# DINESH KORI & CO

### Chartered Accountants

Shop No 1,Adarsh Nagar Building No 4,Kolbad,Thane(W)-400601 Email: dineshk2310@gmail.com Contact :9820185289

### To the Members of APNA Shelter India Foundation

### Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of APNA Shelter India Foundation ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March, 2023, the statement of income & expenditure for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor"s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the



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financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

### Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, in the case of balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 and in the case of Statement of Income & expenditure, of the deficit for the year ended on that date.

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- As the company is a private company and falls within the exemption specified under paragraph 2(v) of the Companies (Auditor"s Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act. Hence the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order are not enclosed.
- 2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
  - (a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
  - (c) the balance sheet and the Statement of Income & expenditure dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
  - (e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act; and



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- (f) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - the Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
  - the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
  - there were no amounts which required to be transferred by the Company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.

FOR DINESH KORI & CO CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FW9-F-1931W

PROPRIETOR M. NO. 143284

UDIN: 23143284BGWNHY8194

Place: Thane

Date: 02/09/2023

(A Company licenced under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013)

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023.

			war ( to race )
Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' Funds:			l l
Share Capital	1 2	(100.00)	(100.00)
Reserves and Surplus	2	(7,564.27)	(19,214.30)
Non-current Liabilities	25:45°	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	104000000000000
Long Term Provisions	3	15,305.00	16,475.00
Current Liabilities			
Other Current Liabilities	4	7,957.91	7,857.91
Total		15,598.64	5,018.61
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets:			
Property, plant and equipment			
Tangible Assets			27
Intangible Assets			4.075.00
Long-Term Loans and Advances		2,695.00	1,075.00
Deposits			
Current Assets:			
Trade Receivables	W 200	420000000000000000000000000000000000000	J
Cash and Bank Balances	5	12,903.46	3,943.6
Total		15,598.46	5,018.6

General Information and Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For

Dinesh Kori & Co

Chartered Accountants

FRN No 147831W KOR

Dinesh Kori

Proprietor Mem No 143284

Udin No: 23143284BGWNHY8194

Place: Thane

Date: 02/09/2023

For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors** 

Chiniapalli Rajasekhar Shastry

Rs. (In Lace )

Director

DIN: 07955856

Jithendra Chennu Nattu-

Director

DIN: 08495960

(A Company licenced under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013)

Statement Of Income And Expenditure For The Year Ended March 31, 2023.

6	35,581.24 35,581.24 -	4,312.73 4,312.73
6	35,581.24	
	-	4,312.73
	-	20 1
	35,581.24	4,312.73
7	20,504.28	10,409.50
8		4,532.94
	23,931.39	14,942.44
	11,649.85	(10,629.71)
	× -	
	11,649.85	(10,629.71)
	1,000.00	1,000.00
	11.65	(10.63)
	7 8	23,931.39 11,649.85

General Information and Significant Accounting Policies

RN:147831W

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NON

As per our report of even date

For

Dinesh Kori & Co Chartered Accountants OR/

Proprietor

Nem No 143284

Udin No:23143284BGWNHY8194

Place: Thane Date: 02/09/2023 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Chiniapalii Rajasekhar Shastry

Director

DIN: 07955856

Jithendra Chennu Naidu

Director

DIN: 08495960

(A Company licenced under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013) Statement Of Income And Expenditure For The Year Ended March 31, 2023.

