

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Snowman Logistics Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Snowman Logistics Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information

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, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity 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), as 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue recognition (as described in Note 2.2(e) and 15 of the financial statements)	
<p>For the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has recognized revenue from operations of INR 55,253.45 lakhs which primarily pertains to trading of goods, warehousing and transportation services rendered by the Company.</p> <p>Revenue is recognized based on the terms of the agreement and tariff/rates agreed with the customers for delivery of services where the recovery of consideration is probable.</p> <p>The tariff/rates applied by the Company is the rate agreed with its customers or as estimated by management based on the latest terms of the agreement or latest negotiations with customers and other industry considerations. Due to the large variety and complexity of contractual terms, as well as ongoing negotiations with customers, significant judgements are required to estimate the tariff/ rates applied. If the actual rate differs from the estimated rate applied, this will have an impact on the accuracy of revenue recognized in the current year and accrued as at year end.</p> <p>Revenue is also an important element of how the Company measures its performance, upon which the management is incentivized. The Company focuses on revenue as a key performance measure, which could create an incentive for revenue to be recognized before meeting the requirement of revenue recognition under Ind AS 115. Accordingly, due to significant risk associated with revenue recognition, it was determined to be a key audit matter in our audit of the financial statements.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures, among others included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We assessed the Company's revenue recognition policy and its compliance in terms of Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers'.• We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls related to revenue recognition.• We selected and tested samples of individual revenue transaction and traced the same to underlying invoices, customer agreements and other related documents to assess that the revenue has been recognized as per the tariff/rates agreed or as per latest correspondence with the customers.• We also tested samples of revenue transactions made near to the year end and compared the period and tariff rates for revenue recognition to supporting documentation to ensure that sales and corresponding trade receivables are properly recorded.• We verified the bank advices and credit notes on a sample basis for the net settlement and reviewed aged items for any disputed amounts.• We tested underlying documentation for journal entries which were considered to be material related to revenue recognition.
Deferred tax assets with respect to tax losses carried forward (as described in Note 7 of the financial statements)	
<p>At March 31, 2025, deferred tax assets (net) recognized in the Company's financial statements is INR 3,180.25 lakhs, including deferred tax assets on carried forward losses under section 35AD of the Income-tax Act, 1961 of INR 6,752.12 lakhs.</p> <p>Deferred tax assets are recognized on carried forward tax losses when it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the tax losses can be utilized. The Company's ability to recognize deferred tax assets on carried forward tax losses is assessed by the management at the end of each reporting period, taking into account forecasts of future taxable profits and the law and jurisdiction of the taxable items and assumptions.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures, among others included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We obtained an understanding of the deferred tax assessment process, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the controls in respect of process of recognizing deferred tax on carried forward tax losses.• We assessed the compliance of the methodology applied by the Company with applicable accounting standards.• We discussed and evaluated management's assumptions and estimates like projected revenue growth, etc. in relation to the probability of generating future taxable income to support the recognition of deferred income tax asset with



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Given the degree of estimation based on the projection of future taxable profits, recognition of deferred tax assets on tax losses was identified to be a key audit matter.	<p>reference to forecast taxable income and performed sensitivity analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We verified the consistency of business plan with the latest management estimates as calculated during the budget process and the reliability of the process by which the estimates were calculated and assessed reasons for differences between projected and actual performances.• We tested the arithmetical accuracy of the deferred tax model prepared by the management.• We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements regarding the recognition of deferred tax assets based on unused tax losses in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 12 "Income Taxes".

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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 identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of Management 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, cash flows and changes in equity 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. 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 the 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, management 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 charged with governance are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 control 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 with reference to financial statements 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.

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except that we are unable to comment whether the Company has server physically located in India for the daily backup of the books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode (as stated in Note 37 to the financial statements) and for the matters stated in the paragraph (i)vi below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the 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 March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph (i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
 - (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
 - (h) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2025 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
 - (i) 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 disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 27 to the 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;
 - 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 or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, 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 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 persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been 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. The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this audit report is in accordance with section 123 of the Act.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility which was not enabled throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, as described in Note 38 to the financial statements. Accordingly, we are unable to comment upon whether during the year there was any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software. Additionally, for the reasons stated in Note 38 to the financial statements, we are unable to comment on whether audit trail as per the applicable requirements has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention in respect of the previous year.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Amit Gupta

Partner

Membership Number: 501396

UDIN: 25501396BMOWGH8189



Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: May 26, 2025

ANNEXURE '1' REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH UNDER THE HEADING "REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS" OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE**Re: Snowman Logistics Limited ('the Company')**

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

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

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

- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.

- (c) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements are held in the name of the Company except for a title deed of an immovable property, as indicated in the below mentioned case as at March 31, 2025, is not held in the name of the Company:

Description of Property	Gross carrying value	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held	Reason for not being held in the name of Company
Krishnapatnam Land	INR 230.85 lakhs	Gateway Distriparks Limited	Yes	Since June 26, 2023	A dispute arose on the title of part of the property (refer Note 3 and Note 9A(i) to the financial statements).

Further, title deeds in respect of certain immovable properties having gross and net book value of INR 1,298.86 lakhs included in property plant, and equipment are pledged with Axis Bank and are not available with the Company. The same has been independently confirmed by the bank.

- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2025.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii)(a) Physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals during the year by management. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. There were no discrepancies of 10% or more noticed, in the aggregate for each class of inventory. There is no inventory lying with third party as at March 31, 2025.
- (b) As disclosed in Note 12A and 12B to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of INR five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements, the quarterly returns/statements filed by the Company with such banks are not in agreement with the unaudited books of accounts of the Company and the details are as follows:



(INR in lakhs)

Quarter ended	Value as per books of account (A)	Value as per quarterly return/ statement (B)	Discrepancy (A-B)*
Trade receivables			
June 30, 2024	9,435.52	9,902.00	(466.48)
September 30, 2024	9,478.27	10,171.00	(692.73)
December 31, 2024	9,262.85	9,704.00	(441.15)
March 31, 2025	9,064.75	9,342.00	(277.25)
Inventories			
June 30, 2024	1,399.22	1,436.00	(36.78)
September 30, 2024	1,463.78	1,504.00	(40.22)
December 31, 2024	1,478.31	1,549.00	(70.69)
March 31, 2025	1,504.96	1,577.00	(72.04)

*The discrepancies are on account of following:

- (a) variances arising from entries posted as a part of routine book closure process, which is concluded after filing of statements with the banks; and
- (b) certain accounts balances viz. impairment of trade receivables and provision for inventory, have not been considered while reporting in the quarterly statements filed with the bank.

The Company does not have sanctioned working capital limits in excess of INR five crores in aggregate from financial institutions during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company.

- (iii)(a) During the year, the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the services of the Company.
- (vii)(a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The provisions relating to duty of excise are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The dues of income-tax, value added tax and goods and services tax have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (INR in lakhs)	Amount paid under protest (INR in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates (FY)	Forum where the dispute is pending
The Income-tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	238.92	-	2002-03; 2006-07	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Punjab Value Added Tax, 2005	Value Added Tax	8.42	8.42	2016-17	Deputy Commissioner (Appeals)
Goods and Services tax Act, 2017	GST	1,137.11	183.76	2019-20 2020-21	Appellate Tribunal

According to information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The provisions relating to duty of excise are not applicable to the Company.

- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix)(a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

- (c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x)(a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares/ fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)(a) No material fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clauses 3(xii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv)(a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its director and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)(a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

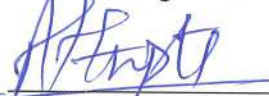
Chartered Accountants

- (d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in Note 25 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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 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)(a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub-section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in Note 22B to the financial statements.
- (b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. This matter has been disclosed in Note 22B to the financial statements.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable to standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per Amit Gupta

Partner

Membership Number: 501396

UDIN: 25501396BMOWGH8189

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: May 26, 2025



**ANNEXURE '2' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SNOWMAN LOGISTICS LIMITED**

**Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies
Act, 2013 ("the Act")**

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Snowman Logistics Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements.



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

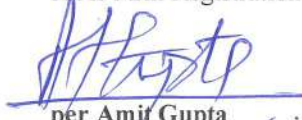
Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per **Amit Gupta**

Partner

Membership Number: 501396



UDIN: 25501396BMOWGH8189

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: May 26, 2025

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	36,540.19	37,734.76
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	5,283.87	1,397.64
(c) Intangible assets	4	11.98	17.80
(d) Right-of-use assets	5	13,668.98	14,714.14
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	6D	1,779.13	1,846.66
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	7	3,180.25	2,854.06
(g) Income tax assets (net)	8	1,185.77	482.09
(h) Other non-current assets	9A	2,598.92	791.66
Total non-current assets		64,249.09	59,838.81
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	6G	1,504.96	1,208.38
(b) Contract assets	6F	38.33	34.44
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6E	-	3,468.43
(ii) Trade receivables	6A	9,064.75	8,278.97
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	6B	439.28	771.98
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	6C	178.90	173.83
(v) Other financial assets	6D	69.96	42.09
(d) Other current assets	9A	1,579.77	824.75
Total current assets		12,875.95	14,802.87
TOTAL ASSETS		77,125.04	74,641.68
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	10	16,708.80	16,708.80
(b) Other equity	11	23,991.23	25,097.06
Total equity		40,700.03	41,805.86
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12A	9,631.39	6,242.14
(ii) Lease liabilities	5	16,531.59	16,923.70
(b) Provisions	14	361.80	259.00
Total non-current liabilities		26,524.78	23,424.84
Current liabilities			
(a) Contract liabilities	13A	53.20	159.73
(b) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12B	3,423.92	3,353.27
(ii) Lease liabilities	5	1,083.52	1,260.46
(iii) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	12C	676.79	201.40
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12C	3,181.50	3,175.32
(iv) Other financial liabilities	12D	1,019.04	693.38
(c) Other current liabilities	13	247.44	352.51
(d) Provisions	14	214.82	214.91
Total current liabilities		9,900.23	9,410.98
Total liabilities		36,425.01	32,835.82
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		77,125.04	74,641.68

Summary of material accounting policies

2.2

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

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Amit Gupta

Partner

Membership Number: 501396

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 26, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Snowman Logistics Limited

Prem Kishan Dass Gupta

Chairman and Director

DIN: 00011670

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 26, 2025

Padamdeep Singh Handa

CEO and Whole Time Director

DIN: 10809817

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 26, 2025



N Bala Krishna

Chief Financial Officer

Membership Number: 239908

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 26, 2025

Sohan Singh Dhakad

Company Secretary

Membership Number: 63562

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 26, 2025

Snowman Logistics Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025
CIN: L15122MH1993PLC285633
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
I Income			
(a) Revenue from operations	15	55,253.45	50,337.09
(b) Other income	16	423.78	676.89
Total income		<u>55,677.23</u>	<u>51,013.98</u>
II Expenses			
(a) Purchase of traded goods	17A	17,196.28	13,521.17
(b) Increase in inventories of traded goods	17B	(296.58)	(449.93)
(c) Operating expense	18	19,908.13	18,508.44
(d) Employee benefits expense	19	3,943.51	3,655.75
(e) Finance costs	20	2,445.55	2,379.97
(f) Depreciation and amortisation expense	21	6,307.63	5,927.28
(g) Other expenses	22	5,573.24	4,946.65
Total expenses		<u>55,077.76</u>	<u>48,489.33</u>
III Profit before tax (I-II)		<u>599.47</u>	<u>2,524.65</u>
IV Tax expense			
(a) Current tax	23	354.41	431.28
(b) Deferred tax	23	(324.02)	822.60
Total tax expense		<u>30.39</u>	<u>1,253.88</u>
V Profit for the year (III-IV)		<u>569.08</u>	<u>1,270.77</u>
VI Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plan	26	(6.20)	61.39
Income tax relating to the above		2.17	(17.88)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		<u>(4.03)</u>	<u>43.51</u>
VII Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (V+VI)		<u>565.05</u>	<u>1,314.28</u>
VIII Earnings per share [nominal value per share of INR 10 each (31 March 2024: INR 10 each)]			
Basic earnings per share (INR)	24	0.34	0.76
Diluted earnings per share (INR)	24	0.34	0.76
Summary of material accounting policies	2.2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.			

