AUTOLINE INDUSTRIAL PARKS LIMITED

S.No.313, 314, 320-323, NANEKARWADI, TALUKA KHED, DIST. PUNE - 410501

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2024

		Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
			₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
	ASSETS			
1	**Non-current assets**			
	(a) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	4	-	-
	(b) Other Financial assets	5	-	240.80
	(c) Income tax assets (net)	6	13.42	11.29
	Total non-current assets		**13.42**	**252.09**
2	**Current assets**			
	(a) Inventories	7	10,993.66	11,299.57
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Cash and cash equivalents	8	8.26	0.97
	(ii) Bank balances other than (i) above	8b	255.65	-
	(iii) Loans and advances	9	34.94	49.25
	(c) Other current assets	10	564.15	520.07
	Total current assets		**11,856.66**	**11,869.86**
	Total Assets		**11,870.08**	**12,121.94**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	**Equity**			
	(a) Equity share capital	11	7,918.21	7,918.21
	(b) Other Equity	12	3,712.16	3,812.66
	Total equity		**11,630.37**	**11,730.87**
	LIABILITIES			
2	**Current liabilities**			
	Financial liabilities			
	(i) Short term Borrowings	13	156.92	313.46
	(ii) Trade payables			
	(a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	14	6.20	5.06
	(b) total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro and small enterprises	14	29.21	34.81
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	13.59	26.12
	Other current liabilities	16	33.79	11.62
	Total current liabilities		**239.71**	**391.08**
	Total Equity and Liabilities		**11,870.08**	**12,121.95**
	Material Accounting Policies	1-3		
	Accompanying notes to financial statements	4-38		

For Sharp & Tannan Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.0109983W
by the hand of

CA Arnob Choudhuri
Partner
Membership No: (F) 156378

Sharp & Tannan Associates ICAI Regn.No. 109983W S+TA Chartered Accountants

Place: Pune
Date: 24th May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

SUDHIR MUNGASE
Managing Director
DIN : 00006754

SHIVAJI AKHADE
Director
DIN : 00006755

DILIP KAND
Chief Financial Officer

AUTOLINE INDUSTRIAL PARKS LTD.

AUTOLINE INDUSTRIAL PARKS LIMITED

S.No.313, 314, 320-323, NANEKARWADI, TALUKA KHED, DIST. PUNE - 410501

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

		Notes	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
			₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
1	Revenue from operations		-	-
2	Other income	17	23.10	19.41
3	**Total income**		**23.10**	**19.41**
4	**Expenses**			
	(a) Cost of Land		-	-
	(b) Employee benefits expense	18	26.60	26.60
	(c) Finance costs	19	27.32	31.58
	(d) Other expenses	20	69.67	51.38
	Total expenses		**123.59**	**109.56**
5	**Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax (3 - 4)**		**(100.49)**	**(90.15)**
6	Exceptional Items	21	-	**(15.90)**
7	**Profit / (Loss) before tax (5 + 6)**		**(100.49)**	**(106.05)**
8	**Income Tax expense:**			
	Current tax		-	-
	Tax expense relating to prior years		-	-
9	**Profit / (Loss) for the year (7 - 8)**		**(100.49)**	**(106.05)**
10	**Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Remeasurements of post-employment benefit - obligations-(loss) / gains			
	Income Tax relating to this item		-	-
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
11	**Total comprehensive income for the period (9+10)**		**(100.49)**	**(106.05)**
12	**Earnings/(Loss) per share (Face value of ₹ 10/- each):**	25		
	(a) Basic (After exceptional item)		(0.13)	(0.13)
	(b) Diluted (After exceptional item)		(0.13)	(0.13)
	Material Accounting Policies	1-3		
	Accompanying notes to financial statements	4-38		

For Sharp & Tannan Associates
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S.No.313, 314, 320-323, NANEKARWADI, TALUKA KHED, DIST. PUNE - 410501

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

₹ in Lakhs

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024		For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	
A. Cash flow from operating activities				
Profit before tax		(100.49)		(106.05)
Adjustments for:				
Interest Income	(20.68)		(19.41)	
Bank Charges & Commission	1.37		1.52	
Loss on Impairment of Investment	-		15.90	
Interest Expenses	24.20		30.06	
		4.89		28.07
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes		(95.60)		(77.98)
Adjustment for changes in operating assets / Liabilities				
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	305.91		(25.35)	
(Increase) / Decrease in Loans and Advances Current	17.99		17.98	
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Assets	(44.08)		56.05	
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	(4.46)		(9.24)	
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Financial Liability Current	(12.54)		12.92	
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	22.17		3.60	
		284.99		55.96
Cash generated / used from operations		189.39		(22.02)
Income taxes paid (net of payment for the year)		(2.13)		(2.12)
Net cash genereated/(Used) from operating activities		**187.26**		**(24.14)**
B. Cash flow from investing activities				
Interest received	20.68		19.41	
		20.68		19.41
Net cash Genereated/(Used) from investing activities		**20.68**		**19.41**
C. Cash flow from financing activities				
Interest Paid	(24.20)		(30.06)	
Bank Charges & Commission	(1.37)		(1.52)	
Deposit with Banks	(14.85)		(14.01)	
Loan repaid to Holding Company	(313.00)		(60.05)	
Loan received from Holding Company	108.95		112.78	
Loan to fellow subsidiarys	(3.68)		(3.28)	
Loan from Promoter/ Directors	47.51			
		(200.65)		3.87
Net cash Genereated/(Used) in financing activities		**(200.65)**		**3.87**
Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents		**7.30**		**(0.87)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		0.97		1.84
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 8)		**8.27**		**0.97**
Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise of the following:				
Cash on hand		0.63		0.63
Balances with banks		7.63		0.34
		8.27		**0.97**
Material Accounting Policies	1-3			
See accompanying notes to financial statements	4-38			