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Income		20000000	2000040300
Donation received	6	35,581.24 35,581.24	4,312.73
		33,301.24	4,312.73
Other income	11 3		
Total revenue		35,581.24	4,312.73
Expenses		400000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Utilization on Programmes and Activities	7 B	20,504.28	10,409.50
Other Expenses	8	3,427.11	4,532.94
Total expenses		23,931.39	14,942.44
Surplus / (Deficit) before tax		11,649.85	(10,629.71)
Tax expense:			
(a) Current tax		0.40	
b) Deferred tax			
Surplus / (Deficit) before tax		11,649.85	(10,629.71)
lo of equity shares		1,000.00	1,000.00
farning Per Share (Basic and diluted)		11.65	(10.63)

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General Information and Significant Accounting Policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For

Dinesh Kori & Co

Chartered Accountants

FRM: \$47831W MEM:143284

Proprietor

Mem No 143284

Udin No:23143284BGWNHY8194

Place: Thane Date: 02/09/2023 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Chiniapalli Rajasekhar Shastry

Director

DIN: 07955856

Jithendra Chennu Naidu

Director

DIN: 08495960

(A Company licenced under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013)

Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Ī	Particulars		Financial year ended March 31, 2023.	Financial year ended March 31, 2022.
4)	Cash Flow From Operating Activities Net Profit Before Tax		(19,214.30)	(19,214.30)
	Operating Profit Before Working Capital Adjustment Adjustment for Changes in Working Capital Other Current Liabilities		(19,214.30) 7,957.91	(19,214.30) 7,85,791.00
	Cash Flow Generated from Operations Income Tax and Fringe Benefit Tax Paid		(11,256.39)	7,66,576.70
	Net Cash flow from Operating activities	(A)	(11,256.39	7,66,576.70
)	Cash Flow From Investing Activities	(B)	35,010.00	1,58,000.00
)	Cash Flow From Financing Activities			
	Shares issue during the year		(100.00	
	Net Cash Flow From Financing Activities	(C)	(100.00	(100.00
	Net Increase/ ( Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents ( A + B + C )		15598.64368	47,331.6
	Cash & Cash equivalent at the beginning of the year Cash & Cash Equivalent at the end of the year		15598.64368	47,331.6

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under "indirect method" set out in Accounting Standard - 3 on cash flow statements.

As per our report of even date

For

Dinesh Kori & Co

Chartered Accountants R

Proprietor

Mem No 143284

Udin No:23143284BGWNHY8194

Place: Thane Date: 02/09/2023 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

AP Nanapalli-Rajasekhar Shastry

Director

DIN: 07955856

10 tithendra Chennu Naidu

Director

DIN: 08495960

(A Company licenced under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013)

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

Share Capital	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised 10,000 Equity shares of Rs.10 each.	100000.00	100000.00
10,000 Equity size of local and	100000.00	
Issued, subscribed and paid up: 1,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up.	10000.00	10000.00
	10000.00	10000.00

(i) Reconciliation of number of shares	As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of Shares	Rs
Equity shares Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year Add: Shares issued during the year	10,000	10,000
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	10,000

(iii) Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to Equity Shares:

iv)

The Company has only one class of equity share having par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of the equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by Board of Directors is subject to approval of shareholder in ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in the case of Interim Dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining asset of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to their shareholding.

### Details of share held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

	As at March 31, 2023		
Name of the shareholders	Number of shares	Percentage of share holding	
Chiniapalli Rajasekhar Shastry	400.00	33.33%	
Jithendra Chennu Naidu	300.00	33.33%	
Raji Reffy Yalla	300.00	33.34%	
and ment to anse	1,000.00	100%	

v) Company has not issued any bonus shares, shares for consideration other than cash and neither bought back any shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the previous year.

Reserves and surplus	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Deficit in Statement of Profit and Loss Balance at the beginning of the year	(19,214.30)	(8,584.60)

Add: Deifcit for the year 11,649.85 (10,629.71)
Balance at the end of the year (7,564.46) (19,214.30)



Page | 09

(Amount in Rs.)