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration Number: 301003E/E300005


per Amit Gupta
Partner

Membership Number: 501396

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 26, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Snowman Logistics Limited



Prem Kishan Dass Gupta

Chairman and Director

DIN: 00011670

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 26, 2025



Padamdeep Singh Handa

CEO and Whole Time Director

DIN: 10809817

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 26, 2025





N Bala Krishna

Chief Financial Officer

Membership Number: 239908

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 26, 2025



Sohan Singh Dhakad

Company Secretary

Membership Number: 63562

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 26, 2025

Snowman Logistics Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025
CIN: L15122MH1993PLC285633
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	599.47	2,524.65
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6,307.63	5,927.28
Loss/gain on disposal/write off of property, plant and equipment (net)	119.65	(64.98)
Gain on termination of lease contracts	(163.76)	-
Finance costs	2,445.55	2,379.97
Interest income from bank deposits and others	(24.11)	(48.98)
Unwinding of discount on security deposits measured at amortised cost	(80.79)	(85.36)
Realized gain on mutual funds measured at fair value through profit or loss	(48.75)	(166.15)
Unrealized gain on mutual funds measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	(34.59)
Impairment loss on trade receivables (net)	137.80	-
Impairment loss on doubtful advances	100.62	-
Reversal of impairment loss on trade receivables (net)	-	(117.61)
Operating profit before working capital changes	9,393.31	10,314.23
Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
Increase in other non-current and current financial assets	(46.88)	(31.62)
Increase in other non-current and current assets	(823.30)	(166.87)
Increase in trade receivable and contract assets	(923.58)	(971.01)
Increase in inventories	(296.58)	(449.93)
Decrease in loans	-	0.81
(Decrease)/increase in other non-current and current financial liabilities	(49.73)	33.63
Increase in provisions	96.51	72.33
Decrease in other non-current and current liabilities	(211.60)	(97.63)
Increase in trade payable and contract liabilities	461.67	524.70
Cash generated from operations	7,599.82	9,228.64
Income taxes paid (net of refund)	(1,058.09)	(446.88)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	6,541.73	8,781.76
B Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in progress)	(8,772.64)	(3,619.59)
Purchase of intangible assets	(5.21)	(6.30)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	69.47	138.00
Investments in mutual funds	(600.00)	(8,380.30)
Proceeds from sale of mutual funds	4,117.18	9,461.89
Investment in deposits with bank	-	(0.07)
Interest received	1.73	27.73
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(5,189.47)	(2,378.64)
C Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	6,414.44	2,090.88
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(3,403.28)	(2,980.44)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net)	448.74	-
Dividend paid to equity shareholders	(1,670.88)	(1,670.88)
Interest paid on borrowings	(808.58)	(925.11)
Payment towards principal portion of lease liabilities	(1,044.84)	(932.32)
Payment towards interest portion of lease liabilities	(1,620.56)	(1,449.27)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	(1,684.96)	(5,867.14)
D Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(332.70)	535.98
E Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	771.98	236.00
F Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D+E)	439.28	771.98



Snowman Logistics Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025
CIN: L15122MH1993PLC285633
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Components of cash and cash equivalents (refer note 6B)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balance with banks:		
- on current accounts	434.95	767.56
Cash on hand	4.33	4.42
	<u>439.28</u>	<u>771.98</u>

Refer note 6B for change in liabilities arising from financing activities and for non-cash financing activities.

Summary of material accounting policies 2.2

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

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

[Signature]

per Amit Gupta
Partner

Membership Number: 501396

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 26, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Snowman Logistics Limited

[Signature]

Prem Kishan Dass Gupta
Chairman and Director
DIN: 00011670
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2025

[Signature]

Padamdeep Singh Handa
CEO and Whole Time Director
DIN: 10809817
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2025



[Signature]

N Bala Krishna
Chief Financial Officer
Membership Number: 239908
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2025

[Signature]

Sohan Singh Dhakad
Company Secretary
Membership Number: 63562
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2025

A Equity share capital (refer note 10)


Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2024	16,70,87,995	16,708.80
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	16,70,87,995	16,708.80
As at April 01, 2023	16,70,87,995	16,708.80
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	16,70,87,995	16,708.80

B Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		
	Securities premium (refer note 11(i))	Retained earnings (refer note 11(ii))	Total
As at April 01, 2024	19,905.16	5,191.90	25,097.06
Profit for the year	-	569.08	569.08
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	(4.03)	(4.03)
Total comprehensive income	-	565.05	565.05
Dividend paid to equity shareholders (refer note 11)	-	(1,670.88)	(1,670.88)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	19,905.16	4,086.07	23,991.23
As at April 01, 2023	19,905.16	5,548.50	25,453.66
Profit for the year	-	1,270.77	1,270.77
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	43.51	43.51
Total comprehensive income	-	1,314.28	1,314.28
Dividend paid to equity shareholders (refer note 11)	-	(1,670.88)	(1,670.88)
As at March 31, 2024	19,905.16	5,191.90	25,097.06


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


As per our report of even date attached
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration Number: 301003E/E300005


per Amit Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 501396
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2025




For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Snowman Logistics Limited


Prem Kishan Dass Gupta
Chairman and Director
DIN: 00011670
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2025


Padamdeep Singh Handa
CEO and Whole Time Director
DIN: 10809817
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2025




N Bala Krishna
Chief Financial Officer
Membership Number: 239908
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2025


Sohan Singh Dhakad
Company Secretary
Membership Number: 63562
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2025

1. Corporate information

The financial statements comprise financial statements of Snowman Logistics Limited (the Company) (CIN L15122MH1993PLC285633) for the year ended March 31, 2025. The Company is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated in India in 1993, under the provisions of Companies Act applicable in India. Its shares are listed on two recognised stock exchanges in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Plot No. M8, Taloja Industrial Area, MIDC, Raigad, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra - 410206.

The Company is principally engaged in the business of providing integrated cold chain solution to users in India. The Company's infrastructure comprises of compartmentalized temperature - controlled warehouses in all major cities of the country, a fleet of temperature-controlled trucks and trading and distribution of goods. Company holds inventory and sells on just in time basis to the customers. The Company is focused on its core business of temperature-controlled warehousing for frozen and chilled products with transportation division acting as an enabler.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 26, 2025.

2. Material accounting policies

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

2.1. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

i. Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended from time to time) (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements.

ii. Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);

The accounting policies and related notes further describe the specific measurements applied for each of the assets and liabilities.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (i.e. INR 00,000), except otherwise indicated.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

2.2. Summary of material accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company segregates assets and liabilities into current and non-current categories for presentation in the balance sheet after considering its normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". For this purpose, current assets and liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets and liabilities respectively. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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



b) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The Company has identified three reportable segments "Warehousing services", "Transportation services" and "Trading and distribution" i.e. based on the information reviewed by CODM. Refer note 29 for segment information presented.

Allocation of common costs

Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment on a case-to-case basis applying the ratio, appropriate to each relevant case. Revenue and expenses, which relate to the enterprise as a whole and are not allocable to segment on a reasonable basis, are included under the head "Unallocated".

Unallocated items

Unallocated items include general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment accounting policies

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

c) Foreign currency translation

i. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

ii. Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Company initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

d) Fair value measurement

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.



The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Company after discussion with the Company's Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Company decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Company also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 30)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 30)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 30)

e) Revenue from contract with customer

The Company derives revenues primarily from Warehousing services, Transportation services and Trading and Distribution. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.



Revenue excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The disclosures of material accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in note 2.3.

Rendering of services:

Revenue from Warehousing and Transportation services is recognised as per the terms of agreement where the tariffs are agreed with the customers based on delivery of services when the outcome of the transactions involving rendering of services can be estimated reliably. The Company recognises revenue from Warehousing services and Transportation services over time.

Trading of goods:

Revenue from Trading and distribution is recognised per the terms of agreement when the title of goods has been transferred to the customer and the realization of the sales proceeds is certain.

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the service to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The Company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of variable consideration in the period in which the change occurs. Some contracts for the sale of service provide customers with volume rebates and pricing incentives, which give rise to variable consideration.

The Company provides retrospective volume rebates and pricing incentives to certain customers once the quantity of products stored in the warehouse during the period exceeds a threshold specified in the contract. Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customer. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future rebates, the Company applies the most likely amount method for contracts with a single-volume threshold and the expected value method for contracts with more than one volume threshold. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price and recognised as revenue. A refund liability is recognised for the expected future rebates (i.e., the amount not included in the transaction price).

Contract balances

i. Contract assets

A contract asset is initially recognised for revenue earned from services because the receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of the service. Upon completion of the service and acceptance by the customer, the amount recognised as contract assets is reclassified to trade receivables.

Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets in section Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

ii. Trade receivables

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

iii. Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received, or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers services to the customer. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).



Other revenue streams

i. Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. 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. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

f) Taxes

Current income tax

Tax expense comprises current tax expense and deferred tax.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in India.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- (i) When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- (ii) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

- (i) When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- (ii) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.



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

In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the Company relies on the same forecast assumptions used elsewhere in the financial statements and in other management reports, which, among other things, reflect the potential impact of climate-related development on the business, such as increased cost of production as a result of measures to reduce carbon emission.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Goods and Services Tax (GST) / value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST/ value added taxes paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable;
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of other current/non-current assets/ liabilities in the balance sheet.

Minimum Alternate Tax

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the concerned company 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 Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

g) Property, Plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost (net of accumulated impairment). All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and machinery are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company 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 machinery as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer to significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (note 2.3) for further information.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Borrowing cost relating to acquisition of tangible assets which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.



Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Type of asset	Useful lives estimated by management (Years)
Buildings	2-30
Plant and equipment	3-15
Furniture and fixture	5-10
Office equipment	3-10
Vehicles	6-8
Computer	3-5

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of building, plant and equipment and furniture and fixtures over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss, when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets with finite useful life are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life as under:

Type of asset	Useful lives estimated by management (Years)
Computer software	2-5

i) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying assets are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the assets 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. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs



that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

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.

j) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i. Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

- Leasehold Land – 10 to 99 years
- Leasehold building - 3 to 30 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii. Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment and buildings (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). The Company applies the low-value assets recognition exemption on a lease-to-lease basis, if the qualifies as leases of certain assets that are considered to be low value assets. In making this assessment, the Company also factors below key aspects:

- The assessment is conducted on an absolute basis and is independent of the size, nature, or circumstances of the lessee.
- The assessment is based on the value of the asset when new, regardless of the asset's age at the time of the lease.



- The lessee can benefit from the use of the underlying asset either independently or in combination with other readily available resources, and the asset is not highly dependent on or interrelated with other assets.
- If the asset is subleased or expected to be subleased, the head lease does not qualify as a lease of a low-value asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Company has classified leases of buildings as leases of low value assets.

Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

k) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When 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 fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover 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. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

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

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU'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 or loss.

l) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.