1.The above Cash flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect method" set out in Indian Accounting Standard- 7 on statement of Cash flows

For Sharp & Tannan Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: No. 0109983W
by the hand of

CA Arnob Choudhuri
Partner
Membership No: (F) 156378

Place: Pune
Date: 24th May 2024

Sharp & Tannan Associates ICAI Regn.No. 109983W S&TA Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Managing Director
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AUTOLINE INDUSTRIAL PARKS LTD.

AUTOLINE INDUSTRIAL PARKS LIMITED

S.No.313, 314, 320-323, NANEKARWADI, TALUKA KHED, DIST. PUNE - 410501

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

A. Equity share capital

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	Amount
As at March 31, 2022	11	7,918.21
Increase / (decrease) during the year		
As at March 31, 2023		7,918.21
Increase / (decrease) during the year	11	-
As at March 31, 2024		7,918.21

B. Other Equity

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Total
	Securities premium reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2022	4,758.43	(839.72)	**3,918.71**
Profit/(loss) for the Year	-	(106.05)	**(106.05)**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**4,758.43**	**(945.77)**	**3,812.66**
Balance as at April 1, 2023	4,758.43	(945.77)	**3,812.66**
Profit/(loss) for the Year	-	(100.49)	**(100.49)**
Other comprehensive income for the Year	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**4,758.43**	**(1,046.27)**	**3,712.16**

Summary of Material accounting policies Note 1-3

See accompanying notes to financial statements 4-38

For Sharp & Tannan Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: No. 0109983W
by the hand of

CA Arnob Choudhuri
Partner
Membership No: (F) 156378

Place: Pune
Date: 24th May 2024

Sharp & Tannan Associates ICAI Regn.No. 109983W S&TA Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

SUDHIR MUNGASE
Managing Director
DIN : 00006754

SHIVAJI AKHADE
Director
DIN : 00006755

DILIP KAND
Chief Financial Officer

AUTOLINE INDUSTRIAL PARKS LTD.

Note	Particulars
1	**Company Overview** **General Information:** Autoline Industries Parks Limited ('The Company') is engaged in the business of building, creating, developing and promoting various Industrial Parks and integrated townships, housing, commercial premises etc. The Company owned and possessed Land spread in 104 acres of land at Village Mahalunge, Taluka, Khed, District-Pune (MH).The Company's Registered office is at – Survey Nos. 313, 314, 320 to 323 Nanekarwadi, Chakan, Tal: Khed Dist. Pune - 410501, Maharashtra, India. The CIN of the Company is U45209PN2007PLC130639. The Board of Directors have authorized to issue these financial statements in its meeting held on May 24, 2024.
2	**Material Accounting Policies:** This note provides a list of the Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.
2.1	**Basis of preparation of financialstatements** **(i) Compliance with IndAS** The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act. The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 24, 2024. **(ii) Basis ofpreparation** The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for thefollowing items: • Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value; • Net defined benefit (asset)/liability–present value defined benefit obligations less fair value of plan assets. **(iii) Functional and presentationcurrency** These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (`), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest Lakh except share data, unless otherwise indicated.
2.2	**Revenue recognition:** Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances. The Company applies the five-step approach for recognition of revenue: • Identification of contract(s) with customers; • Identification of the separate performance obligations in the contract; • Determination of transaction price; • Allocation of transaction price to the separate performance obligations; and • Recognition of revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied.

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AUTOLINE INDUSTRIAL PARKS LTD.

The company generates revenue principally from –

Sale of Land:-

Revenue from sale of land is recognized when the registered sales agreement is executed resulting in transfer of all significant risk and rewards of ownership and possession is handed over to the customer.

Other Income:-

Interest:-

Interest Income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend income:-

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive is established by the reporting date.

2.3 Current and Non-current classification:

The company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities respectively.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its normal operating cycle.

2.4 Inventories:

Inventory is valued as follows: Inventory comprises of Projects in progress.

