INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
Avanti Pet Care Private Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Avanti Pet Care Private limited ('the Company') which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2024, the loss including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

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This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b) In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2024, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) Pursuant to Notification G.S.R.583 (E), dated June 13, 2017 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Section 143(3) (i) of the Act is not applicable to the Company and accordingly this report does not state whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

   In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, there has been no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year.

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

   i. The Company has no pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder.

   iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources

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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 Intermediaries shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other person or entity identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

c) Based on the audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

vi. The reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is applicable from 1 April 2023.

Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended 31st March, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except in the case of records of property, plant and equipment and payroll which are being maintained manually.

Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules,2014 is applicable from April 01, 2023, reporting under Rule11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended 31st March, 2024.

For KARVY & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 001757S

(DEDEEPYA NALLURI)
Partner
Membership No. 225106
UDIN:

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 20/05/2024

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"Annexure – A" to the Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024, we report that:

Re: Avanti Pet Care Private Limited ('the Company')

i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and Intangible Assets:

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

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

(b) As explained to us, the management has physically verified a substantial portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment during the year and in our opinion, frequency of verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment as compared to the books of account were not material and have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.

(c) Based on our examination of records, the Company does not have title of any immovable property in its name during the period. In respect of immovable properties of buildings that have been taken on lease, they are disclosed as Right of use of asset in the financial statements. The lease agreements are in the name of the Company, where the Company is the lessee in the agreement.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31st March, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii. In respect of the Company's Inventory:

(a) According to information and explanation given to us, this being the first year of incorporation of the Company, no commercial operations have been started by the Company. Hence, reporting under the clauses 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion the Company has not made any investments in any other companies, LLP or firms. The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances which are characterised as loans, secured or unsecured to companies, LLP's, firms or any other parties and hence reporting under the clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security as specified under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act, hence reporting under the clauses 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amount which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of

Section 73 and 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. In respect of Statutory dues:

(a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities, undisputed statutory dues including Income tax, Goods and service tax, Professional Tax and other material statutory dues applicable to it. The provisions relating to provident fund, employees state insurance, sales-tax, service tax, duties of customs, duties of excise, value added tax and cess are not applicable to the Company.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of such statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income-tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs and cess that have not been deposited by the Company on account of any disputes as on 31st March, 2024.

viii. According to information and explanation given to us, this being the first year of incorporation of the Company, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. The Company does not have any dues to banks, financial institutions and Government. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.

x. (a) Based on the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi. (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we report that, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) Since there is no fraud by the Company or on the Company that has been noticed or reported during the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act is required to be filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) No whistle blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 187 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

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xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an Internal Audit System and is not required to have an Internal audit System as per the provisions of the Companies act, 2013. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xiv) is not applicable.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs.48.77 Lakhs during the financial year covered by our audit.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 25 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the provisions of Section 135 of the said Act are not applicable to the Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable for the current year.

xxi. There is no consolidation requirement for the Company and hence reporting on clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For KARVY & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 001757S

(DEDEEPYA NALLURI)
Partner
Membership No. 225106
UDIN:

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 20/05/2024

20/05/2024

Avanti Pet Care Private Limited
Balance sheet as at 31st March, 2024
(All amounts in lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2024
ASSETS		
Non-current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	3	4.84
Capital Work-in-Progress		-
Intangible assets	3	0.48
Right-of-use Assets	4(a)	10.17
Deferred tax assets (net)	5(a)	-
Other non-current assets		-
Total Non-current Assets		**15.50**
Current Assets		
Inventories		-
Financial assets		
Trade Recievables		-
Cash and cash equivalents	6(a)	128.84
Other Bank Balances	6(b)	3,227.93
Other current assets	7	23.18
Total Current Assets		**3,379.95**
Total Assets		**3,395.44**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	8	3,510.00
Share application money pending allotment		
Other equity	9	(133.55)
Total Equity		**3,376.45**
Liabilities		
Non-current Liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Lease Liablities	4(b)(i)	8.80
Total non-current liabilities		**8.80**
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Trade Payables		
i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-
ii) Total outstanding dues of trade payables other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-
Lease Liablities	4(b)(ii)	1.99
Other Current liabilities	10	6.63
Short-term provisions	11	1.58
Total Current Liabilities		**10.19**
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements	1-27	
Total Equity and Liabilities		**3,395.44**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
As per our Report of even date