If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Decommissioning liability

The Company records a provision for decommissioning costs of a facility used for warehousing purposes and trading of goods. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs (less realisable value of assets) to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. The impact of climate-related matters, such as changes in environmental regulations and other relevant legislation, is considered by the Company in estimating the decommissioning liability on the manufacturing facility. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Onerous contracts

If the Company has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract.

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable costs (i.e., the costs that the Company cannot avoid because it has the contract) of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it. The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract (i.e., both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities).

Contingent liability

Contingent liability is:

- (a) a possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or
- (b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because;
 - it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or
 - the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence and other required disclosures in notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote.

Contingent asset

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. The Company does not recognize the contingent asset in its standalone financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. Where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, the Company discloses a brief description of the nature of contingent assets at the end of the reporting period. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and the Company recognizes such assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

m) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for



services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Gratuity obligations

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The gratuity plan provides a lump sum payment to employees who have completed four years and two hundred and forty days or more of service at retirement, disability or termination of employment, being an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and the number of years of employment with the Company.

The liabilities with respect to gratuity plan are determined by actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method on the balance sheet date, based upon which the Company contributes to the gratuity Scheme. The difference, if any, between the actuarial valuation of the gratuity of employees at the year end and the balance of funds is provided for as assets/ (liability) in the books.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- a) The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- b) The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under employee benefit expense in statement of profit and loss:

- a) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements
- b) Net interest expense or income

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Compensated absences

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company recognizes expected cost of short-term employee benefit as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date. Remeasurement gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

n) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially 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. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

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

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. The Company's financial assets at amortized cost includes trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to note 6A.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI) (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. Upon derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTOCI.



Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets in this category are those that are held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under Ind AS 109 i.e. they do not meet the criteria for classification as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI. Management only designates an instrument at FVTPL upon initial recognition, if the designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Interest earned on instruments designated at FVTPL is accrued in interest income, using the EIR, taking into account any discount/ premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of instrument. Interest earned on assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL is recorded using the contractual interest rate. Dividend income on equity investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as other income when the right of payment has been established.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

- Disclosures for significant assumptions – see note 30 and note 31
- Trade receivables and contract assets – see note 6A and 6G



The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

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



Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans and borrowings)

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information refer note 12A and 12B.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in P&L.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.



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.

o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

p) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured. 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 effective interest method.

q) 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 cost) and redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate 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 statement of profit and loss.

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 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.

r) Inventories**a) Basis of valuation:**

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value after providing cost of obsolescence, if any. The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

b) Method of Valuation:

- (i) Cost of traded goods has been determined by using first in first out cost method and comprises all costs of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- (ii) Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.



s) Dividends

The Company recognises a liability to pay dividend to equity holders of the parent when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

t) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity share outstanding during the financial year.

The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

u) Events after the reporting period

If the Company receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of approved for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it will assess whether the information affects the amounts that it recognises in its separate financial statements. The Company will adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Company will not change the amounts recognised in its separate financial statements but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

2.3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Company's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

- Capital management note 32
- Financial risk management note 31
- Sensitivity analyses disclosures note 31.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

- **Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee**

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the right-of-use assets).



Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

- **Revenue from contracts with customers**

The Company's contracts with customers include promises to transfer service to the customers. Judgement is required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as schemes, incentives, cash discounts, etc. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

Estimates of rebates and discounts are sensitive to changes in circumstances and the Company's past experience regarding returns and rebate entitlements may not be representative of customers' actual returns and rebate entitlements in the future.

Costs to obtain a contract are generally expensed as incurred. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered.

- **Provisions and contingent liabilities**

The Company exercises judgement in measuring and recognising provisions and the exposures to contingent liabilities which is related to pending litigation or other outstanding claims. Judgement is necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and to quantify the possible range of the financial settlement. Because of the inherent uncertainty in this evaluation process, actual liability may be different from the originally estimated as provision. (Refer note 27)

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

- **Useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment**

The Company reviews the estimated residual values and expected useful lives of assets at least annually. In particular, the Company considers the impact of health, safety and environmental legislation in its assessment of expected useful lives and estimated residual values. Furthermore, the Company considers climate-related matters, including physical and transition risks. Specifically, the Company determines whether climate-related legislation and regulations might impact either the useful life or residual values.

- **Impairment of non-financial assets**

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.



- **Provision for expected credit loss of trade receivables**

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Company uses a provision matrix and forward-looking information and an assessment of the credit risk over the expected life of the financial asset to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Company's trade receivables is disclosed in note 31.

- **Recognition of deferred tax assets for carried forward losses and 35AD benefits**

The Company has carried forward unused tax losses that are available for offset against future taxable profit. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised. This involves an assessment of when those assets are likely to reverse, and a judgement as to whether or not there will be sufficient taxable profits available to offset the assets. This requires assumptions regarding future profitability, which is inherently uncertain. To the extent assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be an increase or decrease in the amounts recognised in respect of deferred tax assets and consequential impact in the statement of profit and loss. (Refer note 7)

- **Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)**

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of such obligations.

The calculation is most sensitive to changes in the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds where remaining maturity of such bond correspond to expected term of defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries. Refer note 26 for the details of the assumptions used in estimating the defined benefit obligation.

- **Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. (Refer note 30).



- **Leases - estimating the incremental borrowing rate**

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the credit rating).

2.4 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

(i) Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Ind AS 117, Insurance Contracts, vide notification dated 12 August 2024, under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2024, which is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024.

Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Ind AS 117 replaces Ind AS 104 Insurance Contracts. Ind AS 117 applies to all types of insurance contracts, regardless of the type of entities that issue them as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features; a few scope exceptions will apply. Ind AS 117 is based on a general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

The application of Ind AS 117 does not have material impact on the Company's separate financial statements as the Company has not entered any contracts in the nature of insurance contracts covered under Ind AS 117.

(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 116 Leases – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The MCA notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2024, which amend Ind AS 116, Leases, with respect to Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback.

The amendment specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024 and must be applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of Ind AS 116.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

The below two amendments are not yet notified but expected to be notified soon.

(i) Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangements

The MCA issued amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures which clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The amendments have not had an impact on the financial statements of the Company.



(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The MCA issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments have not had an impact on the classification of Company's liabilities.

2.5 Climate – related matters

The Company considers climate-related matters in estimates and assumptions, where appropriate. This assessment includes a wide range of possible impacts on the Company due to both physical and transition risks. Even though the Company believes its business model and products will still be viable after the transition to a low-carbon economy, climate-related matters increase the uncertainty in estimates and assumptions underpinning several items in the financial statements. Even though climate-related risks might not currently have a significant impact on measurement, the Company is closely monitoring relevant changes and developments, such as new climate-related legislation. The items and considerations that are most directly impacted by climate-related matters are:

- Useful life of property, plant and equipment. When reviewing the residual values and expected useful lives of assets, the Company considers climate-related matters, such as climate-related legislation and regulations that may restrict the use of assets or require significant capital expenditures.
- Impairment of non-financial assets. The value-in-use may be impacted in several different ways by transition risk in particular, such as climate-related legislation and regulations and changes in demand for the Company's products and services.
- Fair value measurement for land and buildings, the Company considers the effect of physical and transition risks and whether investors would consider those risks in their valuation. The Company believes it is not currently exposed to severe physical risks, but believes that investors, to some extent, would consider impacts of transition risks in their valuation, such as increasing requirements for energy efficiency of buildings due to climate-related legislation and regulations as well as tenants' increasing demands for low-emission buildings.
- Decommissioning liability the impact of climate-related legislation and regulations is considered in estimating the timing and future costs of decommissioning liabilities, whenever applicable.



Snowman Logistics Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress

Description	Freehold land (refer note i)	Buildings (refer note ii)	Furniture and fixtures	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Vehicles	Plant and equipment	Total	Capital work-in- progress (refer note vii)
Gross block									
As at April 01, 2023	2,346.81	32,155.74	1,119.08	305.52	170.53	4,965.71	26,390.84	67,454.23	839.00
Additions	230.85	20.71	7.32	41.33	33.33	2,100.72	513.12	2,947.38	3,506.02
Capitalised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,947.38)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(489.16)	(159.00)	(648.16)	-
As at March 31, 2024	2,577.66	32,176.45	1,126.40	346.85	203.86	6,577.27	26,744.96	69,753.45	1,397.64
Additions	-	76.89	401.51	45.27	87.62	1,419.97	1,392.32	3,423.58	7,309.81
Capitalised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,423.58)
Disposals	-	(55.85)	(186.06)	(5.91)	(3.64)	(351.16)	(288.15)	(890.77)	-
As at March 31, 2025	2,577.66	32,197.49	1,341.85	386.21	287.84	7,646.08	27,849.13	72,286.26	5,283.87
Accumulated depreciation									
As at April 01, 2023	-	10,393.16	716.89	230.77	132.50	4,311.52	12,598.22	28,383.06	-
Depreciation for the year (refer note 21)	-	1,591.88	105.18	47.53	15.70	431.93	2,018.55	4,210.77	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(479.00)	(96.14)	(575.14)	-
As at March 31, 2024	-	11,985.04	822.07	278.30	148.20	4,264.45	14,520.63	32,018.69	-
Depreciation for the year (refer note 21)	-	1,595.12	123.38	47.18	33.13	604.75	2,025.47	4,429.03	-
Disposals	-	(26.68)	(117.91)	(3.29)	(1.24)	(349.58)	(202.95)	(701.65)	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	13,553.48	827.54	322.19	180.09	4,519.62	16,343.15	35,746.07	-
Net book value as at March 31, 2025	2,577.66	18,644.01	514.31	64.02	107.75	3,126.46	11,505.98	36,540.19	5,283.87
Net book value as at March 31, 2024	2,577.66	20,191.41	304.33	68.55	55.66	2,312.82	12,224.33	37,734.76	1,397.64

Notes:

- i. The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company except for one immovable property listed below, which is not held in the name of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and as at March 31, 2024.

Description of Property	Gross carrying value	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held	Reason for not being held in the name of Company
Krishnapatnam Land	230.85	Gateway Distriparks Limited	Yes	Since June 26, 2023	A dispute arose on the title of part of the property (refer note 9A(i)).

Further, title deeds in respect of certain immovable properties having gross and net book value of INR 1,298.86 lakhs (March 31, 2024: INR 1,298.86 lakhs) included in property, plant, and equipment which are pledged with Axis Bank and are not available with the Company. The same has been independently confirmed by the bank.



Snowman Logistics Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

- ii. Buildings include leasehold building and self constructed building on leasehold land with net book value of INR 12,201.72 lakhs (March 31, 2024: INR 14,238.54 lakhs).
- iii. Contractual obligations: The Company has contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment (refer note 27(c)).
- iv. Assets pledged as security for borrowings: Refer note 34 and 35 for information on property, plant and equipment, pledged as security by the Company.
- v. The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.
- vi. The Company undertook three capex projects at the Lucknow, Krishnapatnam, and Kolkata locations during the current year. The Lucknow project was capitalised in November 2024, while the Kolkata and Krishnapatnam projects are expected to be completed in the next financial year. Borrowing costs capitalised during the year ended March 31, 2025 was INR 139.00 lakhs (March 31, 2024: Nil). The rate used for capitalisation was 8.55% p.a., representing the effective interest rate of the specific borrowing. No borrowing costs have been capitalised on other items of property, plant and equipment under construction.
- vii. a) Capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2025 mainly comprises construction cost of warehouse facility at Kolkata location of INR 4,389.64 lakhs (March 31, 2024: INR 923.77 lakhs) and Krishnapatnam location of INR 894.23 lakhs (March 31, 2024: Nil) and an office at Delhi location of Nil ((March 31, 2024: INR 451.54 lakhs).

b) Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Amount as at March 31, 2025					
Projects in progress	4,454.95	260.08	556.17	12.67	5,283.87
Amount as at March 31, 2024					
Projects in progress	828.80	556.17	12.67	-	1,397.64

c) Capital work-in-progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan:

In the Kolkata project, the actual costs have exceeded by INR 639.64 from the original plan approved by the Board of Directors. Further, Kolkata and Krishnapatnam projects are overdue by 6 months and 3 months respectively, compared to the original plan approved by the Board of Directors.