Projects in progress are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost includes cost of land, land development rights, material, services, borrowing costs, acquisition of tenancy rights and other related overheads. Cost incurred/ items purchased specifically for projects are taken as consumed as and when incurred/ received. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business,

Sharp & Tannan Associates ICAI Regn.No. 109983W Chartered Accountants

AUTOLINE INDUSTRIAL PARKS LTD.

	less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.
2.5	**Cash and 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 current liabilities in the balance sheet.
2.6	**Financial instruments:** A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability orequity instrument of another entity. **Financial Assets** **Initial recognition and measurement** At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction 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 of debt instruments depends on the company's business models for managing the assets and the cash flow characteristics of the assets. All the debt instruments held by the company are classified in "Amortized Cost" measurement category. **Derecognition of financial assets:** A financial asset is derecognized only when • The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or • Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients. Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized. Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset. **Impairment of financial assets:** The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost and debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables. **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 recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings andpayables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bankoverdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

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ICAI Regn.No. 109983W
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AUTOLINE INDUSTRIAL PARKS LTD.

	Subsequent measurement The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below: **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss** Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. **Loans and borrowings** After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. **Derecognition** A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the Derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.
2.7	**Offsetting financial instruments:** Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable 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 the counterparty.
2.8	**Trade receivables:** 1. Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. 2. Trade receivables are measured at their transaction price unless it contains a significant financing component or pricing adjustments embedded in the contract. 3. The impairment provisions for trade receivables are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.
2.9	**Trade and other payables:** These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Sharp & Tannan Associates ICAI Regn.No. 109983W S&TA Chartered Accountants

AUTOLINE INDUSTRIAL PARKS LTD.

2.10	**Share capital:** Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.
2.11	**Earnings per share:** **(i) Basic earnings per share** Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing: • the profit attributable to owners of the company • By the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year. **(ii) 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.
2.12	**Income tax:** 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. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. 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 realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Current and deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.
2.13	**Borrowings:** Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. 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 capitalized as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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AUTOLINE INDUSTRIAL PARKS LTD.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach. Borrowings are removed from the 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 recognized in profit or loss as other income / expenses.

BorrowingCost:

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use orsale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowing pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.14 Fair Value Measurement

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

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AUTOLINE INDUSTRIAL PARKS LTD.

	• Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. This note summaries accounting policy for fair value.
2.15	**SegmentReporting:** Ind AS 108 Operating Segments requires Management to determine the reportable segments for the purpose of disclosure in financial statements based on the internal reporting reviewed by Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to assess performance and allocate resources. Operating segments are defined as 'Business Units' of the Company about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision- maker, or decision-making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company operates of building, creating, developing and promoting various Industrial Parks and integrated townships, housing, commercial premises etc. The management considers that these business units have similar economic characteristics like the nature of the products and services, the nature of the production processes and nature of the regulatory environment etc. Based on the management analysis, the Company has only one operating segment, so no separate segment report is given. The principal geographical areas in which the Company operates are India and other countries.
2.16	**Rounding of amounts:** All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the Nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.
3	**Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions:** The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. These judgments, estimates and assumptions 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. This note provides an overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgments or complexities and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these judgments, estimates and assumptions is mentioned below. These Judgments, estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated.

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AUTOLINE INDUSTRIAL PARKS LTD.

3.1 **Significant Judgments:**

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities:

a) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. Provisions for restructuring are recognized by the Company when it has developed a detailed formal plan for restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that the Company will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it. 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 recognized 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 recognized as interest expense.

The measurement of provision for restructuring includes only direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the Company.

b) Contingent liabilities

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

c) Going Concern assumption

The company's current liabilities does not exceed its current assets as at 31 March 2024. The company has earned loss of Rs.100.49 Lakhs in FY 23-24 and Rs. 106.05 Lakhs in FY 22-23. The Group's management has carried out an assessment of the Group's financial performance and expects the Group to achieve significant improvements in its financial performance with effect from financial year ending 31 March 2024 to enable it to continue its operations and to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

Various initiatives undertaken by the Company in relation to cost synergies, revenue management opportunities, enhanced ancillary revenues rescheduling of loans will result in improvement in operating cash inflow in coming years. Further, continued thrust to improve operational efficiency and initiatives to raise funds are expected to result in sustainable cash flows.

On the basis of the above assessment and considering the financial and other support from promoter directors, the Directors of the Company are of the opinion that the preparation of the financial statements of the Company on a going concern basis is appropriate which contemplates realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

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3.2	**Significant estimates and assumptions:**
	a) Fair valuation of financialinstruments: When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financialinstruments
	b) Impairment of financialassets: The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.
	c) Impairment of non-financial assets The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates that the assets' recoverable amount. An assets' recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset unless the asset does not generate cashflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and it is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cashflows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken in account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share price for publicly traded entities or other available fair value indicators.
	d) Taxation The Company's tax charge on ordinary activities is the sum of the total current and deferred tax charges. The calculation of the Company's total tax charge necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgement in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until resolution has been reached with the relevant tax authority or, as appropriate, through a formal legal process. The final resolution of some of these items may give rise to material profits/losses and/or cash flows
	e) Recognition of deferred tax assets The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of temporary differences can be deducted. To determine the future taxable profits, reference is made to the latest available profit forecasts. Where the temporary differences are related to losses, relevant tax law is considered to determine the availability of the losses to offset against the future taxable profits. Historical differences between forecast and actual taxable profits have not resulted in material adjustments to the recognition of deferred tax assets
4	**Recent pronouncements** Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended 31st March, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company. Based on preliminary assessment, the Company does not expect these amendments to have any significant impact on its standalone financial statements.

