S. Gavande)**
Company Secretary	**Chief Financial Officer**
(P) 079-26586636	(P) 079-26579731

GSIL

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LIMITED
(Govt. of Gujarat Undertaking)
REGISTERED OFFICE:
H.K. HOUSE, 6TH FLOOR, ASHRAM ROAD, AHMEDABAD-380 009
PHONES(079) 26586636, 26579731 E-mail: inf@gsil.co.in
CIN : U64990GJ1988SGC010307 Web : www.gujsil.in

Annexure B2

Format of the Annual Disclosure to be made by an entity identified as a LC

1. Name of the Company: Gujarat State Investments Limited

2. CIN: U64990GJ1988SGC010307

3. Report filed for FY: 2022-2023

4. Details of the borrowings (all figures in Rs crore): NIL

Sr No	Particulars	**Details**
i	3-year block period (2022-2023 , 2023-2024 & 2024-25)	**NIL**
ii	Incremental borrowing done in FY (2022-2023) (a)	**N.A.**
iii	Mandatory borrowing to be done through debt securities in FY (T) (b) = (25% of a)	**N.A.**
iv	Actual borrowing done through debt securities in FY 2022-2023 (c)	**NIL**
V	Shortfall in the borrowing through debt securities, if any, for FY (T-1) carried forward to FY (T). (d)	**N.A.**
vi	Quantum of (d), which has been met from (c) (e)	**N.A.**
vii	Shortfall, if any, in the mandatory borrowing through debt securities for FY (T) {after adjusting for any shortfall in borrowing for FY (T-1) which was carried forward to FY (T)} (f)= (b)-[(c)-(e)] {If the calculated value is zero or negative, write "nil"}	**N.A.**

5. Details of penalty to be paid, if any, in respect to previous block (all figures in Rs crore):

Sr No	Particulars	**Details**
i	3-year Block period (2022-2023 , 2023-2024 and 2024-25)	**NIL**
ii	Amount of fine to be paid for the block, if applicable Fine = 0.2% of {(d)-(e)}#	**N.A.**

Note:** **1. Gujrat State Investments Limited (GSIL) has taken over the NCDs as per the order of Honourable Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) dated 25.04.2019 amounting Rs. 6000.00 Crore which was issued by Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPCL). Total outstanding of borrowing as on 31.03.2023 is Rs. 3360.00 Crore (i.e. Rs. 3000.00 Crore of NCDs and Rs. 360.00 Crore as unsecured loan from promoter of Company).

2. Gujrat State Investments Limited (GSIL) is Government of Gujarat Company and registered with RBI as Core Investment Company. The Business activities of the Company is investment in the Group Company only as per instruction of the Government of Gujarat only. Therefore in accordance with the operation of the Company borrowing is not applicable.

Said disclosure is with reference to disclosure submitted by the Company vide letter dated **27th April 2023, as the disclosure has been revised from two years block to three years block, said revised disclosure is suomoto disclosed by GSIL**

We confirm that we are a Large Corporate as per the applicability criteria given under the SEBI circular SEBI/HO/DDHS/P/CIR/2021/613 dated August 10, 2021 (updated as on April 13, 2022).

Sd/-	**sd/-**
(Sandip Shah)	**(Sanjay S. Gavande)**
Company Secretary	**Chief Financial Officer**
(P) 079-26586636	(P) 079-26579731

Gujarat State Investment Limited
Registered Office: 6th Floor, HK House, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad - 380009
CIN : U64990GJ1988SGC010307
Audited Standalone Statement of Results for the quarter and year ended 31st March,2023

(Rs. in Lakhs except Earning per Share)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Three Months Ended			Year Ended	
		31-03-2023 (Audited)	31-12-2022 (Reviewed)	31-03-2022 (Audited)	31-03-2023 (Audited)	31-03-2022 (Audited)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)
1	**Income from Operations**					
	a Revenue from operations					
	(i) Interest Income	156.20	269.24	83.68	677.58	287.21
	(ii) Dividend Income	-	-	-	8,634.50	8,004.58
	(ii) Net Gain on Fair Value Changes					51.34
	b Other Income (Includes Government Grant Less NCD Interest Refer Note No.7).	-	-	-	-	3.62
	Total Income	**156.20**	**269.24**	**83.68**	**9,312.08**	**8,346.75**
2	Expenses					
	a Net loss on fair value changes	54.32	25.20	128.30	41.33	-
	b Finance costs	-	-	-	-	1.45
	c Employee Benefits Expenses	15.21	16.15	9.30	57.64	39.93
	d Depreciation , amortization and impairment	1.02	0.79	0.55	3.41	2.20
	e Others expenses	20.91	25.76	131.30	102.83	214.79
	Total Expenses	**91.46**	**67.90**	**269.45**	**205.21**	**258.36**
3	**Profit / (Loss) before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax (1-2)**	64.74	201.34	(185.76)	9,106.87	8,088.39
4	Exceptional and Extraordinary items	-	-	-	-	-
5	**Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities before tax (3-4)**	**64.74**	**201.34**	**(185.76)**	**9,106.87**	**8,088.39**
6	Tax Expense					
	a Provision for taxation (net)	29.61	79.89	197.60	990.05	197.60
	b Earlier year tax provisions (written back)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.01)	0.04
	c Provision for Deferred tax liability / (asset)	(0.01)	(0.26)	774.96	0.47	774.75
7	**Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (5-6)**	**35.15**	**121.70**	**(1,158.32)**	**8,116.36**	**7,116.00**
8	Other comprehensive income / (expenses)					
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	0.06	0.04	0.17	0.07	0.06
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.02)
	Subtotal (A)	0.05	0.02	0.11	0.05	0.04
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-		-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal (B)	-	-	-	-	-
	Other comprehensive income (A+B)	0.05	0.02	0.11	0.05	0.04
9	Total comprehensive income for the period	35.20	121.72	(1,158.22)	8,116.41	7,116.04
10	Paid-up equity share capital (face value of Rs.10/-)	104,276.91	104,276.91	104,276.91	104,276.91	104,276.91
11	Earning per share (of Rs. 10/- each) (not annualized):					
	a Basic (in Rs)	0.00	0.01	(0.11)	0.78	0.68
	b Diluted (in Rs.)	0.00	0.01	(0.11)	0.78	0.68
12	Reserves excluding Revaluation Reserves as at March 31,2023	-	-	-	61,893.56	58,991.00

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LTD.
AHMEDABAD

Gujarat State Investment Limited
Registered Office: 6th Floor, HK House, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad - 380009
CIN : U64990GJ1988SGC010307
Other Disclosures in pursuant to SEBI Notification dated 7th September, 2021