For Karvy & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No : 001757S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Avanti Pet Care Private Limited

Dedeepya Nalluri
Partner
Membership No : 225106

A.Venkata Sanjeev
DIN: 07717691
Director

A.Indra Kumar
DIN: 00190168
Director

Place : Hyderabad
Date :

Avanti Pet Care Private Limited
Statement of Profit & Loss for the period from 18th July, 2023 to 31st March, 2024
(All amounts in lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	For the Year ended 31 March, 2024
Income		
Revenue from operations		-
Other Income	12	86.50
Total Income		86.50
Expenses		
Purchases of stock-in-trade		-
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade		-
Employee benefits expense	13	91.92
Finance costs	14	0.76
Depreciation and amortization expenses	15	2.51
Other expenses	16	43.35
Total expenses		138.55
Profit before tax		(52.05)
Tax Expense		
Current tax		-
Deferred tax	5(c)	-
Total tax expenses		-
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(52.05)
Other comprehensive income/loss		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Pre measurement of the defined benefit plans		-
Total comprehensive income for the period (Comprising Profit and other Comprehensive Income for the period)		(52.05)
Earnings per equity share (EPS)		
(Equity shares, par value of Rs. 10/- each)		
Basic and diluted EPS (in Rs.)		
Basic	17	(0.25)
Diluted	17	(0.25)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
As per our Report of even date

For Karvy & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No : 001757S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Avanti Pet Care Private Limited

Dedeepya Nalluri
Partner
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A.Venkata Sanjeev
DIN: 07717691
Director

A.Indra Kumar
DIN: 00190168
Director

Place : Hyderabad
Date :

Avanti Pet Care Private Limited
Statement of cash flows for the period from 18th July, 2023 to 31st March, 2024
(All amounts in lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024
A. CASH FLOW FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Profit before tax	(52.05)
Adjustments for :	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2.51
Finance costs	0.76
Foreign exchange gain/ (loss)	-
Interest income	(86.50)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(135.27)
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:	
Inventories	-
Trade Receivables	-
Other current assets	(7.03)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:	
Trade payables	-
Other current liabilities	6.63
Short-term provisions	1.58
Cash generated from operations	(134.09)
Income taxes paid, net	(16.15)
Net cash from operating activities (A)	**(150.24)**
B. CASH FLOW FROM/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Capital expenditure on tangible and Intangible assets, CWIP	(18.01)
Interest received	86.50
Other bank balances	-
Net cash from /(used in) investing activities (B)	**68.49**
C. CASH FLOW FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Paid up Share Capital Amount Received	3,510.00
Share issue expenses	(81.50)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	-
Finance costs	(0.76)
Increase / (Decrease) in lease liabilities	10.79
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities (C)	**3,438.52**
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**3,356.77**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note (i) below)	**3,356.77**
Note (i): Cash and cash equivalents comprises of:	
Cash in hand	0.07
Balances with Banks	3,356.70
	3,356.77

The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" set out in Ind AS - 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows' specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013
Figures in brackets indicate cash outflows

As per our Report of even date
For Karvy & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No : 001757S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Avanti Pet Care Private Limited

Dedeepya Nalluri
Partner
Membership No : 225106

A.Venkata Sanjeev
DIN: 07717691
Director

A.Indra Kumar
DIN: 00190168
Director

Place : Hyderabad
Date :

Avanti Pet Care Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended from 18th July, 2023 to 31st March, 2024
(All amounts in lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity

Particulars	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance at 18th July , 2023	-	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year	3,51,00,000	3,510.00
Balance at 31st March, 2024	3,51,00,000	3,510

b. Other Equity

	Reserves and Surplus	
Particulars	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
Balance at 18th July, 2023	-	-
Profit for the Period	(52.05)	(52.05)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Share issue expenses	81.50	81.50
Balance at 31st March, 2024	(133.55)	(133.55)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
As per our Report of even date