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Note 4: Investments (non current)

₹ in Lakhs

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	₹	₹
Investment in equity Shares:		
Investment at Fair Value through Profit & Loss		
Unquoted Equity Shares		
Preferential Shares-Chinar Commerce P.Ltd.	15.90	15.90
8750 Preferential Shares(unit value181.75)	-	-
Less: Impairment of Investment	(15.90)	(15.90)
Total	-	-
Aggregate amount of quoted investment	-	-
Aggregate amount of Unquoted investment	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in the Value of investment	15.90	15.90

Note5: Other Financial assets (Non Current)

₹ in Lakhs

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with banks (Deposit with remaining maturity for more than Twelve Months)	₹	₹
Margin Money Deposits with Banks*	-	240.80
Interest accured in Bank Deposit	-	-
Total Bank balances other than above	-	**240.80**

* These are pledged with Bank against Bank Guarantee

Note 6: Income tax assets (net) (Non Current)

₹ in Lakhs

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	₹	₹
Advance income tax (net of provisions) - Unsecured, considered good	11.29	9.17
Less: Refunds Received / TDS Reversed	1.92	-
Add: Taxes paid during the year	4.05	2.12
Total Income tax assets (net)	**13.42**	**11.29**

Note 7: Inventory

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	₹	₹
Work-in-progress - Land and Development Cost		
Opening Balance	11,299.57	11,274.22
Add: Expenses during the year	9.01	25.35
Less: Refund of Deposit	314.92	-
Total Inventory	**10,993.66**	**11,299.57**

Note 8: Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with banks	₹	₹
- in current accounts	7.63	0.34
Cash on hand	0.63	0.63
Total cash and cash equivalents	**8.26**	**0.97**

Note 8b: Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with banks	₹	₹
- Margin Money Deposits with Banks*	255.65	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	**255.65**	-

* These are pledged with Bank against Bank Guarantee

Note 9: Loans and advances

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured & Considered good	₹	₹
Loans to related parties*(Ref Note No.23)	34.94	31.26
Loan & Advances to Others-Considered Good*	-	17.99
Loan & Advances to Others-Considered Doubtful*	35.97	17.99
Less-Provision for Loans & Advances	35.97	17.99
Total Loans and advances	**34.94**	**49.25**

* Includes Interest accrued

Note 10: Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured & Considered good	₹	₹
Advance to Suppliers*	564.15	518.71
Prepayments	-	1.36
Total other current assets	**564.15**	**520.07**

* The balances of advance given to suppliers are subject to confirmation & reconciliation. Necessary adjustments, if any, will be made when the accounts are settled.

Includes of the above advances to suppliers of related parties (Ref Note No. 23)	397.17	397.17

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Note 11: Share Capital

₹ in Lakhs

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Authorised	₹	₹
8,55,00,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each with	8,550.00	8,550.00
	8,550.00	**8,550.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
(as at March 31, 2024: 7,91,82,114 Equity shares of ₹10/- each)	7,918.21	7,918.21
Add: During Year - Equity Shares of ₹10 each	-	-
Total	**7,918.21**	**7,918.21**

(a) Movements in authorised share capital

	Equity Share Capital	
	Number of shares	Amount ₹
As at March 31, 2023	8,55,00,000	8,550.00
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	8,55,00,000	8,550.00

(b) Movement in Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up share capital

	Number of shares	Equity share capital (par value)
As at March 31, 2023	7,91,82,114	7,918.21
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	7,91,82,114	7,918.21

(c) Shares held by holding, subsidiary and associate of holding company

As at March 31, 2023	
AUTOLINE INDUSTRIES LTD. (Holding Company) (43.26%)	3,42,56,089
Autoline Design Software Limited (Subsidary of Holding Company) (1.52%)	12,00,000
As at March 31, 2024	
AUTOLINE INDUSTRIES LTD. (Holding Company) (43.26%)	3,42,56,089
Autoline Design Software Limited (Subsidary of Holding Company) (1.52%)	12,00,000

(d) Details of shares held by Shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares of the Company

Name of the shareholder		Number of shares held as on March 31, 2024	% holding	Number of shares held as on March 31, 2023	% holding
1	Autoline Industries Ltd	3,42,56,089	43.26%	3,42,56,089	43.26%
2	Sharjah Cement & Industrial Development	2,81,08,231	35.50%	2,81,08,231	35.50%
3	Mr.Mohamed Abdalla Ahmed Alkhayal	66,82,500	8.44%	66,82,500	8.44%