Sr. No.	Particulars	Quarter Ended			Year Ended	
		31-03-2023 (Audited)	31-12-2022 (Reviewed)	31-03-2022 (Audited)	31-03-2023 (Audited)	31-03-2022 (Audited)
1	Operating Margin %	41.45%	74.78%	-416.34%	97.80%	96.86%
	(EBITA-Other Income)/(Gross Revenue)					
2	Net Profit Margin %	22.50%	45.20%	-2596.04%	87.16%	85.25%
	(PAT)/ (Gross Revenue)					
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(EBIT+Exceptional Item)/(Interest Exps + Principal Repayment during the year)					
4	Interest Service Coverage Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(Earning before interest and Tax/Interest Expenses for the year)					
5	Net Worth (Rs. in Lakhs)	171,370.47	176,549.14	168,467.92	171,370.47	168,467.92
	(Equity Share Capital + Other Equity)					
6	Debt - Equity Ratio	1.96	1.92	3.20	1.96	3.20
	(Total Debt / Total Equity)					
7	Capital Redemption Reserve (Rs. in Lakhs)	5,200.00	5,200.00	5,200.00	5,200.00	5,200.00
8	Current Ratio	241.65	573.23	202.27	241.65	202.27
	(Current Assets / Current Liabilities)					
9	Long Term Debts to working Capital	52.83	24.20	90.91	52.83	90.91
	(Non current Borrowings including current maturities of Non Current					
10	Current Liability Ratio	0.00008	0.00008	0.0001	0.00008	0.0001
	(Total Current Liabilties) / (Total Liabilities)					
11	Total Debts to Total Assets	0.66	0.66	0.76	0.66	0.76
	(Total Debts) / (Total Assets)					
12	Bad debts to Accounts Receivable Ratio	-	-	-	-	-
13	Sector Specific Equivalent Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14	Debtors Turnover Ratio	-	-	-	-	-
	(Value of Sales & Services) / (Avg. Trade Receivables)					
15	Inventory Turn Over Ratio	-	-	-	-	-
	(COGS)/ (Avg Inventories of FG, Stock in Progress and Stock in Trade)					

N.A. = Not Applicable

NOTES

1 The above results have been prepared in accordance with recognition and measurement principles laid down Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') - 34 Interim Financial Reporting , notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

2 The above results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on **May 30, 2023** in terms of regulation 52 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation 2015 as amended. This financial statement for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2023 have been audited by the Statutory Auditors of the company and have issued unmodified audit report on the same.

3 The above audited Standalone Financial Results for the quarter and year ended on March 31, 2023 are available on the website of NSE Limited (www.nseindia.com) and website of the company (www.gujsil.in).

4 The company is operating as Investment Company. It is being only reportable segment, reporting requirement as defined in Ind AS 108 is not applicable.

5 The company has unsecured, rated, non-convertible, listed debentures as on March 31,2023.

6 The ratings for its Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) is 'AA (CE)' from Acuite Rating and Reaserch Ltd respectively.

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LTD. AHMEDABAD

Page no 4

7 Gujarat State Investments Limited has taken over listed NCDs as per the directions of the Government of Gujarat vide G.R. date 26th July, 2018 read with order issued by MCA. The Government of Gujarat extended it's support to GSIL for NCDs serving, the said support is a part of Government's commitment under G.R dated 26.07.2018 read with agreement executed between Government of Gujarat and GSIL on 18.06.2019. Hence, GSIL is required to pay Interest on NCD out of the Support received / receivable from Government of Gujarat. During the period under audit the company has recognised Government Grant amounting to Rs. 6783.51 & Rs 36960.00 lakhs for the quarter and year ended towards its interest obligation of Rs. 6783.51 & Rs. 36960.00 lakhs for the quarter & year ended respectively. The said Grant has been disclosed under the head Other Income after netting Interest Obligation.

8 During the year, the company has declared interim dividend of Rs. 0.50 (5%) per equity share of Rs. 10/- each amounting to Rs. 5213.85 lakhs.

Particular	Quarter ended 31-03-2023	Quarter ended 31-12-2022	Quarter ended 31-03-2022	Year ended 31-03-2023	Year Ended 31-03-2022
Interim Dividend per Share	-	0.50	-	0.50	0.46

9 Interest payment for Non-convertible debentures dues on 30th June and 31st December of each year.

10 As The company is operating as Investment Company and does not involve in financing activities, diclosures as required under RBI circular No. RBI/2020-21/16 DOR No. BP/3/21.04.048/2021- dated August 6, 2020 and RBI Circular No: RBI/2021-22/31 DOR.STR.REC.11/21.04.048/2021-22 dated 5 May 2021 is not applicable.

11 Assets cover for non-covertible debenture issued by the corporation is 1.40 times (140%) as at March 31,2023

12 The company being state controlled enterprise, it is not required to report transactions with other state controlled enterprises as per Ind As 24 "Related Party Transactions" issued by MCA.

13 The Figures of the March 31, 2023 quarters are the balancing figures between audited figures in respect of full financial year upto March 31, 2023 and unaudited published year to date figures upto December 31, 2022 , being the date of end of the third quarter of the financial year which were subjected to limited review.

14 Previous Period's Year's figures have been regrouped and reclassified, wherever necessary.

15 Cashflow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023 is attached as Annexure I.

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LTD. AHMEDABAD

For and on Behalf of
Gujarat State
Investment Limited

Smt. Mona Khandhar
Managing Director
DIN: 06803015

Place: Gandhinagar
Date : May 30, 2023

Gujarat State Investment Limited
CIN : U64990GJ1988SGC010307
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

Annexure I

(Rs in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2023 (Audited)	Year Ended March 31, 2022 (Audited)
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITES**		
	Net Profit Before Tax	9,106.87	8,088.39
	Adjustments for :		
	Net Loss on Fair value changes	41.33	-
	Net Gain on Fair value changes	-	(51.34)
	Depreciation	3.41	2.20
	Other Comprehensive Income	0.07	0.06
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**9,151.68**	**8,039.32**
	Movments in working Capital		
	Inter Corporate Deposit (Incld. Interest)	(1,386.52)	(2,524.86)
	Decrease/increase in other financial assets	0.61	(2.74)
	Other Non Financial Assets	0.01	0.06
	Other Non Financial Liabilities	1.52	2.12
	Other Financial Liabilities	(4.53)	(2.61)
	Direct Tax Paid (Net of Refunds)	35.85	(800.50)
	Net Cash used in Operating Activities	**7,798.62**	**4,710.79**
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITES**		
	Purchase of Fixed Asset	(10.92)	(0.37)
	Proceeds from sale of Investment	200,000.00	-
	Net Cash from Investing Activities	**199,989.08**	**(0.37)**
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITES**		
	Proceeds/ Payment from Debt Securities	(200,000.00)	-
	Dividend Paid	(5,213.85)	(4,796.74)
	Proceeds/ Payment from unsecured loans	(2,500.00)	-
	Net Cash from Financing Activities	**(207,713.85)**	**(4,796.74)**
	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash And Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	73.85	(86.31)
	Cash And Cash Equivalents - Opening Balance	22.77	109.09
	Cash And Cash Equivalents - Closing Balance	96.62	22.77

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LTD. AHMEDABAD

Note: The above statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under "Indirect method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS - 7) "Statement of Cash Flows".