For Karvy & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No : 001757S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Avanti Pet Care Private Limited

Dedeepya Nalluri
Partner
Membership No : 225106

A.Venkata Sanjeev
DIN: 07717691
Director

A.Indra Kumar
DIN: 00190168
Director

Place : Hyderabad
Date :

1 Corporate information

Avanti Pet Care Private Limited, ("the Company") is a private company incorporated under "The Companies Act, 2013", with its registered office in Hyderabad, Telangana. Avanti Pet Care Private Limited is incorporated on 18th July, 2023. It is established with an object of manufacturing and trading of Pet Feeds.

The financials statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 20, 2024

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements and significant accounting policies:

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

(i) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS), the provisions of The Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued there after.
Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

(ii) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for the following financial instruments :
- Certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value
- Defined benefit plans- plan assets measured at fair value

2.2 Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require financial instruments to be measured at fair values. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values.
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. The management 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 management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.
Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) 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).

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 categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

2.3 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are;

-Estimation of defined benefit obligation
-Useful life of property, plant and equipment
-Expected credit loss of financial assets

2.4 Significant accounting policies

A. Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of its primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and translations

Foreign-currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the Balance Sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are included in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of the transaction.

Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled. Revenue, expense and cash-flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

B. Revenue recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from manufacturing, trading of Pet Feeds. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

To recognize revenues, we apply the following five step approach:

(1) identify the contract with a customer,

(2) identify the performance obligations in the contract,

(3) determine the transaction price,

(4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and

(5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or services promised to a customer are capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method. Stand-alone selling prices are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, in cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price, the Company uses third-party prices for similar deliverables or the company uses expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price.

C. Government grant

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other income.

Loans received from government in the nature of interest free deferred sales taxes are treated in the nature of government grant. The difference between the fair value of the loan and the amount of loan received is accounted as government grant. The government grant is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of loan.

D. 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 in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. 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 also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). 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.

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

Current and deferred tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and 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.

E. Ind AS 116 - Leases :

As a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. 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 asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised. The ROU assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

ROU assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. ROU assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and ROU assets have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

F. Impairment of assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

G. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet includes cash at bank and 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet. For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents cash and short term deposits as defined above is net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

H. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

I. Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of raw materials, components and stores and spares is determined on a weighted average basis.

Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

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

J. Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

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

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and

- those measured at amortised cost.

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) 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 Statement of Profit and Loss.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Amortised cost:

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the Company right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gain/(losses) in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 28 details how the Company determines 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 life time losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised 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 derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

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 derecognised 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 recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(v) Income recognition

Interest income:

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Dividends:

Dividends are recognised in statement of profit and loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

K. 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 recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

L. Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on tangible assets is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to expense the cost less residual value over the estimated useful life's prescribed and in the manner laid down under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any change in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Assets costing individually rupee equivalent of **INR 5,000 or less are fully charged off on purchase. Depreciation for assets purchased / sold during the period is proportionately charged.**

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains or losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment which are carried at cost are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

M. Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired are recognized at cost initially and carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

(i) Computer software

Computer software are stated at cost, less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

(ii) Amortisation methods and periods

Intangible assets with finite useful live are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight line basis.

N. Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the year end which are unpaid . The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid as per mutually agreed terms. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

O. Borrowings

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 profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised 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 capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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 recognised in profit or loss as other gains/(losses).

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the 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.

P. Borrowing Cost

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised 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 or sale.