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

There are no bonus shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

(f) a. Shares held by Promoters

Sr. No	Promoters name	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		Change in	
		No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	%
1	Autoline Industries Ltd	3,42,56,089	43.26	3,42,56,089	43.26	-	0.00
2	Shivaji Tukaram Akhade	7,83,501	0.99	7,83,501	0.99	-	0.00
3	Sudhir V. Mungase	7,83,501	0.99	7,83,501	0.99	-	0.00
4	Mr. M. Radhakrishnan	1	-	1	0.00	-	0.00

(g) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitiled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distributions of all preferrential amounts. The distribution will be in proprtion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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Note 12: (b) Other Equity

₹ in Lakhs

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	₹	₹
(A) Securities Premium Account		
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,758.43	4,758.43
Add. Premium Received	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**4,758.43**	**4,758.43**
(B) Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(945.77)	(839.72)
Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	(100.49)	(106.05)
Balance at the end of the year	**(1,046.27)**	**(945.77)**
Total Reserves and surplus	**3,712.16**	**3,812.66**

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:

A) Securities Premium Account:

Securities Premium account is used to record the premium on issue of equity shares.The same is utilised in accordance with the provision of The Companies Act.2013.

B) Retained Earning:

Retained earning represent the amount of accumulated earning of the company.

Note 13: - Short term Borrowings

₹ in Lakhs

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	₹	₹
Unsecured		
Related Parties - Intercorporate deposits -(Refer Note 23)	94.72	298.77
Related Parties - Promotors & Directors -(Refer Note 23)	62.20	14.69
Sub- total	**156.92**	**313.46**
Less: Interest Accrued	-	-
Total Borrowings (current)	**156.92**	**313.46**

Note 14 : Trade payables

₹ in Lakhs

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	₹	₹
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-
Trade payables to related parties		
Trade payables (others than related parties)	6.20	5.06
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-
Trade payables to related parties - (Refer Note 23)	1.98	1.98
Trade payables (others than related parties)	27.23	32.83
Total Trade Payable(A+B)	**35.41**	**39.87**

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Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(I) MSME	₹	₹
a) Disputed dues - MSME		
Not Due	-	-
Less than 1 year	-	-
1-2 Years	-	-
2-3 Years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**
b) Other than Disputed dues-MSME		
Not Due	-	-
Less than 1 year	4.11	0.87
1-2 Years	0.06	1.47
2-3 Years	-	-
More than 3 years	2.03	2.72
Total	**6.20**	**5.06**
(II) Other Than MSME		
a) Disputed dues - Others		
Not Due	-	-
Less than 1 year	-	-
1-2 Years	-	-
2-3 Years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**
b) Other than Disputed dues-Others		
Not Due	-	-
Less than 1 year	0.02	8.66
1-2 Years	0.02	0.30
2-3 Years	-	0.18
More than 3 years	29.17	25.67
Total	**29.21**	**34.81**
Grand Total	**35.41**	**39.87**

Note 15: Other financial liabilities (current)

₹ in Lakhs

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	₹	₹
Expenses Payables	6.25	9.31
MSME Interest Payable	1.74	-
Employee benefit payable	5.60	16.81
Total Other financial liabilities (current)	**13.59**	**26.12**

Note 16: Other current liabilities

₹ in Lakhs

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	₹	₹
Other Payables	4.59	2.97
Statutory dues (Includes TDS and GST)		
(a) TDS Payable	25.20	8.65
(b) GST Payable	4.01	-
Total other current liabilities	**33.79**	**11.62**

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Note 17: Other income

₹ in Lakhs

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
	₹	₹
Interest income	20.68	19.41
Liability Written Off	2.42	-
Total	**23.10**	**19.41**

Note 18: Employee benefits expense

₹ in Lakhs

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
	₹	₹
Salaries, wages and bonus	2.60	2.60
Directors Remuneration	24.00	24.00
Total	**26.60**	**26.60**

Note 19: Finance costs

₹ in Lakhs

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
	₹	₹
(a) Interest Expenses :		
Interest on delayed payment	2.28	1.27
Interest MSME	1.74	-
Interest Borrowings	21.93	28.78
(b) Bank Charges & Commission	1.37	1.52
Total	**27.32**	**31.58**

Note 20: Other expenses

₹ in Lakhs

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
	₹	₹
Rates and taxes	12.53	19.30
Travelling and conveyance	-	1.37
Directors Sitting Fees	1.99	2.40
Legal and Professional fees	36.63	8.81
Others expenses	18.52	19.50
Total	**69.67**	**51.38**

Note 20.1 : Other expenses (sub-note 1)

₹ in Lakhs

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
	₹	₹
Payment to auditors comprises		
Statutory audit	1.12	1.25
Total	**1.12**	**1.25**

Note 21 Exceptional items

₹ in Lakhs

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
	₹	₹
Impairment Charge - Investments in Chinar Commerce	-	15.90
Total	**-**	**15.90**

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Note 22 : Segment Information

Ind As 108 establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosure about products and services, geographic areas and major customer. The company is engaged mainly developing and promoting Township Parks. Based on the 'management approach' as defined in Ind As 108, the 'Chief operating Decision Maker' (CODM) considers entire business as single operating segment. The Company's operating divisions are managed from India. The principal geographical areas in which the company operates are India.