There is no project whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan during the financial year 2023-24.

Particulars	To be completed in				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Amount as at March 31, 2025					
Kolkata	4,389.64	-	-	-	4,389.64
Krishnapatnam	894.23	-	-	-	894.23
Total	5,283.87	-	-	-	5,283.87



(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



Snowman Logistics Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4 Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer software	Total
Gross block		
As at April 01, 2023	139.60	139.60
Additions	6.30	6.30
As at March 31, 2024	145.90	145.90
Additions	5.21	5.21
Disposals	(0.31)	(0.31)
As at March 31, 2025	150.80	150.80
Accumulated amortisation		
As at April 01, 2023	117.35	117.35
Amortisation charge for the year (refer note 21)	10.75	10.75
As at March 31, 2024	128.10	128.10
Amortisation charge for the year (refer note 21)	11.03	11.03
Disposals	(0.31)	(0.31)
As at March 31, 2025	138.82	138.82
Net book value as at March 31, 2025	11.98	11.98
Net book value as at March 31, 2024	17.80	17.80

Note:

Computer software consists of cost of ERP licenses and development cost. The useful life of computer software is estimated to be 3 years, based on technical assessment of such assets.

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



Snowman Logistics Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)
5 Leases

The Company has lease contracts for land and buildings used in its operations. Leases of land and building generally have lease terms between 3 to 99 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the right-of-use assets.

The Company also has certain leases of building with lease terms of 12 months or less or with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
At the beginning of the year	14,714.14	12,650.02
Additions	1,853.82	3,769.88
Deletions/modification	(1,031.41)	-
Depreciation for the year (refer note 21)	(1,867.57)	(1,705.76)
At the end of the year	13,668.98	14,714.14

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities recognised and the movements during the year:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
At the beginning of the year	18,184.16	15,346.62
Additions	1,655.91	3,673.33
Accretion of interest (refer note 20)	1,620.56	1,449.27
Payment of lease liabilities	(2,665.40)	(2,285.06)
Deletions	(1,180.12)	-
At the end of the year	17,615.11	18,184.16
Current	1,083.52	1,260.46
Non-current	16,531.59	16,923.70

- i. The lease liability is recognised on various lands taken on lease by the Company for the construction of its warehouses.
ii. The following are the amount recognised in statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 21)	1,867.57	1,705.76
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 20)	1,620.56	1,449.27
Expenses related to short term lease and low value lease (refer note 22)	556.14	350.40
Total	4,044.27	3,505.43

- iii. The Company had a cash outflow of INR 2,665.40 lakhs during year ended March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: INR 2,285.06 lakhs).
iv. During the current year, the Company has terminated four lease contracts before the expiration date and has recorded gain on termination on such lease amounting to INR 163.76 lakhs (March 31, 2024: Nil) in the statement of profit and loss under the head "Other income" (refer note 16).
The weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 7.75% p.a. to 9.00% p.a. (March 31, 2024: 7.75% p.a. to 9.00% p.a.) has been applied to lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet at the date of initial application.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Less than one year	2,633.75	2,770.16
One to five years	16,892.86	14,457.28
More than five years	8,495.32	9,923.24
Total	28,021.93	27,150.68

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

6A Trade receivables

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade receivables from related parties (refer note 28)	48.37	43.78
Trade receivables from others	9,016.38	8,235.19
Total	9,064.75	8,278.97

Break-up of trade receivables:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade receivables		
Secured, considered good	75.17	67.47
Unsecured, considered good	8,989.58	8,211.50
Trade receivables - credit impaired	369.10	231.30
	9,433.85	8,510.27

Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)*

Total trade receivables	(369.10)	(231.30)
	9,064.75	8,278.97

*Refer note 31(ii) for reconciliation of impairment allowance.

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



Snowman Logistics Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)
Trade receivables ageing schedule
As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	9,064.75	-	-	-	-	9,064.75
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	185.76	66.56	45.89	-	298.21
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	5.73	65.06	0.10	-	70.89
Total	9,064.75	191.49	131.62	45.99	-	9,433.85

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	8,278.97	-	-	-	-	8,278.97
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	96.67	74.61	9.57	-	-	180.85
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	6.76	39.75	-	3.94	50.45
Total	8,375.64	81.37	49.32	-	3.94	8,510.27

- Trade receivables represent the amount of consideration in exchange of goods/services transferred to the customer that is unconditional.
- No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.
- Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 90 days.
- The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information.

6B Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balance with banks:		
- on current accounts	434.95	767.56
Cash on hand	4.33	4.42
Total	439.28	771.98

Note:

(i) Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities and non-cash financing activities
March 31, 2025

Particulars	As at April 01, 2024	Cash flows (net)	Interest expense	Leases added during the year	Leases deleted during the year	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current and current borrowings (refer note 12A and 12B)	9,595.41	3,459.90	-	-	-	13,055.31
Non-current and current lease liabilities (refer note 5)	18,184.16	(2,665.40)	1,620.56	1,655.91	(1,180.12)	17,615.11

March 31, 2024

Particulars	As at April 01, 2023	Cash flows (net)	Interest expense	Leases added during the year	Leases deleted during the year	As at March 31, 2024
Non-current and current borrowings (refer note 12A and 12B)	10,484.97	(889.56)	-	-	-	9,595.41
Non-current and current lease liabilities (refer note 5)	15,346.62	(2,285.06)	1,449.27	3,673.33	-	18,184.16

6C Bank balances other than 6B above

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Earmarked balances with banks on unpaid dividend accounts (refer note (i) below)	28.66	23.59
Deposits with bank with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months (refer note (ii) below)	150.24	150.24
Total	178.90	173.83

Notes:

- The Company can utilise these balances only towards settlement of respective unpaid dividend amounts.
- Bank deposits of Nil (March 31, 2024: INR 64.79 lakhs) held as lien by bank against bank guarantee.

6D Other financial assets

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Interest accrued on:				
- Bank deposits	-	28.47	-	18.08
- Others	-	35.99	-	24.01
Security deposits	1,769.29	5.50	1,836.82	-
Other deposits	9.84	-	9.84	-
Total	1,779.13	69.96	1,846.66	42.09

6E Investments

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Investment in mutual funds (quoted)		
Axis Ultra Short Term Direct Growth Mutual Fund	-	3,468.43
Nil units (March 31, 2024: 2,44,23,863.49 units)	-	-
Total	-	3,468.43
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	-	3,468.43
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	3,468.43



Snowman Logistics Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)
6F Contract assets

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Unsecured, considered good		
Unbilled revenue	38.33	34.44
Total	38.33	34.44

Contract assets relate to ongoing services for which the Company has entered into agreement with customer wherein the Company has identified its performance obligations in contract as per Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contract with customers". The Company's right to receive consideration is conditional upon satisfaction of these performance obligation. Contract assets are in the nature of unbilled receivables which arises when Company satisfies performance obligation but does not have unconditional rights to consideration.

As at March 31, 2025, the Company has contract assets of INR 38.33 lakhs (March 31, 2024: INR 34.44 lakhs) which is net of an allowance for expected credit loss of Nil (March 31, 2024: Nil).

The performance obligation in respect of services being provided by the Company, are satisfied over a period of time and upon acceptance of the customer. Billing and payment is made upon delivery of services.

6G Inventories

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Traded goods* (at lower of cost or net realisable value)	1,504.96	1,208.38
	1,504.96	1,208.38

* There is no inventory lying with third party as at March 31, 2025 and March 31 2024.

Break up of financial assets carried at amortized cost

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
		Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Trade receivables	6A	-	9,064.75	-	8,278.97
Cash and cash equivalents	6B	-	439.28	-	771.98
Bank balances other than note 6B above	6C	-	178.90	-	173.83
Other financial assets	6D	1,779.13	69.96	1,846.66	42.09
Total		1,779.13	9,752.89	1,846.66	9,266.87

7 Deferred tax assets (net)
Deferred tax related to the following:

Particulars	Balance sheet		Statement of profit and loss	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	5,985.84	5,595.90	389.94	(490.34)
Right-of-use assets	4,364.11	3,966.57	397.54	601.45
Others	-	-	-	(11.34)
Total deferred tax liabilities	10,349.95	9,562.47	787.48	99.77
Deferred tax assets				
Additional deduction under section 35AD of the Income-tax Act, 1961	6,752.12	6,805.41	(53.29)	(1,536.41)
Lease liabilities	6,155.35	5,295.22	860.13	826.28
Others	622.73	315.90	306.83	(30.58)
Total deferred tax assets	13,530.20	12,416.53	1,113.67	(740.71)
Net deferred tax assets	3,180.25	2,854.06	-	-
Deferred tax income/(expense)	-	-	326.19	(840.48)
Deferred tax recognised in statement of profit and loss			324.02	(822.60)
Deferred tax recognised in OCI			2.17	(17.88)

Significant estimate

The Company has recognized deferred tax asset on carried forward losses under section 35AD of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

In accordance with Finance (No. 2) Act, 2024 promulgated during the year, the Company has reassessed that the effective tax rate of the Company will increase from 29.12% to 34.94% attracting a higher tax. Accordingly, as per Ind AS, deferred tax assets have been remeasured as at year end and an additional deferred tax credit of INR 551.47 lakhs has been recognized during the year ended March 31, 2025. Accordingly profit after tax for the year is higher by the same amount.

As at March 31, 2025, the Company has recognised deferred tax liabilities of INR 10,349.95 lakhs (March 31, 2024: INR 9,562.47 lakhs) and deferred tax assets of INR 13,530.20 lakhs (March 31, 2024: INR 12,416.53 lakhs) on other temporary differences which will be adjusted for computation of future years taxable income.

The Company has unused losses under section 35AD as at March 31, 2025 of INR 19,322.68 lakhs (March 31, 2024: INR 23,370.25 lakhs) that are available for offsetting against future taxable profits of the Company and has recognised deferred tax assets as at March 31, 2025 of INR 6,752.12 lakhs (March 31, 2024: INR 6,805.41 lakhs) on unused losses under section 35AD.

Movement in deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
At the beginning of the year	2,854.06	3,694.54
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in statement of profit and loss	324.02	(822.60)
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in other comprehensive income	2.17	(17.88)
At the end of the year	3,180.25	2,854.06



Snowman Logistics Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

8 Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income tax assets (net of provisions)	1,185.77	482.09
As at end of the year	1,185.77	482.09

9A Other assets

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Capital advances				
to related parties (refer note (i) below and note 28)	1,800.00	-	-	-
to others	417.19	-	373.70	-
Advance to suppliers				
Considered good	-	364.68	-	261.79
Considered doubtful	-	100.62	-	-
	-	465.30	-	261.79
Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful advances	-	100.62	-	-
	-	364.68	-	261.79
Balance with government authorities	-	851.73	-	90.59
(includes paid under protest of INR 192.18 lakhs (March 31, 2024: INR 8.42 lakhs)				
Prepaid expenses	381.73	363.36	417.96	472.37
Total	2,598.92	1,579.77	791.66	824.75

Note :

(i) On June 26, 2023, the Company entered into ATS with the said related party, GDL to purchase land of 1.71 acres at Krishnapatnam for a consideration of INR 230.85 lakhs against which the Company had paid 100% advance of INR 230.85 lakhs and capitalized same in books. Also, on June 11, 2024, the Company entered into an Agreement to Sell ("ATS") with its related party, Gateway Distriparks Limited ("GDL") to purchase land of 7.63 acres and two warehouses at Krishnapatnam for a consideration of INR 2,000.00 lakhs against which the Company had paid an advance of INR 1,800.00 lakhs. As at March 31, 2025 the Company has spent total amount of INR 3,088.23 lakhs (including capital advance) in respect of said project at Krishnapatnam.