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

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Q. Provisions

Provisions are recognised 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 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 provisions 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 provisions due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

R. Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefit obligations

Liabilities for wages and 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 service are recognised in respect of employees' services upto the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are 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 and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the 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 the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

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

(iii) Post- employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:
(a) defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and
(b) defined contribution plans such as Provident fund

Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered Provident funds as per local regulations. The Company 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 benefits expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(iv) Bonus plans

The Company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses. The Company recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

S. Contributed Equity

Equity shares are classified as equity.
Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

T. Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorized and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

U. 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.

V. 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.

2.5 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 March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Avanti Pet Care Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the period from 18th July, 2023 to 31st March, 2024
(All amounts in lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property Plant and Equipment

Description of Assets	Land	Office Equipment	Computers	Total tangible assets	Intangible assets	Total
Gross block						
Opening Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	1.47	4.06	5.53	0.52	6.04
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2024	-	1.47	4.06	5.53	0.52	6.04
Depreciation						
Opening Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	0.16	0.52	0.68	0.04	0.72
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Up to 31st March, 2024	-	0.16	0.52	0.68	0.04	0.72
Net Block						
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	-	1.31	3.54	4.84	0.48	5.32

4 Lease

(a)Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Category of ROU asset
	Buildings
Opening Balance	-
Additions	11.97
Deletions	-
Depreciation	1.80
Balance as at December 31, 2023	10.17

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b)Lease liabilities as at end of the year

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024
(i) Non-current lease liabilities	8.80
(ii) Current lease liabilities	1.99
Total	10.79

The movement in lease liabilities during the period from 18th July, 2023 to 31st March, 2024 is as follows:

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2024
Opening Balance		
Additions		11.97
Finance cost accrued during the year		0.76
Deletions		-
Payment of lease liabilities		1.94
Closing balance		10.79

The details of the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at end of the year on an undiscounted basis are as follows:

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2024
Less than one year		1.99
One year to three years		5.02
More than three years		3.78
Total		10.79

5 Income Taxes

(a) Deferred taxes

For the period ended 31st March, 2024

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in Other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax liabilities/(assets) in relation to				
Depreciation and amortisation	-	2.76	-	2.76
Lease Liabilities	-	(2.71)	-	(2.71)
Others	-	(33.66)	-	(33.66)
Total	-	(33.61)	-	(33.61)

(b) Tax liability

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024
Tax liability	-
Total	-

(c) Tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024
Current tax	
In respect of the current period	-
	-
Deferred tax	
In respect of the current period	(33.61)
	(33.61)
Total tax expense	(33.61)

* In accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard 12 - "Income Taxes"(AS-12), the Deferred tax assets arising from timing differences are recognized and carried forwarded only if it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized and will be reviewed for the appropriateness of their respective carrying value at each balance sheet date. Eventhough, the Comapny is expected to have taxable profits in future. The Company has not started it's commercial operations. In view of above reasons, deferred tax asset (net) to the extent of ` INR 33.61 lakhs is not recognized.

(d) Tax Expense recognised in Other comprehensive income

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024
Deferred tax	
In respect of the current period	-

(e) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024
Profit before tax	-
Income tax expense	-
Expenses not deductible	-
Others	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	-

Avanti Pet Care Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the period from 18th July, 2023 to 31st March, 2024
(All amounts in lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

6(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024
Balances with banks:	
- in current accounts	128.77
Cash in hand	0.07
	128.84

* the above are deposits with a maturity of within 3 months

6(b) Other bank balances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024
Deposits with Bank	3,227.93
	3,227.93

7 Other Assets :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024
Current	
-Balances with Statutory Authorities	
a. TDS Receivable	8.65
b. Advance Tax paid for the FY 23-24	7.50
c. GST Input	5.14
-Prepaid expenses	1.88
	23.18

(All amounts in lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

8 Share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024
Authorised share capital:	
10,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	-
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up capital:	
3,51,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	3,510.00
Total:	3,510.00

(a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding:

Particulars	No. of shares	As at 31st March, 2024
Balance as at 18th July, 2023	-	-
Issued during the period	3,51,00,000	3,510.00
Balance at 31st March, 2024	3,51,00,000	3,510.00

(b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	No. of shares	
	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up		
1. Avanti Feeds Limited	2,63,01,000	75%
2. Alluri Indra Kumar	87,99,000	25%
Total	3,51,00,000	100%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represent both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

(c) Rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

(d) Details of shares held by holding company :