Note 23 : Related Party Transactions

(a) Related parties and their relationship

1) Holding Company

Autoline Industries Ltd. (AIL)

2) Subsidiary of Holding Company

Autoline Design Software Ltd. (ADSL)

Autoline E-Mobility Pvt.Ltd.

Autoline Locomotive Parts LLP. (Stike off w.e.f March 30,2023)

3) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Mr. Sudhir Mungase - Managing Director

4) Directors

Mr. Shivaji Akhade - Director
Mr. Devang Dhruv - Director
Mr. P.J.Batavia - Director
Mr. Vijay Thanawala - Director
Mr. Nimish Rana - Director
Mr. Umesh Chavan - Director

Note:

i) Related parties have been identified by the Management.
ii) Autoline Industries Ltd. shareholding in AIPL is 43.26%, and it controls the composition of Board of Hence AIL is considered as Holding Company.

5) Companies/Entities in which KMP / Relatives of KMP can exercise significant

i) United Farming and Real Estate
ii) Thanawala & Company

(b) Transactions with related parties

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Transaction value		Closing balance	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Receiving of Services				
Holding Company				
Autoline Industries Limited	3.00	3.00	-	-
Unsecured Loan Repayment				
Holding Company				
Autoline Industries Limited	313.00	60.05	-	-
Unsecured Loan Received				
Holding Company				
Autoline Industries Limited	92.73	86.88	94.72	298.77
Director	-	-	-	-
Mr.Shivaji Akhade	22.00	-	25.95	2.19
Mr. Sudhir Mungase	22.00	-	23.76	12.50
Unsecured Loan Given				
Subsidiary of Holding Company				
Autoline Design Software Limited	-	-	34.94	31.26
Interest Paid				
Holding Company				
Autoline Industries Limited	18.02	28.78	-	-
Director	-	-		
Mr.Shivaji Akhade	1.95	-	-	-
Mr. Sudhir Mungase	1.95	-	-	-
Interest Received	-	-		
Subsidiary of Holding Company				
Autoline Design Software Limited	4.09	3.65	-	-
Advance for Purchase of Land				
Firm in which Director is Partner				
United Farming and Real Estate	-	-	397.17	397.17
Purchase of Goods / Service				
Companies/Entities in which KMP / Relatives of KMP can exercise significant influence				
Thanawala & Company	-	-	1.98	1.98
Directors Remuneration				
Key Management Personnel (KMP)				
Mr. Sudhir Mungase	24.00	24.00	5.60	16.80
Director Sitting Fees				
Key Management Personnel (KMP)				
Mr. Devang Dhruv	0.60	0.75	1.49	0.95
Mr. P.J.Batavia	0.15	0.45	0.54	0.41
Mr. Vijay Thanawala	0.75	0.75	1.22	0.54
Mr. Nimish Rana	-	-	0.41	0.41
Mr.Umesh Chavan	0.30	0.45	0.95	0.68

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₹ in Lakhs

Note 24 : Contingent liabilities (To the extent not provided for)		
Particulars	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Cliams against the Company not acknowledged as debts		
Income tax dues	18.93	20.92
	18.93	**20.92**

The claims subject to legal proceedings, have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The management does not reasonably expect that these claims and commitments, when ultimately concluded and determined, will have a material and adverse effect on the Companies results of operations or financial conditions.

Note 25 : Earning / (Loss) per share

	As at March 31, 2024	**As at March 31, 2023**
Profit for the year as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(100.49)	(106.05)
Weighted average no. of equity shares	791.82	791.82
Earnings/ (Loss) per share (Basic and Diluted)	(0.13)	(0.13)
Nominal value of an equity share	10.00	10.00

Note 26 : Corporate social responsibility

The Company does not meet the criteria specified in sub section (1) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Companies [Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)] Rules, 2014. Therefore it is not required to incur any expenditure on account of CSR activities during the year.

Note 27 : Income Tax

The company does not have taxable income in current and previous year and hence no tax expenses have been recognized. Further since it is not probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize the deferred tax assets in respect of following unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation, no deferred tax assets have been recognised.