APNA SHELTER INDIA FOUNDATION  (A Company licenced under section 8 of the Companie  Notes to the financial statements for the year ended in	s Act, 2013) March <b>31, 2023</b> .	
Loan & Liabilities	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Loan Received From Related Parties	15,305.00 15,305.00	16,475.00 16,475.00
Other current liabilities	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Payable to Provision For Income Tax Payable to Professional Fees	7,427.91 530.00	7,427.9 430.0
	7,957.91	7,857.9
Income	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Donation received:	35.581.24	4,312.3
	35,581.24	4,312.7
Other non-current assets	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Long Term Trade receivable Unsecured considered doubtful Loss: Provision for doubtful receivables	-	4
Trade Receivables	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured Considered Good Outstanding for the period more than 6 months from the date they are due for payment		
Others receivable from related parties (Refer Note 28) receivable from other than related parties		
Unsecured Considered Doubtful Outstanding for the period more than 6 months from the date they are due for payment Less: Provision for doubtful debts		
Cash and Bank Balances	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash on hand	331.58	1,965



12,571.88 12,903.46 1,977.63 3,943.61

Balances with banks

In current accounts

Utilization on Programmes and Activities	As at March 31, 2023.	As at March 31, 2022.
Programme Orignisation Charges	20,504.28	10,409.50
	20,504.28	10,409.50

Other Expenses	As at March 31, 2023.	As at March 31, 2022,
Audit Fees	280.00	280.00
Bank Charges	1.19	4.26
Electricity Expenses	285.30	379.06
Meeting Expenses	599.85	890.00
Internet and website development charges	37.00	1,390.08
Legal & Professional Fees	394.50	170.00
Office Rent	750.00	1,386.00
General Expenses	880.34	-
Printing & Stationery	152.27	33.5
Telephone Expenses	11.66	
Sales Pramotion	35.00	
	3,427.11	4,532.9



(A Company licenced under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013).

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

### 1 GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The APNA SHELTER INDIA FOUNDATION (the "Company") is a private limited company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and is engaged in manufacturing and trading of dental impression compound and other pharmaceutical products used by the dentists.

#### 1.01 Basis Of Presentation:

a) These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in India under the historical cost convention on accrual basis. Pursuant to Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 till the standards of accounting or any addendum thereto are prescribed by the Central Government in consultation and recommendation of the National Financial Reporting Authority, the existing Accounting Standards notified under the Companies Act, 1956 shall continue to apply. Consequently, these financial statements have been prepared to comply in all material aspects with the accounting standards notified under Section 211(3C) of the Companies Act, 1956 [Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, as amended] and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

### Current non-current classification:

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- c) it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

### Liabilities:

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle
- b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- c) it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- d) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counter party, result in its settlement by the Issue of equity instruments do not affect its

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the numose of current-non-current classification of assets and

Page 1 4



(A Company licenced under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013) Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023.

b) The preparation of accounting statements in conformity with GAAP requires the Management to make assumption and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the amounts of income and expenses during the period reported under the financial statements. Any revision to the accounting estimates are recognized prospectively when revised.

## 1.02 Revenue Recognition:

- a) Revenue from sale of products is recognized on transfer of all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the products on to the customers, which is generally on despatch of goods.
- b) Revenue from sale of products is stated exclusive of Value Added Tax/Sales Tax/Goods and
- c) Export incentive in the nature of duty draw back under the 'Duty Exemption Scheme' is accounted for in the year of Export as per accrual basis.

### 1.03 Other Income:

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

# 1.04 Property, Plant and Equipment and Depreciation/Amortisation:

### a) Tangible Assets and Depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at acquisition cost net of cenvat, Goods and Service tax, accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment are added to its book value only if they increase the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Losses arising from the retirement of, and 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. The Company has adopted the useful life of assets as prescribed in Schedule II of the Act. Accordingly, depreciation on tangible assets is provided on pro-rata basis on the written down value method over the estimated useful life of assets specified in the Schedule II to the Act. In case of assets acquired prior to April 1, 2014, the carrying value (net of residual value) as at April 1, 2014 is depreciated over remaining useful life determined based on above. Proportionate depreciation is provided on fixed assets in the period of addition / disposal.

Leasehold land is amortised on straight line basis over the period of lease, which is 99 years.