	As at 31st March, 2024
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid	
Avanti Feeds limited	
Number of shares held	2,63,01,000
% of holding	75

(e) Details of share holding of promoters:

Name of the promoter	As at 31st March, 2024		
	Shares held by promoter		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	% change during the period
Alluri Indra Kumar	87,99,000	25%	-

9 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024
Retained earnings	(133.55)
Total Other Equity	**(133.55)**
Retained earnings	
Balance at beginning of period	-
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	(52.05)
Less: Share issue expenses	(81.50)
Other comprehensive income	-
Balance at end of the period	**(133.55)**

Avanti Pet Care Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the period from 18th July, 2023 to 31st March, 2024
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

10 Other Current Liabilities :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024
Current	
Statutory dues	
- TDS payable	5.48
- Professional tax Payable	0.01
Creditor for Expenses	1.15
Total	6.63

11 Other provisions

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024
Professional charges payable	0.23
Audit fee payable	1.35
Total	1.58

(All amounts in lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

12 Other income

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Interest Income	
Interest on Bank Deposits	86.50
Total	86.50

13 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	90.53
Staff welfare expenses	1.40
	91.92

14 Finance costs

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Interest expense	
- Interest on Lease Liability	0.76
Total	**0.76**

15 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	0.68
Depreciation on ROU asset	1.80
Amortisation of intangible assets	0.04
	2.51

16 Other expenses

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Professional charges	4.08
Travelling and Conveyance	8.18
Business Promotion	2.07
Printing & stationery	0.35
Auditors Remuneration:	
As Auditors	1.50
Bank charges	0.03
Communication Expenses	0.12
Postage & Courier	0.00
General expenses	7.76
Preliminary/Pre-operative expenses	19.26
Total	**43.35**

17 Earnings per share

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(52.05)
Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic EPS (B)	2,08,55,814
Basic earnings per share (A/B) (in Rs.)	**(0.25)**

Note:
There is no dilution to the Basic Earnings per Share as there are no dilutive potential equity shares.

18 Contingent Liabilities
Contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2024 is ₹ Nil

19 Capital Commitments
Capital commitments as at March 31, 2024 is ₹ Nil

(All amounts in lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

20 Segmental information

The Company is predominantly engaged in the business of manufacturing and trading of Pet Food. The Director has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision maker (CODM). There is only one segment in the Company.

21 Related party disclosures

1. Names of related parties and related party relationship:

Related parties where control exists

Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)

Mr. A. Indra Kumar, Director
Mr. A. Nikhilesh Chowdary, Additional Director
Mr. Cuddapah Ramachandra Rao, Additional Director
Mr. A. Venkata Sanjeev, Director
Mr. N V D S Raju, Independent Director
Smt. Y. Prameela Rani, Independent Director

Entities over which KMP has significant influence

Avanti Feeds Limited
Avanti Frozen Foods Private Limited
Sakuntala Processional Associates LLP
RBSTU- Food Ingredients Private Limited

Srivathsa Power Projects Private Limited

Entities having significant influence over the Company — Avanti Feeds Limited

2. Related party transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties:

Particulars	Key Management Personnel	Entities having significant influence over the Company	Subsidiary	Associated companies	Entities over which KMP has significant influence
	For the period ended	For the period ended	For the period ended	For the period ended	For the period ended
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Rent paid	-	2.10	-	-	-
Reimbursement of incorporation expenses	-	30.89	-	-	-
Legal charges for Drafting AOA & MOA	-	-	-	-	3.25
Reimbursement of staff insurance	-	0.36	-	-	-

Rent is paid to Avanti Feeds Limited, for the property taken under lease.

Period end balances

Particulars	Key Management Personnel	Entities having significant influence over the Company	Subsidiary	Associated companies	Entities over which KMP has significant influence
	As at	As at	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Rent paid	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of Incorporation expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of staff insurance	-	-	-	-	-

(All amounts in lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

22 Fair value measurements

	As at March 31, 2024	
Financial instruments by category	**Amortised Cost**	**FVPL**
Financial Assets		
Trade receivables	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	128.84	-
Other bank balances	3,227.93	-
Total Financial Assets	3,357	-
Financial Liabilities		
Trade payables	-	
Lease liabilities	10.79	
Total Financial Liabilities	10.79	-

Fair value hierarchy

The carrying amount of the current financial assets and current financial liabilities are considered to be same as their fair values, due to their short term nature. In absence of specified maturity period, the carrying amount of the non-current financial assets and non-current financial liabilities are considered to be same as their fair values.

