

PESHWA WHEAT

Balance Sheet as at 25 December 2023

(All amounts in Indian Rupees except otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No	As at 25 December 2023
Partners Capital		
Partners Capital	3	7,65,71,006.44
		<u>7,65,71,006.44</u>
Non-current liabilities		
Long term borrowings	4	17,85,329.00
		<u>17,85,329.00</u>
Current liabilities		
Short term borrowings	6	5,37,05,574.31
Trade payables		
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	7	
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	7	1,11,37,740.28
Other current liabilities	8	94,361.05
Short-term provisions	5	26,94,481.00
		<u>6,76,32,156.64</u>
Total		<u>14,59,88,492.08</u>
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	9	3,59,26,088.79
Tangible assets	10	21,01,000.00
Long-term loans and advances		<u>3,80,27,088.79</u>
Current assets		
Inventories	11	8,13,18,308.00
Trade receivables	12	1,61,34,368.94
Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	13	37,41,144.90
Short-term loans and advances	14	67,67,581.04
		<u>10,79,61,402.88</u>
Total		<u>14,59,88,491.67</u>
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Notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Doshi Doshi & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 153683W


Chintan Doshi
Partner
Membership No. : 158931

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 10 May 2024



For Peshwa Wheat


RAHAT AL-SAIYED
Partner

Place : Indore
Date : 10 May 2024


SADAF SAIYED
Partner

Place : Indore
Date : 10 May 2024

PESHWA WHEAT

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 01 April 2023 to 25 December 2023

(All amounts in Indian Rupees except otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No	For the period ended from 01 April 2023 to 25 December 2023
Income (A)		
Revenue from operations	15	44,33,67,594.60
Other income	16	1,107.00
Total income		44,33,68,701.60
Expenses (B)		
Cost of Purchases	17	43,47,06,428.25
Changes in Inventories	18	(1,24,49,388.00)
Employee benefits expense	19	20,54,764.00
Finance costs	20	29,75,279.76
Depreciation and amortisation expense	21	14,75,778.00
Other expenses	22	39,96,428.15
Total expenses		43,27,59,290.16
Profit before tax and prior period (I-II)		1,06,09,411.44
Prior period expense (net)		
Profit before tax		1,06,09,411.44
Tax expenses		
Current tax		35,01,106.00
Total tax expenses		35,01,106.00
Profit for the year (A-B)		71,08,305.44

Notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date.

For Doshi Doshi & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 153683W


Chintan Doshi
Partner
Membership No. : 158931

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 10 May 2024



For Peshwa Wheat


RAHAT ALI SAYYED
Partner

Place : Indore
Date : 10 May 2024


SADAF SAYYED
Partner

Place : Indore
Date : 10 May 2024

1 Corporate information

M/s. Peshwa Wheat (the "Firm") was originally formed and registered as a partnership firm under the Partnership Act, 1932 ("Partnership Act") in the name and style of M/s. Peshwa Wheat (the "Firm") pursuant to a deed of partnership dated 13 September 2017. The constitution and capital of the firm was changed pursuant to supplementary agreement modifying the partnership deed dated 07 October 2023. The Firm was thereafter converted from a partnership firm to a public limited company under Part I chapter XXI of the Companies Act, 2013 with the name of Peshwa Wheat Limited (the 'Company') and received a fresh certificate of incorporation from the Registrar of Companies, Gwalior on 26th December, 2023. The Firm carries on the business of manufacturing, Processing, grading, sorting, producing, extracting, refining, storing, exporting, importing, buying, selling, transporting or otherwise dealing in flours of all kinds and description whatsoever, dal, besan, flakes, dalia, paddy of wheat and other grains allied Agro commodities.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the firm have been prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India (Indian GAAP), including the Companies (Accounting Standards), Rules, 2006 (as amended). The firm has prepared these financial statements to comply in all material respects with the accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under the historical cost convention.

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Firm's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of the assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the firm has ascertained its operating cycle as up to twelve months for the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities. The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is also the firm's functional currency.

2.1 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalisation criteria are met, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and initial estimate of decommissioning, restoring and similar liabilities. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Firm depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

c) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (on FIFO basis) and the net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods to the point of sale, including octroi and other levies, transit insurance and receiving charges. Work-in-progress and finished goods include appropriate proportion of overheads.



d) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment and intangibles

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on Straight Line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives specified in the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The Firm has used the following useful life to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation and amortisation on assets acquired / disposed of during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of acquisition / disposal.

e) Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The Firm assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Firm estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Firm bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Firm's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Firm estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

f) Revenue recognition

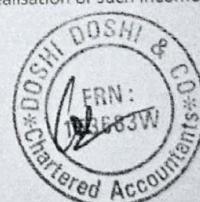
Revenue is measured at the value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, discounts and indirect taxes.