(A Company licenced under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013) Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023.

### b) Intangible Assets and Amortisation:

Intangible assets are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible Assets which are computer software are amortised over the useful life, which is estimated to be three years. A rebuttable presumption that the useful life of an intangible asset will not exceed ten years from the date when the asset is available for use is considered by the management. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortisation period is changed

#### 1.05 Inventories:

Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials, Packing materials, Stores & Spares and Stock in-trade is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Cost of work in progress and manufactured finished goods comprises of all costs of raw materials, packing materials, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Cost of materials in transit is determined at cost to date.

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.

### 1.06 Foreign currency transactions:

### Initial Recognition:

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency (Indian Rupees) and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

### Subsequent Recognition:

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period. Exchange differences on restatement of all monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

### 1.07 Employee Benefits:

Provident Fund: Contribution towards provident fund for certain employees is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis.

Gratuity: The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefits plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/ gains are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

Page | 6



(A Company licenced under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013)

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

Compensated Absences: Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or enchased within twelve months from the end of the year are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond twelve months from the end of the year are treated as long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/ gains are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

### 1.08 Borrowing costs:

Borrowing costs include interest, other cost incurred in connection with borrowings and exchange difference arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

### 1.09 Current and Deferred Tax:

Income-tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax charge or credit. Provision for current tax is made on the basis of the taxable income at the tax rate applicable to the relevant

The deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability is calculated by applying tax rate and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Deferred tax assets on account of timing differences are recognised only to the extent there is a reasonable certainty of its realisation. In case of carried forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation under tax laws, deferred tax assets are recognised, only if there is a virtual certainty of its realisation, supported by convincing evidence. At each Balance Sheet date, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed to reassure realisation.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities representing current tax and where the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.



(A Company licenced under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013)

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

#### 1.10 Leases:

#### Operating Lease

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the period of lease.

### 1.11 Impairment of Asset:

- a) The carrying amount of assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether there is any indication of impairment in respect of such asset or group of assets (cash generating unit).
- b) If such recoverable amount of the asset or the group of assets is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is reckoned by reducing the carrying amount to its recoverable amount. If there is an indication at the balance sheet date that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount, subject to a maximum of depreciable historical cost.

### 1.12 Provisions. Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions: Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance sheet date and are not discounted to its present value. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

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

Contingent Assets: Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed.

#### 1.13 Cash and Cash Equivalents:

In the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

### 1.14 Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period.

### 1.15 Segment reporting:

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for the Company. Revenue and expenses is identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment.



Page | 8

### NOTES TO BALANCE SHEET AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

### Note 1: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUTNING POLICIES

### a. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING:

The financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention in accordance with applicable mandatory accounting standards & relevant provision of Companies Act, 2013 on a going concern basis.

### b. INCOME:

The Company generally follows practice of accounting of income on accrual basis .

### c. EXPENSES:

The company generally follows practice of accounting of expenses on accrual basis.

### d. EARNING PER SHARE:

Earnings per share has been calculated and disclosed as per Accounting Standard 20, Earnings per share issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India.

### e. CONTIGENT LIABILITIES:

There are no contingent liabilities at balance sheet date.

#### Contingent liabilities not provided for : NIL 7.

Earnings In Foreign Exchange:

rnings In Foreign Exchange :	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Particulars	Nil	Nil
Sales	110	

9 Expenditure In Foreign Currency:

nditure In Foreign Currency:	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Particulars	Nil	Nil
Import	Nil	Nil
Foreign Travel	1911	

For DINESH KORI & CO CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN 147831W

> CA. DINESH KORI PROPRIETOR

MEM NO. 143284

DATE: 02/09/2023

For APNA SHLTER INDIA FOUNDATION

CHINIAPALLI RAJASEKHAR SHETTY

DIRECTOR DIN 0795585

JITHENDRA CHENNU NAIDU DIRECTOR DIN 08495960