23 Financial Risk Management

The Company activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other bank balances	Ageing analysis Credit ratings of customers.	Credit monitoring for customers. Diversification of bank deposits.
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings	Cash flow forecasts managed by finance team under the overview of Director.	There are no borrowings during the period and have no liquidity risk
Market Risk - foreign exchange rate	Future commercial transactions (Payables)	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Forward foreign exchange contracts

The Company's risk management is carried out by the director under policies approved by the board of directors. The Board provides guiding principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

Credit Risk

(i) Credit Risk Management

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, loans, and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables.

Credit risk is managed by the Director of the Company. The Company has customers and all of them being domestic customers. The Company provides a credit period of 30-60 days which is in line with the normal industry practice. The Director undertakes the credit analysis of each customer before transacting. The finance team under the guidance of Director also periodically review the credit rating of the customers and follow up on long outstanding invoices.

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 on going basis through out 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. The below factors are considered:

- external credit rating (as far as available)
- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower's ability to meet its obligations.
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the borrower.
- significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower.
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the borrower, including changes in the payment status of the borrower in the Company and changes in operating results of the borrower.

Macro economic information (such as regulatory changes, market interest rate or growth rates) is incorporated as part of the internal rating model. In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payments are more than 180 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 the entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

(ii) Provision for expected credit losses

The Company provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

Category	Description of category	Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision		
		Investments	**Other bank balances, Loans and deposits**	**Trade receivables**
High quality assets, low credit risk	Assets where there is low risk of default and where the counter party has sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and where there has been low frequency of defaults in the past	12-month expected credit losses	12-month expected credit losses	Life time expected credit losses
Medium risk, moderate credit risk	Assets where the probability of default is considered moderate, counter party where the capacity to meet the obligation is not strong	12-month expected credit losses	12-month expected credit losses	Life time expected credit losses
Doubtful assets, credit impaired	Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debt or declaring bankruptcy or failing to engage in are payment plan with the Company. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss	Asset is written off		

Expected credit losses for loans, bank deposits and security deposits, excluding trade receivables

Loss allowance measured at 12 month expected credit losses - Financial assets for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition

Period ended March 31, 2024

Asset Group	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Other bank balances	3,227.93	0%	-	3,227.93
Loans and advances	-	0%	-	-

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach
Period ended March 31, 2024

Ageing	Not due	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	More than 365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount (net of impairme	-	-	-	-	-	-

Reconciliation of expected credit loss - Trade receivables

Opening credit loss	-
Changes in loss allowance	-
Expected credit loss on March 31, 2024	-

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The finance team monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows and any excess/short liquidity is managed in the form of current borrowings, bank deposits.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities
The following are the remaining undiscounted contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

As at March 31, 2024	Contractual cash flows					
	Carrying amount	Total	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Lease liabilities	10.79	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10.79	-	-	-	-	-

Market Risk - Interest Risk
The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long term and short term borrowings with variable rates, which exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

The Company as at March 31, 2024 does not have any borrowings with variable interest rates.

Market risk - Price risk
The Company does not have any quoted equity securities, hence there is no exposure to price risk.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk
The Company does not have forex transactions, hence there is no exposure to exchange rate risk.

	As at March 31, 2024	
	Amount in Foreign Currency	**Amount**
Trade Payables		
USD	-	-
Net exposure [receivable/(payable)]	-	-

Sensitivity
The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments, as detailed below;

	As at March 31, 2024
Increase in exchange rate by 1%	-
Decrease in exchange rate by 1%	-

24 **Capital management**

(a) **Risk Management**

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to;

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company's capital structure is largely equity based. It monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio: Net debt (including lease liabilities) divided by total 'equity' (as shown in the balance sheet).