While the Company has obtained the possession of land by paying more than 90% of the consideration in earlier period, during the current year, the application for registration of the Sale Deed for the said land parcels was rejected by the Collector and District Collector, Nellore on the grounds that a portion of the said land was appearing as a government land in revenue records, which cannot be used for private purposes. GDL has re-confirmed to the Company that it possesses all relevant ownership documents and is in the process of filing an appeal against the rejection with the Office of the Collector, Vijayawada.

Based on external legal opinion, GDL believes it has a strong case on merits and is confident of a favourable outcome in the appeal. In the event of an adverse decision in the appellate proceedings, GDL has agreed to indemnify the Company against any losses arising from these transactions.

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



10 Equity share capital
Authorised share capital
Equity shares of INR 10 each

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2023	25,00,00,000	25,000.00
Change during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	25,00,00,000	25,000.00
Change during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	25,00,00,000	25,000.00

Issued and subscribed equity share capital
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2023	16,70,87,995	16,708.80
Change during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	16,70,87,995	16,708.80
Change during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	16,70,87,995	16,708.80

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 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 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.

(i) Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	16,70,87,995	16,708.80	16,70,87,995	16,708.80
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	16,70,87,995	16,708.80	16,70,87,995	16,708.80

(ii) Shares held by Holding Company

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Gateway Distriparks Limited, Holding Company	8,35,60,846	8,356.08	-	-

During the current year, Gateway Distriparks Limited ("GDL") had acquired further stake in the Company, pursuant to which GDL had obtained control over the Company and, accordingly, the Company became the subsidiary of GDL from December 24, 2024.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% Holding	No. of shares	% Holding
Gateway Distriparks Limited	8,35,60,846	50.01%	7,55,88,245	45.24%

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

(iv) Details of shares held by promoters

As at March 31, 2025

Promoter name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Gateway Distriparks Limited	7,55,88,245	79,72,601	8,35,60,846	50.01%	4.77%

As at March 31, 2024

Promoter name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Gateway Distriparks Limited	6,72,54,119	83,34,126	7,55,88,245	45.24%	4.99%

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

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



Snowman Logistics Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025***(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***11 Other equity**

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Securities premium	19,905.16	19,905.16
Retained earnings	4,086.07	5,191.90
Total	23,991.23	25,097.06

i) Securities premium

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening balance	19,905.16	19,905.16
Change during the year	-	-
Closing balance	19,905.16	19,905.16

ii) Retained earnings

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening balance	5,191.90	5,548.50
Profit for the year	569.08	1,270.77
Dividend paid to equity shareholders (refer note below)	(1,670.88)	(1,670.88)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	(4.03)	43.51
Closing balance	4,086.07	5,191.90

Nature and purpose of other reserves**Securities premium**

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. Securities premium can be utilised only for limited purpose such as issuance of bonus share in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profit/(loss) that the Company has earned/incurred till date, less any transfer to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings includes re-measurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

Distribution made

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Dividend on equity shares declared and paid:		
Interim dividend for the year ended March 31, 2025: INR 1.00 per share	1,670.88	1,670.88
(March 31, 2024: INR 1.00 per share)		

The Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on August 08, 2024 (March 31, 2024: August 02, 2023) declared first interim dividend on equity shares for the financial year 2024-25 of 10.00% (Re. 1.00 per equity share (March 31, 2024: Re. 1.00 per equity share)) on equity share capital aggregating to INR 1,670.88 lakhs (March 31, 2024: Rs 1,670.88 lakhs), which was paid entirely out of the accumulated balance of retained earnings representing the accumulated surplus in the statement of profit and loss as at date of declaration of dividend.

Dividend declared and paid by the Company is in accordance with section 123 and 124 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



12A Non-current borrowings

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Secured		
Term loan from bank	10,763.56	7,072.39
Vehicle loan from bank	1,841.87	2,523.02
Total borrowings	12,605.43	9,595.41
Less: Current maturities of non-current borrowings disclosed under head "current borrowings" (refer note 12B)	(2,974.04)	(3,353.27)
Total non-current borrowings	9,631.39	6,242.14

Note: For loan covenants, refer note 32

12B Current borrowings

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Secured		
Bank overdraft*	449.88	-
Current maturities of non-current borrowings (refer note 12A)	2,974.04	3,353.27
Total	3,423.92	3,353.27

*Loan repayable on demand. Outstanding overdraft carry an average interest rate of 8.55% (March 31, 2024: Nil) and is secured by first exclusive charge on all assets.

(i) Nature of security and terms of repayment for secured borrowings (refer note 34 and note 35 for assets pledged as security):

Nature of security	Terms of repayment
i) Term loan-1 from Axis Bank amounting to INR 467.50 lakhs (non current: Nil, current: INR 467.50 lakhs) (March 31, 2024: INR 1,400.05 lakhs (non current: INR 465.05 lakhs, current: INR 935.00 lakhs)) is secured by exclusive charge on all current and fixed assets of the Company (present and future) except mortgage on private leasehold properties, disputed properties at Kolkata and Ballabgarh and assets hypothecated for vehicle loans.	Term loan is repayable over 5 years (for each disbursement) via 20 equal quarterly instalments of INR 233.75 lakhs each starting from 3 months from the end of the month of first disbursement @ 8.20% linked to 3-year MCLR, with last instalment due in the month of August 2025. The outstanding amount is repayable in 2 quarterly instalments starting from April 2025.
ii) Term loan-2 from Axis Bank amounting to INR 2,977.54 lakhs (non current: INR 1,777.54 lakhs, current: INR 1,200.00 lakhs) (March 31, 2024: INR 4,177.54 lakhs (non current: INR 2,977.54 lakhs and current: INR 1,200.00 lakhs)) is secured by exclusive charge on all current and fixed assets of the Company (present and future) except mortgage on private leasehold properties, disputed properties at Kolkata and Ballabgarh and assets hypothecated for vehicle loans.	Term loan is repayable over 7 years including moratorium period of 2 years (for each disbursement) via 20 equal quarterly instalments of INR 300 lakhs each commencing at the end of 24 months from the end of the first disbursement, i.e. October 2022, @ 8.20% linked to 3-year MCLR, with last instalment due in the month of July 2027. The outstanding amount (including current maturities) is repayable in 10 quarterly instalments starting from April 2025.
iii) Working Capital Term Loan (WCTL) under Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line (GECL) from Axis Bank amounting to INR 166.67 lakhs (non current: Nil, current: INR 166.67 lakhs) (March 31, 2024: INR 416.67 lakhs (non current: INR 166.67 lakhs, current: INR 250.00 lakhs)) is secured by second charge on all current and fixed assets of the Company (present and future) except mortgage on private leasehold properties, disputed properties at Kolkata and Ballabgarh and assets hypothecated for vehicle loans and by 100% credit guarantee by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (NCGTC).	Working capital term loan is repayable over 5 years including moratorium period of 12 months via 48 equal monthly instalments of INR 20.83 lakhs each commencing at the end month of @ 8.69% linked to 1 Month MCLR, with last instalment due in the month of November 2025. The outstanding amount is repayable in 8 monthly instalments starting from April 2025.
iv) Working Capital Term Loan (WCTL) under Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line (GECL) from Axis Bank amounting to INR 790.63 lakhs (non current: INR 503.13 lakhs, current: INR 287.50 lakhs) (March 31, 2024: INR 1,078.13 lakhs (non current: INR 790.63 lakhs, current: INR 287.50 lakhs)) is secured by second charge over primary and collateral security and by 100% credit guarantee by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (NCGTC).	Working capital term loan is repayable over 6 years including moratorium period of 24 months via 48 equal monthly instalments of INR 23.96 lakhs each commencing at the end month from February 2024 @ 9.15% (Repo + 2.65%), with last instalment due in the month of December 2027. The outstanding amount (including current maturities) is repayable in 33 monthly instalments starting from April 2025.
v) Vehicle loan from HDFC Bank amounting to INR 163.09 lakhs (non current: INR 163.09 lakhs, current: Nil) (March 31, 2024: INR 394.17 lakhs) was secured by first exclusive charge on the vehicles.	Vehicle loan is repayable over 48 months from the date of first disbursement loan amount including 60 days moratorium period via 46 equal monthly instalments of INR 20.92 lakhs beginning from February 2022 @ 6.40% per annum, with last instalment due in the month of November 2025. The outstanding amount is repayable in 8 monthly instalments starting from April 2025.
vi) Vehicle loan from Axis Bank amounting to INR 231.68 lakhs (non-current: INR 160.83 lakhs, current: INR 70.86 lakhs) (March 31, 2024: INR 296.89 lakhs (non current: INR 209.24 lakhs, current: INR 87.65 lakhs)) was secured by first exclusive charge on the vehicles.	Vehicle loan is repayable over 60 months from the date of first disbursement loan amount including 1 month moratorium period via 59 equal monthly instalments of INR 7.30 lakhs beginning from May 2023 @ 8.40% per annum, with last instalment due in the month of March 2028. The outstanding amount (including current maturities) is repayable in 36 monthly instalments starting from April 2025.
vii) Vehicle loan from Axis Bank amounting to INR 237.31 lakhs (non current: INR 166.95 lakhs, current: INR 70.36 lakhs) (March 31, 2024: INR 302.07 lakhs (non current: INR 214.42 lakhs, current: INR 87.65 lakhs)) was secured by first exclusive charge on the vehicles.	Vehicle loan is repayable over 60 months from the date of first disbursement loan amount including 1 month moratorium period via 59 equal monthly instalments of INR 7.30 lakhs beginning from June 2023 @ 8.40% per annum, with last instalment due in the month of April 2028. The outstanding amount (including current maturities) is repayable in 37 monthly instalments starting from April 2025.
viii) Vehicle loan from Axis Bank amounting to INR 1,209.98 lakhs (non current: INR 861.92 lakhs, current: INR 348.07 lakhs) (March 31, 2024: INR 1,529.89 lakhs (non current: INR 1,091.70 lakhs, current: INR 438.19 lakhs)) was secured by first exclusive charge on the vehicles.	Vehicle loan is repayable over 60 months from the date of first disbursement loan amount including 1 month moratorium period via 59 equal monthly instalments of INR 36.51 lakhs beginning from May 2023 @ 8.55% per annum, with last instalment due in the month of May 2028. The outstanding amount (including current maturities) is repayable in 38 monthly instalments starting from April 2025.
ix) Term loan-3 from Axis Bank amounting to INR 5,676.60 lakhs (non current: INR 5,676.60 lakhs, current: Nil) (March 31, 2024: Nil (non current: Nil, current: Nil)) was secured by first charge by way of hypothecation on entire current assets, movable fixed assets, vehicles funded by Axis Bank of the Company and parcel of land admeasuring 3.316 acres situated in Dankuni, Hooghly district in West Bengal.	Term loan is repayable over 96 months from the date of first disbursement, including 18-months moratorium period in 26 equal quarterly instalments beginning from April 2026 @ 8.55% per annum, with last instalment due in the month of September 2032.
x) Term loan-4 from Axis Bank amounting to INR 687.85 lakhs (non current: INR 487.85 lakhs, current: INR 200.00 lakhs) (March 31, 2024: INR Nil (non current: Nil, current: Nil)) was secured by first charge by way of hypothecation on entire current assets, movable fixed assets, vehicles funded by Axis Bank of the Company and parcel of land admeasuring 3.316 acres situated in Dankuni, Hooghly district in West Bengal.	Term loan is repayable over 60 months from the date of first disbursement, in 20 equal quarterly instalments beginning from January 31, 2025 @ 8.55% per annum, with last instalment due in October 2029. The outstanding amount (including current maturities) is repayable in 19 quarterly instalments starting from April 2025.