The Firm recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Firm and specific criteria have been met for each of the Firm's activities as described below:-

Other operating revenue

Interest on investments and deposits is booked on a time-proportion basis taking into account the amounts invested and the rate of interest.

Revenue in respect of other types of income is recognised when no significant uncertainty exists regarding realisation of such income.



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Notes to financial statements for the period ended December 25, 2023

(All amounts in Indian Rupees except otherwise stated)

g) Foreign currency transactions

Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

Treatment of exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on settlement / restatement of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities of the Firm are recognised as income or expense in the statement of profit and loss.

h) Leases

Where the Firm is the lessee

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



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Notes to financial statements for the period ended December 25, 2023

(All amounts in Indian Rupees except otherwise stated)

i) Retirement benefits

As the employees during the year are below prescribed limit for applicability of the payment of gratuity act, provision for gratuity has not been made. Since the earned leave if any is paid as and when due, the provision for leave encashment is not made during the year.

ii) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income originating during the current year and reversal of timing differences for the earlier years. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. In situation where the Firm has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward losses, deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that they can be realised against future taxable profits.

At each reporting date, the Firm re-assesses unrecognised deferred tax assets. It recognises unrecognised deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date. The Firm writes-down the carrying amount of deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realised. Any such write down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the taxes on income levied by same governing taxation laws.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Firm recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Firm will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Firm recognises MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Firm reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Firm does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.



k) **Borrowing Cost**

Borrowing cost includes interest and amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

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

l) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprises cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

m) **Provisions**

A provision is recognised when the Firm has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

n) **Contingent liability**

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Firm or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Firm does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

o) **Derivative Contracts**

Mark to Market loss if any in respect of derivative contracts is not recognised in books.



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Notes to financial statements for the period ended December 25, 2023

(All amounts in Indian Rupees except otherwise stated)

3 Partner's Capital

Particulars	As at December 25, 2023
Opening balance	3,13,03,840
Add : Capital Contributed during the year	6,20,00,000
Add : Profit/(Loss) transferred during the year	71,08,305
Less : Capital withdrawn during the year	(2,38,41,139)
Closing balance during the year	7,65,71,006.44

4 Long term borrowings

Particulars	As at December 25, 2023
Secured	
Term loans	
- from banks	17,85,329.00
	17,85,329.00

Securities for term loans

Term loan and Cash Credit from Canara bank is secured by (i) EMT of factory land and building situated at S. No. 137/1/1/1, Plot no. 5, Industrial area appearel cluster, Depalpur, Indore (ii) EMT of double storey residential house situated at plot no. 73, Sector H, Green Park colony village, Indore in the name of Director Ms. Shehnaz (iii) Hypothecation of plant and machineries (iv) Hypothecation of all present and future stocks and Book debts and (v) Lien of KDR



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Notes to financial statements for the period ended December 25, 2023

(All amounts in Indian Rupees except otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at December 25, 2023
5 Provisions	
Short term provisions	
Provision for Tax (Net of advance tax)	26,94,481.00
	<u>26,94,481.00</u>

6 Short Term Borrowings

From Bank - Short Term (Secured)	3,95,10,180.31
Loan from directors	1,00,93,992.00
Inter Corporate Loan (Unsecured)	41,01,402.00
	<u>5,37,05,574.31</u>

Term loan and Cash Credit from Canara bank is secured by (i) EMT of factory land and building situated at S. No. 137/1/1/1/1, Plot no. 5, Industrial area appearal cluster, Depalpur, Indore (ii) EMT of double storey residential house situated at plot no. 73, Sector H, Green Park colony village, Indore in the name of Director Ms. Shehnaz (iii) Hypothecation of plant and machineries (iv) Hypothecation of all present and future stocks and Book debts and (v) Lien of KDR

b) Inter Corporate Loans and Loans from directors are repayable on demand.

7 Trade payables

- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer note below)	1,11,37,740.28
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	<u>1,11,37,740.28</u>

The Company has not received information from vendors regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED) and hence disclosure relating to the amounts unpaid as at the end of the current reporting period together with interest paid/ payable under this Act has not been given.