Net Cash generated from Operating activity is determined after adjusting the following:

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest Received	639.12	230.83
Dividend Received	8,634.50	8,004.58
Interest Paid	41,620.27	46,410.00

Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents and a Reconciliation of the amounts in the statement

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Cash on Hand	0.24	0.27
Balance with Banks	16.48	18.16
In Liquid deposit with Gujarat State Financial Services	79.63	4.31
Others	0.27	0.03
Cash and Cash Equivalents-Closing Balance	**96.62**	**22.77**

Notes:

1. Figures reported in bracket represent cash outflows.

2. Previous period figures have been regrouped rearranged whenever necessary to confirm to current year's figures.

3. Since Company is a Investment Company, Purchase & sale of investments have been considered as part of " Cash flow from Investing activities& interest / dividend earned from said investments during the year have been considered as part of " Cash flow from Operating activities".

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LTD. AHMEDABAD

Gujarat State Investments Limited
Registered Office: 6th Floor, HK House, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad - 380009
CIN : U64990GJ1988SGC010307

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(Rs. in lakhs)

ASSETS	As at 31-3-2023 (Audited)	As at 31-03-2022 (Audited)
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents	96.62	17,415.77
(b) Bank Balance other than (a) above	5,747.10	78,311.58
(c) Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-
(c) Trade Receivable	-	257,754.00
(d) Loans	-	6,685.00
(e) Investment acounted using equity method	1,342,621.36	1,151,570.80
(e) Investment	360.36	19,304.68
(f) Other Financial assets	4.70	83,640.42
	1,348,830.14	1,614,682.26
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		
(a) Inventories	-	66,054.00
(b) Current tax assets (Net)	539.66	23,472.97
(c) Deferred tax Assets (Net)	4.60	77.09
(d) Investment Properties	-	145.00
(e) Property, Plant and Equipment	12.32	1,187,751.80
(f) Capital work-in-progress	-	129,155.00
(g) Intangible assets under development	-	13,769.00
(h) Goodwill	-	794,212.53
(i) Other Intangible assets	-	55,085.61
(j) Other non -financial assets	0.12	164,723.14
	556.70	2,434,446.14
Non - Current Assets Held For Sale	-	2,250.00
TOTAL ASSETS	1,349,386.84	4,051,378.39
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
(a) Derivative Financial Instruments	-	18,202.00
(b) Trade Payables		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	3,291.00
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	172,320.00
(c) Debt Securities	300,000.00	500,000.00
(d) Borrowings	36,000.00	593,305.00
(e) Other Financial Liabilities	18.71	285,534.31
	336,018.71	1,572,652.31
NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
(a) Provisions	9.33	19,533.82
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	72,102.00
(c) Current Tax Liabilities	-	208.00
(d) Other Non-Financial Liabilities	1.58	51,805.29
	10.91	143,649.12
Liabilities associated with Non Current Assets held for sale	-	575.00
EQUITY		
(a) Equity Share Capital	104,276.91	104,276.91
(b) Other Equity	909,080.31	1,248,122.00
(c) Non Contolling Interest	-	765,922.00
	1,013,357.22	2,118,320.90
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	1,349,386.84	3,835,197.33

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LTD. AHMEDABAD

Page.08

Gujarat State Investments Limited
Registered Office: 6th Floor, HK House, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad - 380009
CIN : U64990GJ1988SGC010307
Statement of Consolidated Audited Results for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars		Year ended 31-03-2023 (Audited)	Year ended 31-03-2022 (Audited)
(1)	(2)		(6)	(7)
1	Income from Operations			
	a	Revenue from operations		
		(i) Interest Income	6,119.59	8,958.21
		(ii) Dividend Income	100.81	109.53
		(iii) Net Gain on Fair Value Changes	-	51.34
		(iv) Sale of Product	2,104,368.00	3,062,210.00
	b	Other Income (Includes Government Grant Less	1,959.00	16,299.62
	Total Income		2,112,547.40	3,087,628.70
2	Expenses			
	a	Production Expenditure	4,770.00	6,400.00
	b	Cost of Material Consumed	46,387.00	86,957.00
	c	Cost of Traded Goods	1,571,713.00	2,292,186.00
	d	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-	(9,901.00)	(7,675.00)
	e	Finance costs	22,246.00	51,654.45
	f	Net loss on fair value changes	41.33	-
	g	Employee Benefits Expenses	14,624.64	28,782.93
	c	Depreciation , amortization and impairment	39,595.41	76,120.20
	e	Others expenses	54,121.14	100,989.78
	Total Expenses		1,743,597.52	2,635,415.36
3	Profit / (Loss) before exceptional and extraordinary items		368,949.88	452,213.34
4	Exceptional and Extraordinary items		(603,936.86)	(24,988.00)
5	Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities before tax (3-4)		(234,986.98)	427,225.34
	Share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates		175,797.05	114,548.38
6	Tax Expense			
	a	Provision for taxation (net)	41,443.47	73,223.18
	b	Earlier year tax provisions (written back)	169.00	(909.53)
	c	Provision for Deferred tax liability / (asset)	1,626.47	2,551.75
7	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (5-6)		(102,428.87)	466,908.32
8	Other comprehensive income / (expenses)			
	A	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(38,179.37)	133,615.39
		(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(70.00)	102.02
	Subtotal (A)		(38,249.37)	133,717.41
	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	-	-
	Subtotal (B)		-	-
	Other comprehensive income (A+B)		(38,249.37)	133,717.41
9	Total comprehensive income for the period		(140,678.24)	600,625.73
	Profit attributable to:			
	Owners of the Company		(295,482.21)	220,447.87
	Non-Controlling Interest		193,053.34	246,460.46
	Other comprehensive income attributable to:			
	Owners of the Company		(38,717.63)	133,835.84
	Non-Controlling Interest		468.26	(118.44)
	Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
	Owners of the Company		(334,199.84)	354,283.71
	Non-Controlling Interest		193,521.60	246,342.02
10	Paid-up equity share capital (face value of Rs.10/-)		104,277	104,277
11	Earning per share (of Rs. 10/- each) (not annualized):			
	a	Basic (in Rs)	(28.34)	21.14
	b	Diluted (in Rs.)	(28.34)	21.14
12	Reserves excluding Revaluation Reserves as at March 31,2023		903,880.31	1,242,922.00