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



(ii) Quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts except to the following:

(a) variances arising from entries posted as a part of routine book closure process, which is concluded after filing of statements with the banks; and

(b) Certain account balances viz. impairment of trade receivables and provision for inventory, have not been considered while reporting in the quarterly statements filed with the bank.

These discrepancies do not have any impact on classification of loan or compliance with any debt covenants.

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Quarter ended	Name of bank	Particulars of securities provided	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/statement	Amount of difference
June 30, 2024	Axis Bank	Trade receivables	9,435.52	9,902.00	(466.48)
September 30, 2024	Axis Bank	Trade receivables	9,478.27	10,171.00	(692.73)
December 31, 2024	Axis Bank	Trade receivables	9,262.85	9,704.00	(441.15)
March 31, 2025	Axis Bank	Trade receivables	9,064.75	9,342.00	(277.25)
June 30, 2024	Axis Bank	Inventories	1,399.22	1,436.00	(36.78)
September 30, 2024	Axis Bank	Inventories	1,463.78	1,504.00	(40.22)
December 31, 2024	Axis Bank	Inventories	1,478.31	1,549.00	(70.69)
March 31, 2025	Axis Bank	Inventories	1,504.96	1,577.00	(72.04)

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Quarter ended	Name of bank	Particulars of securities provided	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/statement	Amount of difference
June 30, 2023	Axis Bank	Trade receivables	8,154.00	8,169.00	(15.00)
September 30, 2023	Axis Bank	Trade receivables	8,586.00	8,310.00	276.00
December 31, 2023	Axis Bank	Trade receivables	8,973.00	8,380.00	593.00
March 31, 2024	Axis Bank	Trade receivables	8,278.97	8,914.00	(635.03)
September 30, 2023	Axis Bank	Inventories	1,413.00	1,453.00	(40.00)
December 31, 2023	Axis Bank	Inventories	1,355.00	1,377.00	(22.00)
March 31, 2024	Axis Bank	Inventories	1,208.38	1,216.00	(7.62)

12C Trade payables

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 33)	676.79	201.40
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 39)	3,181.50	3,175.32
Total	3,858.29	3,376.72

Trade payables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due/ Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years		
Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	303.18	359.29	13.09	1.05	0.18		676.79
Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,937.24	900.81	170.74	163.65	9.06		3,181.50
Total	2,240.42	1,260.10	183.83	164.70	9.24		3,858.29

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due/ Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years		
Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	172.15	27.92	1.15	0.14	0.04		201.40
Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,667.14	333.54	165.56	5.86	3.22		3,175.32
Total	2,839.29	361.46	166.71	6.00	3.26		3,376.72

(i) Trade payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled in the range of 1 to 180 days terms.

(ii) Refer note 31 for the Company's credit risk management process.

(iii) No trade payables are due to related parties.

12D Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Security deposit from customers (refer note (i) below)	119.03	107.81
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	5.65	9.13
Unpaid dividend (refer note (ii) below)	28.66	23.59
Capital creditors (refer note (iii) below)	576.60	197.73
Payable to employees (refer note 39)	289.10	355.12
Total	1,019.04	693.38

(i) Security deposits from customers are non interest bearing and are under as per the terms of agreement with customers.

(ii) There are no amounts due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

(iii) Include dues to micro and small enterprises amounting to INR 56.24 lakhs (March 31, 2024 : INR 3.15 lakhs)

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



13 Other current liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Statutory dues	247.44	352.51
Total	247.44	352.51

13A Contract liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Advance from customers	53.20	159.73
Total	53.20	159.73

The Company has entered into an agreement/arrangement for providing of services. The Company has identified the performance obligation and recognized the same as contract liability where the Company has obligation to deliver the services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration.

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortized cost:-

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
		Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Borrowings	12A and 12B	9,631.39	3,423.92	6,242.14	3,353.27
Trade payables	12C	-	3,858.29	-	3,376.72
Other financial liabilities	12D	-	1,019.04	-	693.38
Lease liabilities	5	16,531.59	1,083.52	16,923.70	1,260.46
Total		26,162.98	9,384.77	23,165.84	8,683.83

14 Provisions

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Provision for employee benefits	-	214.82	-	214.91
Provision for compensated absences (refer note (i) below)	-	-	-	-
Provision for gratuity (refer note 26)	361.80	-	259.00	-
Total	361.80	214.82	259.00	214.91

Note:

(i) Since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of the Leave obligations, it disclosed the amount as current liabilities. However, the Company does not expect that all leave obligations will be settled in the next 12 months.

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Leave obligations not expected to be settled within the next 12 months	163.73	182.42

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



15 Revenue from operations

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Sale of services :		
Warehousing services	22,663.70	22,742.93
Transportation services	14,221.49	13,060.43
Sale of goods :		
Trading and distribution	18,368.26	14,533.73
Total	55,253.45	50,337.09

Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregated of the company's revenue from contracts with customers:

I. Geographical markets

Within India	55,253.45	50,337.09
--------------	-----------	-----------

The following table shows the computation of Basic and Diluted EPS:	55,253.45	50,337.09
--	------------------	------------------

II. Timing of revenue recognition

Goods transferred at point in time	18,368.26	14,533.73
Services transferred over time	36,885.19	35,803.36
Total revenue from contracts with customers	55,253.45	50,337.09

III. Contract balances

Trade receivables (refer note 6A)	9,064.75	8,278.97
Contract assets (refer note 6F)	38.33	34.44
Contract liabilities (refer note 13A)	53.20	159.73

- Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 90 days.

- The Company recognised expected credit losses on receivables arising from contracts with customers, included under other expenses in the statement of profit and loss, amounting to INR 137.80 lakhs and INR Nil for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 respectively.

Contract assets relates to revenue earned from transportation service. As such, the balances of this account vary and depend on the number of vehicles in transit at the year end.

Contract liabilities include short-term advances received to render warehousing and transportation services and to deliver goods.

IV. Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and as recognized in the statement of profit and loss

Revenue as per contract price	55,253.45	50,337.09
Less: Discounts	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	55,253.45	50,337.09

V. Performance obligation

The performance obligation in respect of services being provided by the Company for warehousing and transportation is satisfied over a period of time and the payments are generally due upon delivery of services, acceptance of customers and within a period ranging from 0 to 90 days.

The performance obligation in respect of goods being provided by the Company is satisfied upon delivery of goods and payments are generally due within a period ranging from 0 to 90 days.

16 Other income

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest income on:		
- Bank deposits	12.12	10.55
- Lease receivables	-	2.54
- Income tax refund (refer note 27)	60.90	20.86
- Others	13.84	35.89
Unwinding of discount on security deposits measured at amortised cost	80.79	85.36
Realized gain on mutual funds measured at fair value through profit or loss	48.75	166.15
Unrealized gain on mutual funds measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	34.59
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	80.32
Gain on termination of lease contracts (refer note 5)	163.76	-
Reversal of impairment loss on trade receivables (net) (refer note 31(ii))	-	117.61
Miscellaneous income*	43.62	123.02
Total	423.78	676.89

*Miscellaneous income includes sale of scrap.



Snowman Logistics Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

17A Purchase of traded goods

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Purchase of traded goods	17,196.28	13,521.17
Total	17,196.28	13,521.17

17B Changes in inventories of traded goods

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening balance	1,208.38	758.45
Closing balance	1,504.96	1,208.38
Increase in inventories	(296.58)	(449.93)

18 Operating expense

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Power charges	3,461.16	3,350.22
Labour charges	3,626.75	3,514.95
Vehicle running expenses	1,827.63	1,846.03
Vehicle fuel expenses	3,613.92	3,682.61
Palletization charges and others	561.07	589.56
Vehicles hire charges	6,817.60	5,525.07
Total	19,908.13	18,508.44

19 Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	3,308.53	3,097.36
Contribution to provident fund (refer note 26)	200.69	183.07
Directors sitting fees (refer note 28C and note 39)	47.00	48.00
Gratuity expense (refer note 26)	92.24	93.68
Staff welfare expenses	295.05	233.64
Total	3,943.51	3,655.75

20 Finance costs

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest on loans from banks	805.10	918.72
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 5)	1,620.56	1,449.27
Interest on others	19.89	11.98
Total	2,445.55	2,379.97

21 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	4,429.03	4,210.77
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	11.03	10.75
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 5)	1,867.57	1,705.76
Total	6,307.63	5,927.28

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



Snowman Logistics Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)
22 Other expenses

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Rent (refer note 5)	556.14	350.40
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and equipment	636.26	594.81
- Vehicles	583.45	509.07
- Others	197.86	198.11
Security and other charges		
- Security charges	713.02	650.38
- Other charges	60.63	78.56
Printing and stationery	112.38	103.04
Insurance	310.43	358.99
Rates and taxes	680.63	742.72
Travelling and conveyance	295.16	298.64
Legal and professional charges	302.10	274.34
Payment to auditor (refer note 22A)	41.47	43.99
Communication	72.97	59.06
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (refer note 22B)	33.00	16.48
Loss on disposal/write off of property, plant and equipment (net)	119.65	15.34
Impairment loss on trade receivables (net) (refer note 31(ii))	137.80	-
Impairment loss on doubtful advances (refer note 9A)	100.62	-
Miscellaneous expense*	619.67	652.72
Total	5,573.24	4,946.65

*Miscellaneous expense includes meeting and conference and other admin expenses.

22A Details of payment to auditors

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Statutory audit fee (including limited reviews)	38.97	41.50
Reimbursement of expenses	2.50	2.49
Total	41.47	43.99

22B Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(A) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	33.00	16.00
(B) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	33.00	16.48

(C) Details of amount spent (in cash) during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	33.00	16.48

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(D) Details related to spent/ unspent obligations:		
i) Promoting education, health care and rural development	-	16.48
ii) Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition	33.00	-
ii) Unspent amount in relation to:		
- Ongoing project	-	-
- Other than ongoing project	-	-

Disclosure for excess amount spent:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening balance	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	(33.00)	(16.00)
Amount spent during the year	33.00	16.48
Provision for shortfall amount / (Excess spent not carried forward)	-	(0.48)
Closing balance	-	-



23 Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 are :

Statement of profit and loss :**Profit and loss section**

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current income tax :		
Current tax on profits for the year	354.41	431.28
Total current tax expense	354.41	431.28
Deferred tax :		
Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax assets	1,113.67	(740.71)
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	(789.65)	(81.89)
Total deferred tax expense/ (income)	(324.02)	822.60
Total income tax expense reported in statement of profit or loss	30.39	1,253.88

OCI section

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income tax relating to remeasurement (gain)/ loss on defined benefit plan	2.17	(17.88)
Deferred tax charge to OCI	2.17	(17.88)

Reconciliation of Effective tax rate

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit before income tax	599.47	2,524.65
Statutory income tax rate in India (refer note 7)	34.94%	29.12%
Computed tax expense	209.48	735.18
Adjustment on account of tax rate change from 29.12% to 34.94% (refer note 7)	(551.47)	-
Adjustment of deferred tax / MAT relating to earlier periods and Deferred tax reversal, majorly on account of utilisation of 35AD benefit availed in earlier years (refer note 27)	275.26	433.76
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	96.73	84.82
Other items	0.39	0.12
Total tax expense	30.39	1,253.88