	As at March 31, 2024
Net debt	10.79
Total equity	3,376.45
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.003**

25 Additional Regulatory Information: Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current period	Previous period	Variance
Current Ratio (in times)	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	331.56	NA	NA
Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities.	Total equity	0.003	NA	NA
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non-cash adjustments	Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments	-	NA	NA
Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit for the period less Preference dividend (if any)	Average total equity	-1.54%	NA	NA
Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average inventory	NA	NA	NA
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	NA	NA	NA
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of material consumed and other expenses	Average trade payables	NA	NA	NA
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average working capital (i.e. Total current assets less Total current liabilities)	NA	NA	NA
Net Profit Ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	NA	NA	NA
Return on Capital Employed (in %)	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Tangible Net worth + Lease liabilities + Deferred tax liabilities	-3.03%	NA	NA
Return on Investment (in %)	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	5.36%	NA	NA

* Since financial year ended 31st March 2024 is the first year of incorporation, there are no previous year ratios, hence no variances (Refer Note-27)

26 Other statutory information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
(v) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(vi) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vii) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(viii) The Company has not any such transactions which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as , search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

27 Since financial year ended 31st March 2024 is the first year of incorporation, no comparative figures have been presented.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
As per our Report of even date

For Karly & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No : 001757S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Avanti Pet Care Private Limited

Dedeepya Nalluri
Partner
Membership No : 225106

A.Venkata Sanjeev
DIN: 07717691
Director

A.Indra Kumar
DIN: 00190168
Director

Place : Hyderabad
Date :

Avanti Pet Care Private Limited
101, CONCORDE APARTMENTS
6-3-658, SOMAJIGUDA, HYDERABAD - 500 082

STATUS	:	COMPANY
ACCOUNTING YEAR ENDED	:	31-Mar-2024
ASSESSMENT YEAR	:	2024-2025
PAN NO.	:	

COMPUTATION OF INCOME

	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.
I Income From Business		
Net Profit/(Loss) as per profit and loss account		(52,05,165)
Add: Items Disallowed/considered separately		
Depreciation and amortization as per Statement of Profit and Loss	2,51,463	
Interest on lease liabilities	76,205	
Preoperative Expenses	19,26,130	
	22,53,798	
Less: Items allowed as deduction/Considered separately		
Depreciation as per Income Tax Act, 1961	1,51,486	
Interest Income	86,49,953	
Payment of lease liabilities not considered in P&L	1,94,387	
Deduction u/s 35D	20,15,216	
	1,10,11,042	
Income from Business		**(1,39,62,409)**
II .Income from Other Sources		
Interest on Deposits		86,49,953
Gross Total Income		**(53,12,456)**
Net Taxable Income		**(53,12,456)**
Rounding to nearest thousands		**(55,73,000)**
Income Taxable at Normal Rate		-
Add : Surcharge		-
		-
Add : Cess @ 4%		-
Total Tax Payable		-

COMPUTATION OF BOOK PROFITS UNDER SECTION 115 JB

Particulars		
Net Profit before Tax as per Profit and Loss Account	(52,05,165)	
Add:	-	
Less:	-	
Book Profits	**(52,05,165)**	
Minimum Alternative tax		
Tax @ 15%	-	
Surcharge	-	
Cess @ 4%	-	
Minimum Alternative Tax Payable (B)	-	
Minimum Alternative Tax payable u/s115JB as above (B)		-
Gross Tax Liability (Higher of A or B)		-
Less : TDS Receivable	864997.4	
Less: Advance tax paid	750000	
	0	
	1614997.4	
Add:		
Interest under section 234B	-	
Interest under section 234C		
	-	-16,14,997
Balance tax payable		-