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LTD. AHMEDABAD

Page. 09

Gujarat State Investments Limited
Registered Office: 6th Floor, HK House, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad - 380009
CIN : U64990GJ1988SGC010307
Other Disclosures in pursuant to SEBI Notification dated 7th September, 2021

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2023 (Audited)	Year ended 31-03-2022 (Audited)
1	Operating Margin %		
	(EBITA-Other Income)/(Gross Revenue)	25.69%	17.83%
2	Net Profit Margin %		
	(PAT)/ (Gross Revenue)	-4.85%	15.12%
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio		
	(EBIT+Exceptional Item)/(Interest Exps + Principal Repayment	N.A.	N.A.
4	Interest Service Coverage Ratio		
	(Earning before interest and Tax/Interest Expenses for the year)	N.A.	N.A.
5	Net Worth (Rs. in Lakhs)	1,013,357.21	1,352,398.91
	(Equity Share Capital + Other Equity)		
6	Debt - Equity Ratio	0.33	0.81
	(Total Debt / Total Equity)		
7	Capital Redemption Reserve (Rs. in Lakhs)	5,200.00	5,200.00
8	Current Ratio	241.65	0.71
	(Current Assets / Current Liabilities)		
9	Long Term Debts to working Capital	52.83	(1.43)
	(Non current Borrowings including current maturities of Non		
10	Current Liability Ratio	0.00008	0.50
	(Total Current Liabilties) / (Total Liabilities)		
11	Total Debts to Total Assets	0.66	0.27
	(Total Debts) / (Total Assets)		
12	Bad debts to Accounts Receivable Ratio	-	-
13	Sector Specific Equivalent Ratio	N.A.	N.A.
14	Debtors Turnover Ratio	16.33	14.34
	(Value of Sales & Services) / (Avg. Trade Receivables)		
15	Inventory Turn Over Ratio	47.59	40.82
	(COGS)/ (Avg Inventories of FG, Stock in Progress and Stock in Trade)		

N.A. = Not Applicable

NOTES

1 The above results have been prepared in accordance with recognition and measurement principles laid down Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') - 34 Interim Financial Reporting , notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

2 The above results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on **May 30, 2023** in terms of regulation 52 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation 2015 as amended. This financial statement for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2023 have been audited by the Statutory Auditors of the company and have issued unmodified audit report on the same

3 The above audited Consolidated Financial Results for year ended on March 31, 2023 are available on the website of NSE Limited (www.nseindia.com) and website of the company (www.gujsil.in).

4 The Group has identified following reportable segment and accordingly consolidated segment reporting has been reported in Annexure II.

a) Exploration and production (E&P)
b) Gas Trading
c) Power Generation.
d) Gas Transmission.
e) City Gas Distribution.
f) Internet & IT.

5 The company has unsecured, rated, non-convertible, listed debentures as on March 31,2023.

6 The ratings for its Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) is 'AA (CE)' from Acuite Rating and Reaserch Ltd respectively.

7 Gujarat State Investments Limited has taken over listed NCDs as per the directions of the Government of Gujarat vide G.R. date 26th July, 2018 read with order issued by MCA. The Government of Gujarat extended it's support to GSIL for NCDs serving, the said support is a part of Government's commitment under G.R dated 26.07.2018 read with agreement executed between Government of Gujarat and GSIL on 18.06.2019. Hence, GSIL is required to pay Interest on NCD out of the Support received / receivable from Government of Gujarat. During the period under audit the company has recognised Government Grant amounting to Rs. 6,783.51 & Rs 36,960.00 lakhs for the quarter and year ended towards its interest obligation of Rs. 6,783.51 & Rs. 36,960.00 lakhs for the quarter & year ended respectively. The said Grant has been disclosed under the head Other Income after netting Interest Obligation.

8 Interest payment for Non-convertible debentures dues on 30th June and 31st December of each year.

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LTD. AHMEDABAD

Page. 16

9 During the year, on October 17, 2022, the company has transferred 24,968.79 Lakhs equity shares of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation to Government of Gujarat for Rs. 2,00,000 Lakhs pursuant to Share Transfer Agreement dated June 18th 2019. On account of the said transferred, investment of the company in GSPC Ltd has been reduced to 35.09 % from 58.35%. The company has consolidated books of accounts of GSPC Ltd till 17.10.2022 in accordance with Ind AS 110 "Consolidated Financial Statement" by using line by line consolidation method and from 18.10.2022 the company has consolidated Financial Statement of GSPC Ltd in accordance with 28 "Investment in Associates" by using Investment Accounted Equity Method. Due to loss of control in GSPC Ltd during the year, previous year's figures are not comparable.

10 Exceptional item includes loss accounted on account of Loss of Control amounting to Rs. 6,03,812.86 Lkahs.

11 As The company is operating as Investment Company and does not involve in financing activities, diclosures as required under RBI circular No. RBI/2020-21/16 DOR No. BP/3/21.04.048/2021- dated August 6, 2020 and RBI Circular No: RBI/2021-22/31 DOR.STR.REC.11/21.04.048/2021-22 dated 5 May 2021 is not applicable.

12 Assets cover for non-covertible debenture issued by the corporation is 1.40 times (140%) as at March 31,2023

13 The company being state controlled enterprise, it is not required to report transactions with other state controlled enterprises as per Ind As 24 "Related Party Transactions" issued by MCA.

14 Previous Period's Year's figures have been regrouped and reclassified, wherever necessary.

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LTD. AHMEDABAD

(Annexure-I)

Gujarat State Investments Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023 (Consolidated)

	Particulars	2022-23 (Audited)	2021-22 (Audited)
A	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITES		
	Net Profit Before Tax	(234,986.98)	427,225.34
	Adjustments for :		
	Depreciation and Amortization	39,595.41	76,122.20
	Loss of Control	603,936.86	-
	Net Loss on Sale of Assets	217.00	154.00
	Net loss on fair value changes	41.33	(51.34)
	Unrealised Foreign Exchange Loss/(Gain)	(395.00)	(113.00)
	Employee benefit Expense	278.00	256.06
	Provision in the value of Inventory	15.00	-
	Provision of Doubtful Advances	512.00	(430.00)
	Other Adjustment	-	25,754.00
	Operating profit before working capital changes	409,213.62	528,917.26
	Movments in working Capital		
	(Increase)/decrease in Loans	(1,877.00)	(266.00)
	(Increase)/decrease in Other Financial Assets	6,775.72	5,264.31
	(Increase)/decrease in Inventories	(13,535.00)	(15,530.00)
	(Increase)/decrease in Trade Receivables	(71,894.00)	(93,966.94)
	(Increase)/decrease in Other Assets	34,738.01	(64,758.94)
	Increase/(decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	48,737.68	16,920.39
	Increase/(decrease) in Provisions	2,784.51	(1,426.00)
	Increase/(decrease) in Trade payables	(96,995.00)	42,805.00
	Increase/(decrease) in Other Liabilities	-	10,786.12
	Movement in Other bank balances	4,452.43	(32,926.87)
	Direct Tax Paid (Net of Refunds)	(7,090.14)	(76,062.50)
	Net Cash from Operating Activities	315,310.83	319,755.83
B	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITES		
	(Purchase) / Sale of Assets / CWIP including Joint Arrangements	(55,229.32)	(128,426.37)
	(Proceeds)/ Receipt from Investments	(183,209.86)	(17,145.00)
	Proceeds from Sale of Subsidiary	200,000.00	-
	Net Cash from Investing Activities	(38,439.18)	(145,571.37)
C	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITES		
	Proceed from Share Application Money	-	245.00
	Proceeds/ Payment from Debt Securities	(200,000.00)	-
	Proceeds from /(Repayment of) Loans (net)	(88,641.00)	(195,681.00)
	Dividend (including Corporate Dividend Tax)	(5,235.85)	(18,123.74)
	Net Cash from Financing Activities	(293,876.85)	(213,559.74)
	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash And Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	(17,005.20)	(39,375.27)
	Cash And Cash Equivalents - Opening Balance	17,101.82	56,477.09
	Cash And Cash Equivalents - Closing Balance	96.62	17,101.82