	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Unused Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised		
- Business Losses	368.82	331.82
- Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-
Potential tax benefit	95.89	86.27

Unused tax losses with respect to unabosorbed depreciation do not have an expiry date.
Unused tax losses with respect to Business losses have following expiry dates

Financial Year	**Amounts**	**Expiry Date**
2016-17	107.05	31st March 2025
2017-18	54.42	31st March 2026
2018-19	35.91	31st March 2027
2019-20	26.42	31st March 2028
2020-21	18.20	31st March 2029
2021-22	58.22	31st March 2030
2022-23	68.60	31st March 2031
Total	**368.82**	

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Note 28 : Fair Value Measurement

Financial Instrument by category:
As at March 31, 2024

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Total Carrying value
Financial Assets:			
Non-Current			
Investment	-	-	-
Other financial asset	-	-	-
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	8.26	-	8.26
Bank balances other than cash and Bank	255.65	-	255.65
Loan and Advances	34.94	-	34.94
Financial Liabilities:			
Current			
Borrowings	156.92	-	156.92
Trade Payable	35.41	-	35.41
Other financial liabilities	13.59	-	13.59

As at March 31, 2023

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Total Carrying value
Financial Assets:			
Non-Current			
Investment	-	-	-
Other financial asset	240.80		240.80
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	0.97	-	0.97
Other financial asset	-	-	-
Loans and Advances	49.25	-	49.25
Financial Liabilities:			
Current			
Borrowings	313.46	-	313.46
Trade Payable	39.87	-	39.87
Other financial liabilities	26.12	-	26.12

Fair Value Hierarchy

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

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.
Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2024

	Date of Valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		₹	₹	₹
Financial Assets				
Investments:				
Equity Instruments	31/03/2024	-	-	-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2023

	Date of Valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		₹	₹	₹
Financial Assets				
Investments:				
Equity Instruments	31/03/2023	-	-	-

The Cost of unquoted investments included in Level 3 of fair value hierarchy approximate their fair value.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at Amortised cost:
The fair values of all financial instruments carried at amortised cost are not materially different from their carrying amounts since they are either short-term in nature or the interest rates applicable are equal to the current market rate of interest.
The fair value of investments in mutual funds are based on the price quotation at the reporting date obtained from the asset management companies.
Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. The Company does not have any financial asset in this measurement category.
Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, mutual funds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.
Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

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Note 29 : Financial risk management

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies, the Company is exposed primarily to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company, the Company has a system based approach and procedures and internal financial controls aimed at ensuring early identification, evaluation and management of key financial risks which covers risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities such as credit risks, liquidity risk etc. The risk management policy is approved by the board of directors. The risk management framework aims to achieve greater predictability to earnings by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance. Company's risk management framework has the objective of ensuring that such risks are managed within acceptable and approved risk parameters in a disciplined and consistent manner and in compliance with applicable regulation. It also seeks to drive accountability in this regard.

(A) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Liquidity risk refers to the probability of loss arising from a situation where there will not be enough cash and/or cash equivalents to meet the needs of depositors and borrowers, sale of illiquid assets will yield less than their fair value and illiquid assets will not be sold at the desired time due to lack of buyers. The primary objective of liquidity management is to provide for sufficient cash and cash equivalents at all times and any place in the world to enable us to meet our payment obligations. Currently the company is facing liquidity crises due to huge interest cost.

Management monitors rolling forecast of the company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet this.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Company's Financial Liabiities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities and net gross settled derivative Fiancial instruments for which the contractual are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

₹ in Lakhs

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Upto 1 Year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 years and above	Total
March 31, 2024				
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	156.92	-	-	156.92
Trade payables	35.41	-	-	35.41
Other financial liabilities	13.59	-	-	13.59
Total non-derivative liabilities	**205.92**	-	-	**205.92**
Derivatives				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-
Total derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-

₹ in Lakhs

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Upto 1 Year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 years and above	Total
March 31, 2023				
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	313.46	-	-	313.46
Trade payables	39.87	-	-	39.87
Other financial liabilities	26.12	-	-	26.12
Total non-derivative liabilities	**379.45**	-	-	**379.45**
Derivatives				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-
Total derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-

(B) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realizable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the, foreign currency exchange rates, liquidity and other market changes. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, FVTOCI investments.

(a) Interest rate risk

The company has fixed rate borrowing and variable rate borrowings in order to obtain more efficient leverage. The fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortized cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates. Floating rate debt results in cash flow interest rate risk. The company has taken both interest rate risk debts for managing its liquidity and day to day requirements of the funds.

The exposure of the borrowings (long term and short term (excluding factored receivables)) to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:-

₹ in Lakhs

	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Variable rate borrowings	-	-
Fixed rate borrowings	156.92	313.46
Total borrowings	**156.92**	**313.46**

As at the end of the reporting year, the company had no variable rate borrowings and interest rate swaps contracts outstanding.

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(b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). There is no exposure of entity to foreign currency risk.

The Company does not have exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period.

(c) Credit risk

For banks and financial institutions, only high rated banks/institutions are accepted. For other financial assets, the Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information. Especially the following indicators are incorporated: (A). actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the counterparty ability to meet its obligations (B). actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty (C).significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same counterparty (D). significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of thirdparty guarantees or credit enhancements

In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payments are more than 90 days past due. A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 365 days of when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. None of the Company's cash equivalents, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired. Regarding trade receivables and other receivables, and other financial assets that are neither impaired nor past due, there were no indications as at March 31, 2024, that defaults in payment obligations will occur.