Avanti Pet care Private Limited
Deferred Tax Computation

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As on March 31, 2024	
	Timing Differences	Deferred tax
Deferred Tax Liability		
WDV of assets as per IT act	4,52,773	
WDV of assets as per books	15,49,547	
DTL on depreciation and amortisation	10,96,774	2,76,036
Timing Difference resulting in DTL	10,96,774	2,76,036
Deferred Tax Asset		
Section 43 B {Gratuity}	-	
Preliminary exp as per IT	20,15,216	
Preliminary exp as per books	1,00,76,081	
Timing Difference resulting in DTA	80,60,865	20,28,758
Section 43 B {Leave Encashment}	-	
Section 40 (a)(ia) {Non deduction of TDS}	-	
Carry Forward Unabsorbed Depreciation	-	
Business loss	53,12,456	13,37,039
Lease Liabilities	10,78,569	2,71,454
Timing Difference resulting in DTA	2,65,43,187	36,37,252
Net Timing Difference resulting in DTL / (DTA)		33,61,216
Less: Opening Balance { DTL / (DTA) }		-
Amount to be Provided/(Reversal) in P & L a/c during the Period		33,61,216

Avanti Pet Care Private Limited
Sub Schedule as on 31st March, 2024
AVANTI FEEDS LIMITED

Tangible Assets

Sl. No.	Particulars	Description of asset	Useful Life	Date of Ready to use	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION					NET BLOCK
										For the year				
					Total Cost	Additions	Deletions	Total Cost as on 31.03.2024	As on 01.04.2023	On Existing Balance	On Additions	On Deletions (during the year)	Total upto 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2024
1	Computers and data processing units	Laptop	3	31-08-2023		1,89,900		1,89,900			35,161		35,161	1,54,739
		Laptop	3	11-10-2023		64,237		64,237			9,615		9,615	54,622
		Laptop	3	04-01-2024		67,627		67,627			5,149		5,149	62,478
		Laptop	3	29-02-2024		41,949		41,949			1,161		1,161	40,788
		Laptop	3	06-03-2024		41,949		41,949			944		944	41,005
2	Office equipment	Mobile Phone	5	31-08-2023		1,46,902		1,46,902			16,364		16,364	1,30,538
	Total				-	5,52,564	-	5,52,564	-	-	68,395	-	68,395	4,84,169

Intangible Assets

Sl. No.	Particulars	Description of asset	Useful Life	Date of Ready to use	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION					NET BLOCK
										For the year				
					Total Cost	Additions	Deletions	Total Cost as on 31.03.2024	As on 01.04.2023	On Existing Balance	On Additions	On Deletions (during the year)	Total upto 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2024
1	Software	Tally	6	25-10-2023		51,695		51,695			3,556		3,556	48,139
	Total				-	51,695	-	51,695	-	-	3,556	-	3,556	48,139

Item No. 14 Form 3CD
ANNEXURE -I

Avanti Pet Care Private Limited

Accounting Year : 2023-2024
Assessment Year : 2024-2025

DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE FOR INCOME TAX AS AT 31.03.2024

Tangible Assets

Sl. No.	Block	PARTICULARS	Rate (%)	Opening W D V	ADDITIONS (PUT TO USE) More than 180 days	Less Than 180 days	Deletions	Total	Depreciation for the period ended 31.03.2024	W D V as on 31.03.2024
1	BLOCK I	Laptop	40%		1,89,900			1,89,900	75,960	1,13,940
		Laptop	40%			64,237		64,237	12,847	51,390
		Laptop	40%			67,627		67,627	13,525	54,102
		Laptop	40%			41,949		41,949	8,390	33,559
		Laptop	40%			41,949		41,949	8,390	33,559
2	BLOCK II	Mobile phone	15%		1,46,902			1,46,902	22,035	1,24,867
		TOTAL		-	3,36,802	2,15,762	-	5,52,564	1,41,147	4,11,417

Intangible Assets

Sl. No.	Block	PARTICULARS	Rate (%)	Opening W D V	ADDITIONS (PUT TO USE) More than 180 days	Less Than 180 days	Deletions	Total	Depreciation for the period ended	W D V as on 31.03.2024
1		Tally software	40%			51,695		51,695	10,339	41,356
		TOTAL		-	-	51,695	-	51,695	10,339	41,356