Net Cash generated from Operating activity is determined after adjusting the following:

Particulars	Year ended 31st March,2023	Year ended 31st March,2022
Interest Received	6,081.14	8,899.80
Dividend Received	100.81	109.53
Interest Paid	18,718.00	80,859.00

Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents and a Reconciliation of the amounts in the statement of cash flow with equivalent items reported in Balance sheet :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Cash on Hand	0.24	166.27
Cheques / Draft on Hand	-	-
Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	79.63	10,600.36
Bank Balances	16.47	6,650.16
Balances in Bank Overdraft / Cash Credit	-	(315.00)
Others	0.28	0.03
Cash and Cash Equivalents-Closing Balance as per Statement of Cash Flow	96.62	17,101.82
Cash and Cash Equivalents-Closing Balance as per Balance Sheet	96.62	17,415.77

Notes:

1 The above cashflow statement has been prepared as per "Indirect Method" set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS-7) "Statement of Cash Flow".

2 Figures reported in Brackets indicate Cash Outflow.

3 Previous year figures have been regrouped or recasted whenever necessary to confirm to current year's figures.

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LTD. AHMEDABAD

Page 12

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LIMITED (Annexure-II)

Segment Information

Segment Revenue, Results, Assets & Liabilities (Consolidated) for the year March 31, 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023 (Audited)							
	E & P	Gas Trading	Power Generation	Gas Transmission	City Gas Distribution	Internet, IT	Unallo-cated	Total
A. Segment Revenue								
External sales	5,389.00	1,675,443.00	18,231.00	89,451.00	941,100.00	1,033.00	-	2,730,647.00
Inter segment sales	(295.00)	(604,461.00)	-	(21,457.00)	-	(66.00)	-	(626,279.00)
Total segment revenue	5,094.00	1,070,982.00	18,231.00	67,994.00	941,100.00	967.00	-	2,104,368.00
B. Segment Results								
Segment results Profit(+)/ loss(-)	1,240.00	220,982.00	10,296.00	55,895.00	141,958.00	267.00	-	430,638.00
Unallocated Other Income							(8,026.11)	(8,026.11)
Operating Profit	1,240.00	220,982.00	10,296.00	55,895.00	141,958.00	267.00	(8,026.11)	422,611.89
Interest/ dividend	-	-	-	5,442.00	-	-	686.40	6,128.40
Other income	1.00	7.00	-	-	1,833.00	210.00	0.00	2,051.00
Finance Cost	-	-	(2,200.00)	(258.00)	(3,946.00)	-	(15,842.00)	(22,246.00)
Depreciation	(1,416.00)	-	(7,533.00)	(9,664.00)	(20,956.00)	12.00	(38.41)	(39,595.41)
Share of profit/loss from Associates & JV	-	-	-	-	-	-	175,797.05	175,797.05
Provision for taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(43,238.94)	(43,238.94)
								-
Profit/Loss from ordinary Activities	(175.00)	220,989.00	563.00	51,415.00	118,889.00	489.00	109,337.99	501,507.99
Impairment Recognised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment Reversed	(124.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(124.00)
Other Exceptional Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	(603,812.86)	(603,812.86)
Net profit/(loss)	(299.00)	220,989.00	563.00	51,415.00	118,889.00	489.00	(494,474.87)	(102,428.87)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022 (Audited)							
	E & P	Gas Trading	Power Generation	Gas Transmission	City Gas Distribution	Internet, IT	Unallocated	Total
A. Segment Revenue								
External sales	8,641.00	2,435,311.00	53,888.00	159,244.00	1,678,735.00	1,969.09	-	4,337,788.09
Inter segment sales	(390.00)	(1,244,260.00)	-	(30,679.00)	-	(249.09)	-	(1,275,578.09)
Total segment revenue	8,251.00	1,191,051.00	53,888.00	128,565.00	1,678,735.00	1,720.00	-	3,062,210.00
B. Segment Results								
Segment results Profit(+)/ loss(-)	2,594.00	162,270.00	2,389.00	167,441.00	124,002.73	184.00	-	458,880.73
Unallocated Other Income							94,732.89	94,732.89
Operating Profit	2,594.00	162,270.00	2,389.00	167,441.00	124,002.73	184.00	94,732.89	553,613.63
Interest/ dividend	-	37.00	-	-	-	222.50	8,808.24	9,067.74
Other income	35.00	-	83.00	-	-	17.04	16,164.58	16,299.62
Finance Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	(51,654.45)	(51,654.45)
Depreciation	(2,813.00)	-	(1,112.00)	(19,454.98)	(38,490.88)	(34.39)	(14,214.96)	(76,120.20)
Share of profit/loss from Associates & JV	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,548.38	114,548.38
Provision for taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(74,865.40)	(74,865.40)
								-
Profit/Loss from ordinary Activities	(184.00)	162,307.00	1,360.00	147,986.02	85,511.85	389.15	93,519.29	490,889.32
Impairment Recognised	(30,045.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30,045.00)
Impairment Reversed	4,977.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,977.00
Other Exceptional Items	405.13	-	1,872.00	-	(1,190.13)	-	-	1,087.00
Net profit/(loss)	(24,846.87)	162,307.00	3,232.00	147,986.02	84,321.72	389.15	93,519.29	496,953.32

* Segment Revenue includes other income which is directly attributable to each segment.

Segment assets and liabilities

Segment assets include all operating assets in respective segments comprising of net fixed assets, Capital Work in Progress, current assets, loans and advances. Segment liabilities include operating liabilities and provisions excluding borrowings and deferred tax liabilities. GSPC ceased to be subsidiary as on 17.10.2022 and hence segment assets and liabilities are not required to be presented.