The company has no trade receivables as on balance sheet date , hence there is no exposure to credit risk.

Note 30 : Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:
- To provide maximum returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders
- To Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual opearting plans, long term product and maintainig other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity, long term borrowings and short term borrowings.

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total Equity	11,630.37	11,730.87
Total Capital	**11,630.37**	**11,730.87**

Note 31 : Commitments

A) Capital Commitments

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	₹	₹
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	NIL	NIL

Note 32 : Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	₹	₹
Principal amount remaining unpaid to MSME suppliers as on	6.20	NIL
Interest due on unpaid principal amount to MSME suppliers as on	1.32	NIL
The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the MSME suppliers beyond the appointed day	2.70	NIL
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	0.42	NIL
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	1.74	NIL
The amount of interest due and payable to be disallowed under Income Tax Act, 1961	1.74	NIL

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

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Note 33 Ratios

The ratios for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	Variance (%)	Reason
Current Ratio	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	49.46	30.35	62.96	Current ratio has Increased as compared to previous year, mainly due to Decrease in current liabilities of the company.
Debt - Equity Ratio	Total debts	Shareholders equity	0.01	0.03	(49.51)	Debt equity ratio has improved due to repayment of borrowings in current year
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt service	(0.22)	(0.81)	(73.55)	Company a net loss of Rs 0.97 crore in current year due to repayment of Borowwing of Rs. 1.59 Crs , impacting the debt Service.
Return on Equity Ratio	Net profits after taxes	Average shareholders equity	(0.01)	(0.01)	(4.40)	
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital employed	(0.01)	(0.01)	0.40	
Return on Investment	Income from invested funds	Weighted average invested funds	0.06	0.06	0.00	

Note: Apart from the ratios given by the company above, all other ratios are not applicable.

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Note : 34 Other Disclosures

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.
No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
The Company do not have any Capital Work in Progress & Intangible Assets under development as at March 31, 2024 & previous year.
The Company do not have any Immovable Property under Property , Plant & Machinery.
The Company do not have any Borrowing from Banks & Financial Institution by way of Pledge of Current Assets.
The Company has not been declared as a Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.
There are no charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.
The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.
The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.
There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.
The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.
No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in paries identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party(Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

Note 35 : Loans and Advances granted to specified person

(A) Loans / Advance in the nature of loan - repayable on demand

	As on March 31, 2024		As on March 31, 2023	
Name	Amount outstanding - Gross Carrying Amount	% of Total Loan and Advance in the Nature of Loan	Amount outstanding - Gross Carrying Amount	% of Total Loan and Advance in the Nature of Loan
Promoters	-	-	-	-
Directors			-	-
KMPs	-	-		-
Related Parties-				
Autoline Design Software Limited	34.94	100.00	31.26	100.00
Total	**34.94**	**100.00**	**31.26**	**100.00**

(B) Loans / Advance in the nature of loan - without specifying any terms or period of repayment

	As on March 31, 2024		As on March 31, 2023	
Name	Amount outstanding - Gross Carrying Amount	% of Total Loan and Advance in the Nature of Loan	Amount outstanding - Gross Carrying Amount	% of Total Loan and Advance in the Nature of Loan
Promoters	-	-	-	-
Directors	-	-	-	-
KMPs	-	-	-	-
Related Parties	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

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Note 36 :

The Holding Company Autoline Industries Limited along with its wholly owned subsidiary (Promoter Group) and other Indian Shareholders entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with MNSC Realty & Developers Private Limited on April 29, 2023 for selling their entire stake. Further Sharjah Cement & Industrial Development Co. and its Associates (Investors & Associates) have also entered into Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) with MNSC Realty & Developers Private Limited for selling their entire stake. The Company has consented to all MOUs. Since the transactions are for selling the shareholdings there is no material impact on the Financials of the Company except to change the ownership.

Note 37 :

As per the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notification, proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, for the financial year commencing April 1, 2023, every company which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled. The interpretation and guidance on what level edit log and audit trail needs to be maintained evolved during the year and continues to evolve. In the Company, the audit trail has not been operated throughout the year at application level & database level, for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

Note 38 : Previous year's figures

The figures for previous year have been regrouped / rearranged as necessary to confirm year's presentation

For Sharp & Tannan Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.0109983W
by the hand of

Sharp & Tannan Associates ICAI Regn.No. 109983W S&TA Chartered Accountants

CA Arnob Choudhuri
Partner
Membership No: (F) 156378

Place: Pune
Date: 24th May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

SUDHIR MUNGASE
Managing Director
DIN : 00006754

SHIVAJI AKHADE
Director
DIN : 00006755

DILIP KAND
Chief Financial Officer

AUTOLINE INDUSTRIAL PARKS LTD.