Significant estimate

The Company has unrecognized MAT credit amounting to INR 583.86 lakhs as at March 31, 2025 and INR 801.60 lakhs as at March 31, 2024. Such tax credits have not been recognised on the basis that recovery is not probable in the foreseeable future. Unrecognised MAT credit expires, if unutilised, based on the year of origination as follows:

Financial year of expiry	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
2029	-	76.34
2030	51.36	222.30
2031	187.98	187.98
2037	14.53	14.53
2038	219.47	219.47
2039	110.52	80.98
Total	583.86	801.60

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



24 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following table reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Earnings per share		
Basic:		
Profit attributable for basic earnings (INR in lakhs)	569.08	1,270.77
Effect of dilution	-	-
Profit attributable for diluted earnings (INR in lakhs)	569.08	1,270.77
Weighted average number of equity shares for computing basic earning per share (number in lakhs)	1,670.88	1,670.88
Effect of dilution	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for computing diluted earning per share (number in lakhs)	1,670.88	1,670.88
The following table shows the computation of Basic and Diluted EPS:		
Basic earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the Company	569.08/1670.88 INR 0.34	1270.77/1670.88 INR 0.76
Diluted earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the Company	569.08/1670.88 INR 0.34	1,270.77 INR 0.76

25 Ratio analysis and its elements

S.no.	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	Variation	Explanation for variations above 25%
(a)	Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities-Current maturities of non-current borrowings	1.86	2.44	-23.92%	NA
(b)	Debt-Equity ratio	Total debt = Non-current borrowings + current borrowings + non-current lease liabilities+ current lease liabilities	Total equity	0.75	0.66	13.41%	NA
(c)	Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Profit for the year + non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and amortisation expenses + finance cost +/- other adjustments like gain/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	Debt service = Interest + principle repayment of lease liabilities and borrowings	1.37	1.51	-9.12%	NA
(d)	Return on equity ratio	Profit for the year	Average total equity	0.01	0.03	-54.42%	Decrease is on account of decrease in the profit in the current year.
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold = Purchase of traded goods + (Increase)/decrease in inventories of traded goods	Average inventories	12.46	13.29	-6.28%	NA
(f)	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivable	6.37	6.52	-2.23%	NA
(g)	Trade payable turnover ratio	(a) Purchase of traded goods + Operating expenses	Average trade payable	10.26	9.60	6.81%	NA
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital = Current assets - current liabilities	18.57	9.34	98.89%	Increase is on account of increased in revenue from operations during the current year.
(i)	Net profit ratio	Profit for the year	Total income	0.01	0.02	-38.97%	Decrease is on account of decrease in the profit in the current year.
(j)	Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes = Profit before tax + Finance costs	Capital employed = Tangible net worth + total debt + deferred tax liability	0.06	0.10	-40.41%	Decrease is on account of decrease in the profit in the current year.
(k)	Return on investment	Gain on investments	Average investments	0.01	0.06	-88.29%	Decrease is on account of decrease in the gain on sale of investments in the current year.

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



26 Disclosures under Ind AS 19

a) Post retirement benefit- defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions to Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), which are defined contribution plan, for qualifying employees. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll cost to fund the benefits. The Company has recognised an amount of INR 198.81 lakhs (March 31, 2024: INR 180.16 lakhs) for provident fund contributions and INR 1.88 lakhs (March 31, 2024: INR 2.91 lakhs) for contribution to ESIC in the statement of profit and loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

b) Post retirement benefit- defined benefit plan

The Company makes annual contribution to the Gratuity Funds Trust which is maintained by LIC of India, a defined benefit plan for qualifying employees. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, employees who have completed prescribed time period of service as per relevant act are entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefit provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at the retirement age. The employee is entitled to a benefit equivalent to 15 days of basic salary last drawn for each completed year of service.

The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on an actuarial valuation as at the reporting date using the "projected unit credit" method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligations are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. Actuarial gains and losses (net of tax) are recognised immediately in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets are as follows :

i) Change in present value of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	362.91	361.72
Current service cost	73.31	74.78
Interest cost	24.59	25.05
Experience (gain)/loss on plan liabilities	4.74	(17.41)
Financial (gain)/loss on plan liabilities	-	(44.09)
Benefits paid	(42.73)	(37.14)
Balance at the end of the year	422.82	362.91

ii) Change in fair value of plan assets

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	103.91	133.00
Interest income	5.79	8.42
Mortality charges and taxes	(0.13)	(2.27)
Return on plan assets	(1.46)	(0.11)
Contribution by the Company	-	2.01
Benefits paid	(47.09)	(37.14)
Balance at the end of the year	61.02	103.91

iii) Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation and the fair value of assets:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present value of plan assets	61.02	103.91
Present value of defined benefit obligations	422.82	362.91
Amount recognised as liabilities	(361.80)	(259.00)
Non-current (refer note 13)	361.80	259.00
Current (refer note 13)	-	-

iv) Major category of plan assets as % of total plan assets

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	%	%
Insurer managed funds	100%	100%

Risk exposure

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The Gratuity plan is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The Company does not have any liberty to manage the fund provided to LIC.

Interest risk

A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

Longevity risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants during their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.



v) Expense recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current service cost	73.31	74.78
Mortality charges and taxes	0.13	2.27
Net interest expense for the year	18.80	16.63
Total expenses recognized in the statement of profit and loss (refer note 19)	92.24	93.68

vii) The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligation for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Economic assumptions		
Discount rate	6.60%	7.20%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	9.50%	9.50%
Rate of return of plan assets	7.20%	7.30%
Demographic assumptions		
Mortality table	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)
Retirement age	58	58
Withdrawal rates		
- upto 30 years	20.00%	20.00%
- from 31 to 40 years	20.00%	20.00%
- from 41 to 50 years	20.00%	20.00%
- above 50 years	20.00%	20.00%

Notes:

- 1) The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of the obligation.
- 2) The expected return on plan assets is based on market expectations, at the beginning of the period, for returns over the entire life of the related obligation. The expected return on plan assets reflects changes in the fair value of plan assets held during the period as a result of actual contributions paid in to the fund and actual benefits paid out of the fund.
- 3) The salary escalation rate is the estimate of future salary increase considered taking into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

viii) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

A Particulars	March 31, 2025	
Assumptions	Discount rate	
Sensitivity level	1% increase	1% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	405.09	442.18
Assumptions	Salary increment rate	
Sensitivity level	1% increase	1% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	437.68	408.91
B Particulars	March 31, 2024	
Assumptions	Discount rate	
Sensitivity level	1% increase	1% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	348.01	379.13
Assumptions	Salary increment rate	
Sensitivity level	1% increase	1% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	375.31	351.28

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting year. The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting year is 6.55 years (March 31, 2024: 6.27 years)

The following benefits payments, for each of the next five years and the aggregate five years thereafter, are expected to be paid:

March 31, 2025	Expected benefit (INR in lakhs)
Within the next 12 months	89.67
Between 2 and 5 years	278.03
Beyond 5 years	346.12
March 31, 2024	Expected benefit (INR in lakhs)
Within the next 12 months	73.73
Between 2 and 5 years	272.61
Beyond 5 years	295.09

viii) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Remeasurement for the year- obligation (gain)/loss	4.74	(61.50)
Remeasurement for the year- Plan asset gain	1.46	0.11
Total remeasurements (loss)/gain for the year recognised in OCI	6.20	(61.39)

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



27 Commitments, contingencies and guarantees

a) Contingent liabilities

The Company had contingent liabilities in respect of:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
i) Income tax matters (amount paid under protest Nil (March 31, 2024: INR Nil))	238.92	238.92
ii) VAT matter (amount paid under protest INR 8.42 lakhs (March 31, 2024: INR 8.42 lakhs))	8.42	8.42
iii) GST matters (amount paid under protest INR 183.76 lakhs (March 31, 2024: INR Nil))	1,119.25	-
Total	1,366.59	247.34

Note:

i) Income tax matters:

The Company has appeals pending before CIT(A) in respect of disallowance of depreciation and certain expenditures for A.Y.2003-04 and 2007-08. The Company is contesting aforesaid disallowances and the management believes that the Company is entitled to aforesaid deductions and claims and hence no provision for the aforesaid demand/notices has been made in the financial statements as at March 31, 2025.

ii) VAT matter:

The order dated September 16, 2016 u/s 51(7)(c) of the Punjab Value Added Tax Act, 2005 demanding INR 8.42 lakhs was issued by the Assistant Commissioner of taxes. The Company has gone to appeal against the order and believes that the Company is entitled to credits and hence no provision for the aforesaid demand/notices has been made in the financial statements as at March 31, 2025.

iii) Goods and service tax matters :

During the year, the Company received demand orders under section 73 of Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 amounting to INR 1,137.11 lakhs (including interest and penalties) from the states of Maharashtra, West Bengal and Karnataka on account of various matters for financial year 2019-20 and 2020-21. The Company has made a pre-deposit of INR 70.64 lakhs and filed appeals against the said orders and, while the department has further unilaterally deducted input tax credit aggregating to INR 113.12 lakhs from Company's electronic credit ledger.

Based on the opinion of independent tax expert, the management believes that the said demand is not tenable and no provision is required in respect of the above matter. However, as abundant caution, the Company has provided an amount of INR 17.86 lakhs in this regard in these financial statement.

iv) Other litigations

- a. In November 2022, the Income-tax Department conducted a survey under Section 133A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ("Act") at certain premises of the Company and had taken certain documents and information for further investigation. Subsequent to the survey, show cause notices were served on the Company as to why income aggregating to INR 6,110.91 lakhs in respect of Assessment Years (AY) 2016-17 to 2022-23 should not be taxed, alleging that the Company had violated the conditions for Section 35AD of the Act, which was availed in respect of its facilities at Hyderabad and Mumbai during the financial years 2013-14 and 2015-16 respectively, and that certain capital expenditure aggregating to INR 5,658.83 lakhs should not be disallowed. The Income-tax Department assessed this to be a case for reassessment/re-computation of income under Section 148 of the Act.

In March 2024 and July 2024, the Company received assessment orders for AY 2016-17 to 2022-23 under Section 147 of the Act and for AY 2023-24 under Section 143(3) of the Act, disallowing the 35AD deduction claimed for the two facilities amounting to INR 6,110.91 lakhs and disallowing certain other expenditure alleged to be non-genuine amounting to INR 42.24 lakhs, and raised a demand of INR 3,177.40 lakhs. The Income-tax Department also initiated penalty proceedings under Section 270A of the Act for these assessment years. The management did not agree with these demand notices and filed applications for rectification under Section 154 of the Act.

The Company performed a detailed assessment of the demand raised by the Income-tax Department and involved a third-party tax expert to evaluate the potential tax liability. Based on advice from external legal experts, the Company believes that these orders were issued due to differences in interpretation of the provisions under Section 35AD of the Act and filed an appeal with CIT(A) against the orders received for the aforementioned assessment years.

During the year, the Company received rectification orders under Section 154 of the Act for the aforesaid assessment years with a demand of INR 19.72 lakhs, after reduction in brought forward business losses of the Company by INR 1,889.29 lakhs and reduction in MAT credit by INR 542.15 lakhs.

The Company assessed the said orders and opted to file an application under the "Vivad Se Vishwas Scheme, 2024" on January 31, 2025, and has received orders for full and final settlement of tax liabilities for all assessment years from the tax authorities under the said Scheme. The Company received net interest of INR 60.90 lakhs after adjusting the aforesaid demand and paid a total of INR 0.06 lakhs as part of the settlement.