GUJARAT STATE INVESTMENTS LTD. ★ AHMEDABAD

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

Company Overview & Significant Accounting Policies

1. Reporting Entity

Gujarat State Investments Limited (the 'Company') is a Company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at 6th Floor, H K House, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad, 380009, Gujarat, India. The Company has been incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The Company is primarily involved in Investments activity. The company has been registered as a Core Investments Company (CIC) Specified NBFC with the Reserve Bank of India in terms of the regulation governing Non-Banking Financial Companies.

2. Basis of preparation

a. Statement of compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

b. Functional and presentation currency

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakh as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

c. Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

1) certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value;
2) defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value;
3) Quoted Investments other than Investments in Subsidiary and Associates – measured at fair value

d. Use of Estimates and Judgments:

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, incomes and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates:

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. They are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to the accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

Judgments:

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the respective note.

Assumptions and Estimation Uncertainties:

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the respective note.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA * Surat * Chartered Accountants

e. **Measurement of Fair Values:**

The Company has established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The Company regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the Company assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's Board of Directors.

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the financial statements.

Level 1 - quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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

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

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the respective note.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

A. Financial Instruments

a. Financial Assets:

i.) Classification:

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those measured at amortized cost and
- Those measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL :

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of a financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of Principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA
Surat
Chartered Accountants

ii.) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments and measures at its fair value. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Subsequent Measurement and Gains and Losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is recognized in profit or loss.

The company has elected to Fair Value Investment in equity shares of subsidiary at transitional date and carry the same as deemed cost thereafter.

iii.) De-recognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

b. Financial Liabilities:

(i) Classification, Subsequent Measurement and Gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at Historical cost. Government of Gujarat, in capacity of the Promoter of the company, provides Investment funds in form of Interest free loans having specific directions to invest in equity shares of Group Entities of the company in terms of CIC directions. Investment funds, released as loan by GoG, when received for investment in equity are recognized as financial liabilities. There exist an obligation, however, the terms and conditions do not specify that whether the loan is repayable on demand and also fixed repayment schedule is not specified. Considering the said fact it is not possible to value such financial liability at amortized cost.

ii) De-recognition

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the profit or loss.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA Surat Chartered Accountants

c. **Offsetting**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are off set and the net amount presented in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

B. Property, Plant and Equipment

i. Recognition and Measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation, and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non- refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Useful lives have been determined in accordance with Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

ii. Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the written down value method and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

iv. Derecognition

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of assets

C. Lease

The company's lease arrangements primarily consist of lease for office building. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified assets, the company assesses whether: (i) the control involves the use of an identified assets (ii) the company has substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the company has right to direct the use of the asset.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA ★ Surat ★ Chartered Accountants

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low-value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

D. Impairment

The Company's assets other than those measured at fair value are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

In respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

E. Employee Benefits

Short Term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

Defined Contribution Plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

Defined Benefit Plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount using market yields at the end of reporting period on government bonds.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the Asset Ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Re-measurement of defined benefit plans in respect of post-employment are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA ★ Surat ★ Chartered Accountants

F. **Provisions (other than Employee Benefits), Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. A contingent asset is neither recognized nor disclosed if inflow of economic benefit is probable.

G. **Revenue Recognition**

Income from dividend is accounted as and when such dividend has been declared and company's right to receive payment is established.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Income is accrued on a timely basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's gross carrying amount on initial recognition. Interest income in respect of non-performing assets is recognized upon actual realization.

H. **Income Tax**

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss in respective year.

(i) Current Tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

(ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax asset for all deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates will be recognized only to the extent that, it is probable that:

- the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA
Surat
Chartered Accountants

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different taxable entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on net basis or their tax assists and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

I. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and cheques in hand, bank balances, demand deposits with banks and other short term highly liquid Investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value where original maturity is three months or less.

J. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit attributable to equity shareholders (after adjustment for diluted earnings) by average number of weighted equity shares outstanding during the year plus potential equity shares.

K. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method whereby the profit before tax is adjusted for the effect of the transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past and future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. Company being an Investment Company, Purchase & sale of investments have been considered as part of "Cash flow from Investing activities" & interest / dividend earned from said investments during the year have been considered as part of "Cash flow from Operating activities".

L. Other Income

"Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance"

Government of Gujarat Support and Assistances received are accounted in accordance with Ind AS 20. Government support and assistance takes many forms varying both in the nature of the assistance given and in the conditions which are usually attached to it. Government support is recognized through profit and loss when it is established that the support is for the purpose other than capital expenditure and the related revenue expenditure has been adjusted against government support/ grant for the purpose of disclosure in statement of profit and loss. A government support/grant that becomes receivable in terms of government resolution is recognized in profit or loss of the period in which it becomes receivable."

M. New Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Company effective from April 1, 2022

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the effective from April 1, 2022 existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1, 2022, as below:

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA ★ Surat ★ Chartered Accountants

i. **Ind AS 103-Reference to Conceptual Framework**

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

ii. **Ind AS 16-Proceeds before intended use**

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

iii. **Ind AS 37-Onerous Contracts –**

Costs of Fulfilling a Contract The amendments specify that that the 'cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the "costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements

iv. **Ind AS 109-Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)**

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent" test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

v. **Ind AS 116-Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)**

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

N. New Amendments not applicable to the Company

i. **Code on Social Security, 2020:**

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment appoints 03.05.2023 as the date on which the provisions of the Social Security Code, 2020 came into force. This act is applicable to every establishment including Government institutions which employs or employed 10 or more employees in the preceding 12 months. To a certain class of employers for payment of compensation to their employees for injury by accident. Since the company has only one employee, it does not expect the amendment to have any impact on its financial statements.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA ★ Surat ★ Chartered Accountants

1. General information

Gujarat State Investment Limited (the 'Company'/the 'Parent'/'GSIL') is a Company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at 6th Floor, H K House, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad, 380009, Gujarat, India. The Company has been incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The Company is primarily involved in investment activity.