8 Other current liabilities

Advance received from customers	94,361.05
	<u>94,361.05</u>

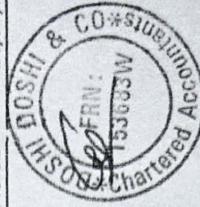


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Notes to financial statements for the period ended December 25, 2023
 (All amounts in Indian Rupees except otherwise stated)

9 Property, Plant and equipment

Particulars	Land	BUILDING	PLANT & MACHINERY		Furniture	Total
			Office Equipment	Machinery		
Gross block						
Balance as at 01 Apr 2023	15,00,000.00	1,92,26,047.00	1,89,51,236.00	18,48,000.00	19,13,710.00	4,34,38,993.00
Additions during the year	-	1,23,410.00	-	-	7,41,569.00	65,100.00
Disposals during the year	-	-	10,74,261.00	-	-	10,74,261.00
Balance as at 25 Dec 2023	15,00,000.00	1,93,49,457.00	1,78,76,975.00	25,89,569.00	19,78,810.00	4,32,94,811.00
Depreciation and impairment						
Balance as at 01 Apr 2023	-	20,57,759.56	37,17,236.81	68,856.99	49,091.08	58,92,944.43
Charge for the year	-	4,83,950.42	5,21,631.08	3,23,158.95	1,47,037.33	14,75,777.78
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 25 Dec 2023	-	25,41,709.98	42,38,867.89	3,92,015.94	1,96,128.41	73,68,722.21
Net Book Value						
As at 25 Dec 2023	15,00,000.00	1,68,07,747.02	1,36,38,107.11	21,97,553.06	17,82,681.59	3,59,26,088.79
As at 01 Apr 2023	15,00,000.00	1,71,68,287.44	1,52,33,999.19	17,79,143.01	18,64,618.92	3,75,46,048.57



PESHWA WHEAT

Notes to financial statements for the period ended December 25, 2023

(All amounts in Indian Rupees except otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at December 25, 2023
10 Long term loans and advances	
(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)	
Security deposit - Long term	1,50,000.00
Fixed Deposits having maturity more than one year	19,51,000.00
	21,01,000.00
* FD regarded margin money	
11 Inventories	
Raw material	6,65,35,358.00
Finished Goods	1,47,82,950.00
	8,13,18,308.00
12 Trade receivables	
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated	
- Considered good	1,61,34,368.94
Total	1,61,34,368.94
13 Cash and cash equivalents	
Cash on hand	
In Indian Rupees	10,02,291.31
Cash and cash equivalents total	21,00,794.90
Other bank balances	
In current account	16,40,350.00
Other bank balances total	37,41,144.90
14 Short term loans and advances	
(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)	
Advance to vendors	29,46,596.00
Advance recoverable in cash or kind	31,74,124.60
Balance with Government Authorities	6,46,861.44
	67,67,582.04



PESHWA WHEAT

Notes to financial statements for the period ended December 25, 2023
(All amounts in Indian Rupees except otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the period ended 25 Dec 2023
15 Revenue from operations	
Sale of products	44,33,67,594.60
	44,33,67,594.60
16 Other income	
Interest income	1,107.00
	1,107.00
17 Cost of material consumed	
Opening stock of Raw Material	3,19,27,628.00
Cost of purchases	46,93,14,158.25
Closing stock of Raw Material	(6,65,35,358.00)
	43,47,06,428.25
18 Changes in inventories	
Closing Stock of WIP and FG	(1,47,82,950.00)
Opening Stock of WIP and FG	23,33,562.00
	(1,24,49,388.00)
19 Employee benefits expense	
Salaries and bonus	18,69,773.00
Staff welfare expenses	1,84,991.00
	20,54,764.00
20 Finance costs	
Interest expense	28,52,716.00
Other Borrowing Cost	1,22,563.76
	29,75,279.76
21 Depreciation and amortisation expense	
Depreciation on tangible assets	14,75,778.00
	14,75,778.00
22 Other expenses	
Rates and taxes	1,36,300.00
Power and fuel	13,18,827.00
Legal and professional fees	6,58,000.00
Repair and maintenance - others	6,59,481.96
Travelling and Conveyance	9,80,470.92
Communication expense	10,299.00
Rent expense	1,00,000.00
Miscellaneous expenses	1,33,049.27
	39,96,428.15