2. Basis of preparation of Consolidated financial statements:

(i) Statement of compliance with Ind AS

The consolidated financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] as amended from time to time. The Group presents its financial statements to comply with Division III of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 which provides general instructions for the preparation of financial statements of a non-banking financial company (NBFC to comply with Ind AS) and the requirements of Ind AS. As per para 60 of Ind AS 1, an entity shall present current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities, as separate classifications in its balance sheet except when a presentation based on liquidity provides information that is reliable and more relevant. Hence, the assets and liabilities are classified as financial, non-financial as opposed to current, non-current classification as required by Division I and Division II of Schedule III.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except whereby a newly issued Accounting Standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing Accounting Standard requires a change in the Accounting Policy hither to.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on accrual basis of accounting under historical cost convention in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 including Indian Accounting Standards notified there under, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value; and
- defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value.
- Assets held for sale –measured at Fair Value less Cost to Sell

(iii) Use of estimates and judgements

The presentation of the consolidated financial statements are in conformity with the Ind AS which requires the management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Such estimates and assumptions are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as on the date of consolidated financial statements. The actual outcome may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to the accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA Surat Chartered Accountants

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the consolidated financial statements.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

- Current / Deferred tax expense
- Measurement of defined benefit obligations, Key Actuarial Assumptions
- Provisions and contingencies
- Impairment
- Going Concern
- Fair Value of Assets held for sale
- useful life of Property, plant and Equipments

(b) Principles of consolidation and equity accounting

The consolidated financial statement of GSIL represents consolidation of its consolidated financial statements with associates. The proportion of ownership interest in associate is as follows:

Name of Entity	Relationship with GSIL	Direct Control or Control through Subsidiary (indirect Control)	ownership interest as on 31st March 2023	ownership interest as on 31st March 2022
Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation (GSPC)	Associate	Associate	35.06%	58.88%
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd	Associate	Associate	28.87%	28.87%
Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Associate	Associate	38.63%	38.63%
Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.	Associate	Associate	22.24%	22.24%
Gujarat State Financial Services Ltd.	Associate	Associate	22.98%	22.98%

Associates

Associates are entities over which the group has significant influence but not control. This is generally the case where the group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA Surat Chartered Accountants

(i) Equity method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit and loss, and the group's share of other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income.

Dividends received or receivable from associates are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in these entities. Till FY 2019-20, the company has adopted a practise to eliminate unrealised as well as realised gain resulting from transaction between group entities as a matter of conservatism and prudence. As the retrospective impact of the said change is unascertainable, the company has eliminated unrealised gain resulting from transaction between group entities prospectively from FY 2020-21. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been aligned where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

The carrying amounts of equity accounted investments are tested for impairment in accordance with the policy.

(ii) Changes in ownership interests

The group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity.

When the group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss where appropriate.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA
Surat
Chartered Accountants

(iii) Business combination of entities under common control

Business combinations involving entities that are ultimately controlled by the same party before and after the business combination are considered as common control business combination to be accounted using the pooling of interest method which comprises of the below.

- The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amount.
- No adjustments are made to reflect the fair values, or recognise new assets or liabilities. Adjustments are made to align accounting policies.
- The financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior period is restated as the business combination has occurred from the beginning of the preceding period in the financial statements, irrespective of the actual date of the combination.

The balance of retained earnings appearing in the financial statements of the transferor is aggregated with the corresponding balance appearing in the financial statements of the transferee or is adjusted against general reserve. Acquisition costs that the group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

The identity of the reserves is preserved and the reserves of the transferor become the reserve of the transferee. The difference if any between the amounts recorded as share capital plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to "Capital Reserve on common control business combination" and is presented separately from other capital reserves.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), vide order dated 25th April, 2019, has approved the Scheme of Arrangement between Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPC), Gujarat State Investment Limited (GSIL) and GSPC NCD Holders. The appointed date of the scheme is 1st April, 2018. The scheme becomes effective upon filling of certified copy of the order with Registrar of Companies, Gujarat on 16th May, 2019. By virtue of this investment, GSIL holds 35.09% of Share Capital of GSPC (58.88% as on 31.03.2022), therefore the latter had become a subsidiary of the Company w.e.f. 1st April, 2018. The acquisition has been evaluated as a Business Combination under common control and has been accounted for as per Appendix C to Ind AS 103 on Business Combinations.
However, from the financial year 2022-23 the GSPC has become the associate due to partial transfer shareholding to the GOG as per the said order.

3. Significant accounting policies

This note provides list of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. These policies have been applied consistently to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Lease

The Group's lease arrangements primarily consist of lease for office building. The Group assesses whether a contract contains a lease at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified assets, the group assesses whether: (i) the control involves the use of an identified assets (ii) the group has substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the group has right to direct the use of the asset.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA Surat Chartered Accountants

At the date of commencement of the lease, the group recognizes a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low-value leases, the group recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(b) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any

Intangible assets like software, licenses, which are expected to provide future enduring economic benefits are capitalized as Intangible Assets.

(c) Depreciation, depletion and amortisation methods, estimated useful lives and residual values

Depreciation on items of property, plant and equipment acquired / disposed off during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition / disposal.

In case of intangible assets, software is amortized at 40% on written down value method.

(d) Borrowing costs

The Group is capitalising borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. For interest capitalisation, the capital cost of a particular project is identified against a borrowing in terms of period of construction and the interest for the relevant period is added to the capital cost till the particular project is capitalised and thereafter the interest is charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss. All other borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred and charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowing pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

(e) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the consolidated balance sheet.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA Surat Chartered Accountants

(f) 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

A financial asset is recognised in the consolidated balance sheet when the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into:

A. Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
B. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
C. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

The Group classifies its financial assets in the above mentioned categories based on:

A. The Group's business model for managing the financial assets, and
B. The contractual cash-flows are characteristics of the financial asset.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

A. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
B. The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

A. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting the contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
B. The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA
Surat
Chartered Accountants

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. In addition, the Group may elect to designate a financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

As per announcement of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) relating to Accounting for derivative contracts, derivative contracts other than those covered under Ind AS 107, as specified in the Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 and as amended, the effect of change in rates, are Marked to Market on a portfolio basis and the net loss after considering the offsetting effects on the underlying hedge item, is charged to Statement of Profit & Loss. Net gains are ignored.

Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of Investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

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 Group's balance sheet) when:

A. The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or
B. The Group 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
   i) The Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
   ii) The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group 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 Group could be required to repay.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA
Surat
Chartered Accountants

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model to the following:

A. Financial assets measured at amortised cost
B. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

A. The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
B. Full time expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables. Under the simplified approach, the Group is not required to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-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 Group reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL
Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

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

A. Financial assets measured as at amortised cost and contractual revenue receivables - ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the consolidated balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
B. Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts - ECL is presented as a provision in the consolidated balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
C. Financial assets measured at FVTOCI - Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as accumulated impairment amount in the OCI.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA
Surat
Chartered Accountants

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Group 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.

The Group does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

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.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

A. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
B. Financial liabilities subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

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

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA
Surat
Chartered Accountants

Debt Instrument and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses on EIR amortisation and de-recognition are recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss over the period of borrowing using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all the facility will be draw down to the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

The Group has taken interest free loan from Government of Gujarat having specific directions to invest in equity shares of specified entities. There exist a contractual obligation, however, the terms and conditions do not specify fixed repayment schedule. Hence the same is classified as loan repayable on demand.

Borrowings are removed from the consolidated balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss as other income or other expenses.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liability for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derivatives

The Group uses derivative financial instruments i.e. swaps, commodity hedging contracts and option contracts, to hedge its price fluctuation risk and interest rate risk. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair values on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives are taken directly to consolidated statement of profit and loss.

De recognition

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

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA
Surat
Chartered Accountants

(g) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated balance sheet when, and only when, there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amount and there is intention either to settle on net basis or to realise the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or counterparty.

(h) Fair value measurement

The Group measures certain financial instruments, such as derivatives, 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:

A. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
B. 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 Group. 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.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

A. Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
B. Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
C. 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 recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (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 Board of Directors (BOD) of the respective component 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. The Valuation Committee comprises of the head of the investment properties segment, heads of the Group's internal mergers and acquisitions team, the head of the risk management department, financial controllers and chief finance officer.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA
Surat
Chartered Accountants

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as unquoted financial assets. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the BOD after discussion with and approval by the management. The management decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group 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 summarises the accounting policy for fair value.

(i) Employee benefits

(i) **Short term employee benefit obligations**

Liabilities for wages, salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are to be settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) **Other long term employee benefit obligations**

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yield at the end of reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of related obligation.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the Group does not have unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) **Post-employment obligations**

The Group operates the following post-employment schemes:

A. Defined benefit plans such as gratuity & loyalty bonus etc. and
B. Defined contribution plan such as provident fund, superannuation fund etc.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA ★ Surat ★ Chartered Accountants

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligations is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendment or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Loyalty bonus

The Group provides for loyalty bonus to eligible employees whereby a lump sum payment to eligible employees at the time of retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment is paid based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. Liabilities with regard to the loyalty bonus scheme are determined by independent actuarial valuation as on the balance-sheet date.

Defined contribution plans

The Group pays provident fund and superannuation fund contributions to Employee's Provident Fund/Trust and Group Superannuation Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India respectively. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payment is available.

(iv) **Termination benefits**

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA
Surat
Chartered Accountants

(v) Employee Stock Option plan

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via Employee Stock Option Scheme.

The fair value of options granted under the Employee Option Plan is recognised as an employee benefit expenses with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

A. including any market performance conditions (e.g. entity's share price)

B. excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (e.g. profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specific time period); and

C. including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (e.g. the requirements for employees to save or holding shares for specific period of time).

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of revision to original estimates, if any, in the profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

(j) Foreign currency transactions

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is GSIL's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year-end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statements of profit and loss. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other income or other expenses.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA Surat Chartered Accountants

In case of overseas unincorporated joint operation, that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into presentation currency as follows:

- The summarized revenue and expenses reflected in Statement of Profit and Loss at an average of Reserve Bank of India Reference Rate for the year.
- The assets and liabilities at the closing exchange rate prevailing on balance sheet date as notified by Reserve Bank of India.

All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income as foreign currency translation reserve.

(k) Revenue recognition

Interest and Dividend Income:

- Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's gross carrying amount on initial recognition.
- Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the same is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

(l) Taxation

Income taxes

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period i.e. as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, along with Income Computation and Disclosure Standards – ICDS as amended from time to time. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are presented in the balance sheet after off-setting advance tax paid and income tax provision arising in the same tax jurisdiction for relevant tax paying units and where the Group is able to and intends to settle the asset and liability on a net basis.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on the rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the Group operates and generates taxable income. Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA * Surat * Chartered Accountants

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary difference arising between the tax bases of the assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax are recognised in respect of deductible temporary differences being the difference between taxable income and accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods, the carry forward of unused tax losses and the carry forward of unused tax credits.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. However, when there is no convincing evidence available for future taxable profit the group recognises deferred Tax assets arising from unused tax losses or tax credit only to the extent of deferred Tax liability already recognised by the group till date.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in branches and associates and interest in joint Operations where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in branches and associates and interest in joint Operations where it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

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

Any tax credit available is recognised as deferred tax to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilised. The said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown under the head deferred tax asset.

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 utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

A specific measurement requirement applies to a deferred tax asset or liability that arises from investment property. This requirement establishes a rebuttable presumption that the carrying amount of investment property will be recovered through sale. The presumption may be rebutted if the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all the economic benefits embodied in the investment property, rather than through sale. If the presumption is rebutted, then the normal requirements of measuring deferred tax asset or liability are applicable.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA Surat Chartered Accountants

Where an investment property comprises land only, then because the land would not be depreciated, the presumption cannot be rebutted. Accordingly, the Group has created deferred tax asset on indexation benefit available on freehold land held as investment properties at the appropriate tax rate.

Minimum Alternate Tax

MAT is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the group will pay normal Income Tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognised, it is credited to the statement of profit and loss and is considered as (MAT Credit Entitlement). The group reviews the same at each Balance Sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the group will pay normal Income Tax during the specified period. Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) Credit are in the form of unused tax credits that are carried forward by the group for a specified period of time, hence, it is presented with Deferred Tax Asset.

(m) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Group by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(n) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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 Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised 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. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA
Surat
Chartered Accountants

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

A. A present obligation arising from the past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
B. A present obligation arising from the past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
C. A possible obligation arising from the past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent liabilities are not provided for & if material, are disclosed by way of notes to accounts. Contingent assets are not recognized in consolidated financial statements. However, the same is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

(o) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits with banks and corporations. The Group considers all highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity at the date of purchase of three months or less and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in the balance sheet.

(p) Statement of Cash Flows

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

(q) Segment Reporting

The Chief Operational Decision Maker (CODM) monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the CODM.

(r) Rounding off

All amounts disclosed in the consolidated financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

(s) Events occurring after the Reporting Date

Adjusting events (that provides evidence of condition that existed at the balance sheet date occurring after the balance sheet date are recognized in the financial statements. Material non adjusting events (that are inductive of conditions that arose subsequent to the balance sheet date) occurring after the balance sheet date that represents material change and commitment affecting the financial position are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA Surat Chartered Accountants

(t) Exceptional Items

Certain occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the Group is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the Group, such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly, disclosed in the notes accompanying to the consolidated financial statements.

(AA) New Accounting Standards not yet adopted by the Group

Following are the amendments to existing standards (as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) on 23rd March, 2022) which are effective for annual periods beginning after 1st April 2022. The Group intends to adopt these standards or amendments from the effective date, as applicable and relevant. These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements. This assessment is based on currently available information and may be subject to changes arising from further reasonable and supportable information being made available to the Group when it will adopt the respective amendments/standards.

- Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment – The amendments mainly prohibit the Company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the Company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, the Company will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.

- Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets – The amendments specify that that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification.

- Ind AS 103 – Business Combination – The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103.

- Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments – The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability.

AGARWAL & DHANDHANIA
Surat
Chartered Accountants