Pursuant to the reduction in brought forward losses owing to the settlement under the Scheme, the Company reversed deferred tax assets of INR 660.19 lakhs (of which deferred tax assets of INR 433.76 lakhs were reversed on March 31, 2024, based on management assessment supported by external expert views), and the balance INR 226.43 lakhs was reversed during the year. Thus in the opinion of the management the said matter stands resolved.

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



- b. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company was copied in a notice wherein the District Valuation Officer of Income-tax sent a report to the Assessing Officer in relation to the assessment of the value of the Company's assets at Siliguri. The District Valuation Officer, based on the information submitted by the Company and inspection conducted, had arrived at a value which was lower than the value declared by the Company by INR 1,411.91 lakhs. The report was also issued without providing the Company any opportunity of representation.

The Company believes that there is a calculation error in the notice and that the Valuation Officer did not consider the impact of Goods and Services Tax and the structure and specification of the warehouse. The Company filed its responses to the said notice during the year, however, as on date, the Assessing Officer has not taken any further action on the Company.

The management, based on an opinion from a legal expert, believes that no new order can be passed under Section 154 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, based solely on the report from the Valuation Officer, and no material adjustments are likely to arise in the financial statements in this regard.

- c. The order dated 06 February 2023 demanding INR 460.75 lakhs was received by the Company from Panvel Municipal Corporation (PMC) for its warehouse for the payment of property taxes at an incremental rate retrospectively from the years 2016 to 2022. The Company draws reference to provisions of Section 129A of the Maharashtra Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 and recalculated the amount and had paid entire along with penalty amounting to INR 467.19 lakhs to PMC. A legal case has also been filed against the demand in Bombay High Court through Talaja Industrial Association (TMA) on behalf of the entire Talaja Industries against exorbitantly high property tax by PMC. The matter is currently pending at Bombay High Court. No liabilities exist with respect to property tax demands as of date.

b) Capital commitments

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances of INR 417.19 lakhs (March 31, 2024: INR 373.70 lakhs))	2,057.51	2,474.81

c) Bank guarantees

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
- HDFC Bank Limited	34.00	34.00
- West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company limited	94.95	142.41
- Graviss Foods Private Limited	400.00	400.00
- Havmor Ice Cream Private Limited	5.00	5.00
- Blue Star Limited	5.00	5.00
- Commissioner of Custom Jawahar	35.71	10.90
- Bridgestone India Private Limited	50.63	50.63
Total	625.29	647.94

The Company has provided bank guarantees in favour of above stated beneficiaries for business purposes.

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



28 Related party transactions

A) Information required to be disclosed under Ind AS 24 on "Related Party Disclosures":

Holding Company

Gateway Distriparks Limited (w.e.f December 24, 2024)

Investing party in respect of which the Company is an associate:

Gateway Distriparks Limited (till December 23, 2024)

Entities in which directors / investing party/holding company have control/significant influence

Gateway Distriparks (Kerala) Limited (GDKL)

Star Data Infra and Services Private Limited (SDISPL)

Container Gateway Limited (CGL)

Kashipur Infrastructure and Freight Terminal Private Limited (KIFTPL)

Prism International Private Limited (PIPL)

Perfect Communication Private Limited (PCL)

Newsprint Trading and Sales Corporation (NTSC)

Star Cineplex Private Limited (SCPL)

Rocksolid Enterprises Private Limited (REPL)

Key Management Personnel/ Executive Directors:

Mr. Sunil Nair, Chief Executive Officer and Whole time Director (till December 01, 2024)

Mr. Padamdeep Singh Handa, Chief Executive Officer and Whole time Director (w.e.f December 01, 2024)

Mr. N Balakrishna, Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Kiran P George, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer (till April 30, 2024)

Mr. Sohan Singh Dhakad, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer (w.e.f May 01, 2024)

B) Directors of the Company**Independent and Non-Executive Directors**

Mr. Prem Kishan Dass Gupta (Non-executive)

Mr. Bhaskar Avula Reddy (Non-executive independent)

Mr. Arun Kumar Gupta (Non-executive independent)

Mr. Anil Aggarwal (Non-executive independent)

Mr. Ishaan Gupta (Non-executive)

Mr. Samvid Gupta (Non-executive)

Mrs. Vanita Yadav (Non-executive independent)

Post retirement benefit plan

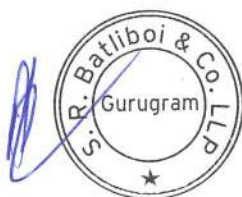
M/s Snowman Logistics Limited Employees Gratuity Fund

C) Key Management Personnel compensation

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1 Short-term employee benefits*		
Mr. Sunil Nair	140.00	177.33
Mr. Padamdeep Singh Handa	31.72	-
Mr. N Balakrishna	58.91	47.98
Mr. Kiran P George	1.26	15.12
Mr. Sohan Singh Dhakad	11.00	-
2 Sitting fees to executive directors		
Mr. Sunil Nair	5.00	6.00
Mr. Padamdeep Singh Handa	1.00	-
3 Sitting fees to non-executive and independent directors		
Mr. Prem Kishan Dass Gupta	6.00	6.00
Mr. Arun Kumar Gupta	6.00	6.00
Mr. Bhaskar Reddy Avula	5.00	6.00
Mr. Anil Aggarwal	6.00	6.00
Mr. Samvid Gupta	6.00	6.00
Mr. Ishaan Gupta	6.00	6.00
Mrs. Vanita Yadav	6.00	6.00

*Includes perquisites, allowance and bonus and does not include the provision made for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for all the employees together.

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



D) The following transactions were carried with related parties in the ordinary course of business :

S.No.	Nature of transaction Particulars	Holding Company	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
			Investing party in respect of which the Company is an Associate	Other related parties	Investing party in respect of which the Company is an Associate	Other related parties
1	Advance for purchase of land Gateway Distriparks Limited	-	1,800.00	-	230.85	-
2	Transportation services Gateway Distriparks Limited	130.19	337.93	-	361.33	-
3	Hire charges - Vehicles Gateway Distriparks Limited	-	87.85	-	13.37	-
4	Dividend paid Gateway Distriparks Limited	-	775.75	-	697.54	-
5	Contribution to gratuity trust M/s Snowman Logistics Limited Employees Gratuity Fund (Refer note (i) below)	-	-	-	-	2.01

E) The following is the amount outstanding with related parties in the ordinary course of business :

S.No.	Nature of Transaction Particulars	Holding Company	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
			Investing party in respect of which the Company is an associate	Other related parties	Investing party in respect of which the Company is an associate	Other related parties
1	Transportation services (receivables) Gateway Distriparks Limited	48.37	-	-	43.78	-
2	Plan assets (fair value) M/s Snowman Logistics Limited Employees Gratuity Fund (Refer note (i) below)	-	-	61.01	-	103.91
3	Capital advance Gateway Distriparks Limited (refer note 9A(i))	1,800.00	-	-	-	-

Note:

- i) The Company maintains gratuity trust with LIC for the purpose of administering the gratuity payment to its employees (M/s Snowman Logistics Limited Employees Gratuity Fund).
ii) On June 26, 2023, the Company entered into ATS with the said related party, GDL to purchase land of 1.71 acres at Krishnapatnam for a consideration of INR 230.85 lakhs against which the Company had paid 100% advance of INR 230.85 lakhs and capitalized same in books but pending registration in the name of company (refer note 9A(i)).

F) Loans to/from related parties

No loan has been given/ received to/ from any related parties.

G) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

- a. Services provided from/to related parties are made in terms equivalent to those that prevail at arm's length transaction. Other reimbursement of expenses to/from related parties is on cost basis.

b. All other transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

c. All outstanding balances are unsecured and are repayable/ receivable in cash.

d. There are no guarantees provided on/received for any related party receivables or payables.

H) There are no guarantees provided on/received for any related party receivables or payables.

- I) For the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amount owed by related parties (March 31, 2024: INR Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties and the market in which they operate.

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



29 Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

As per Ind AS 108 "Operating segments" the Company has three reportable segments as below :

Warehousing services:

Warehousing services comprises of temperature controlled warehousing service operating across locations servicing customers on pan-India basis.

Transportation services:

The transportation generally facilitates inter-city transport of products and includes door to door service i.e. last mile distribution. This part of the business provides dry transportation facility also to the customers using the temperature controlled facilities so that the customer gets a one stop solution for all the warehousing requirement.

Trading and distribution:

The Company offer sourcing, vendor development, inventory planning and procurement services. The Company also hold inventory and sell on just in time basis to the customers. Company use in-house IT technology to ensure this model efficient and system driven with complete visibility to stakeholders.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable reporting segments.

The management of the Company monitors the operating results of its segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on the profit/loss and is measured consistently with profit/loss in the financial statements and also the Company's financing (including finance costs and other income) and income taxes are managed on the Company basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

No customer represents sales of more than 10% of revenue from operations in the current and previous year. Also, the Company operates within India and does not have operations in economic environments with different risks and returns. Accordingly, there are no other separate reportable segments in terms of Ind AS 108 on "Operating Segments" other than those stated above.

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



March 31, 2025

Particulars	Warehousing services	Transportation services	Trading and distribution	Unallocated	Total
Revenue from operations	22,663.70	14,221.49	18,368.26	-	55,253.45
Purchase of traded goods	-	-	(17,196.28)	-	(17,196.28)
Increase in inventories of traded goods	-	-	296.58	-	296.58
Operating expense	(7,430.14)	(12,158.54)	(247.41)	(72.04)	(19,908.13)
Gross profit	15,233.56	2,062.95	1,221.15	(72.04)	18,445.62
Employee benefits expense	(2,273.59)	(210.92)	(74.46)	(1,384.54)	(3,943.51)
Other expenses	(3,231.38)	(793.07)	-	(1,548.79)	(5,573.24)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(5,490.66)	(602.12)	-	(214.85)	(6,307.63)
Operating profit	4,237.93	456.84	1,146.69	(3,220.22)	2,621.24
Other income	-	-	-	-	423.78
Finance cost	-	-	-	-	(2,445.55)
Profit before tax	-	-	-	-	599.47
Current tax*	-	-	-	-	(354.41)
Deferred tax*	-	-	-	-	324.02
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	569.08
Other information	-	-	-	-	-
Segment assets	57,533.97	7,809.65	1,984.89	9,796.53	77,125.04
Segment liabilities	28,411.02	3,591.40	2,085.64	2,336.95	36,425.01
Capital expenditure	5,464.82	1,359.62	-	485.37	7,309.81

March 31, 2024

Particulars	Warehousing services	Transportation services	Trading and distribution	Unallocated	Total
Revenue from operations	22,742.93	13,060.43	14,533.73	-	50,337.09
Purchase of traded goods	-	-	(13,521.17)	-	(13,521.17)
Increase in inventories of traded goods	-	-	449.93	-	449.93
Operating expense	(7,494.32)	(10,964.12)	-	(50.00)	(18,508.44)
Gross profit	15,248.61	2,096.31	1,462.49	(50.00)	18,757.41
Employee benefits expense	(2,161.33)	(289.28)	(96.55)	(1,108.60)	(3,655.75)
Other expenses	(2,684.86)	(759.32)	(5.00)	(1,497.47)	(4,946.65)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(5,316.21)	(431.93)	-	(179.14)	(5,927.28)
Operating profit	5,086.21	615.78	1,360.95	(2,835.21)	4,227.73
Other income	-	-	-	-	676.89
Finance cost	-	-	-	-	(2,379.97)
Profit before tax	-	-	-	-	2,524.65
Current tax*	-	-	-	-	(431.28)
Deferred tax*	-	-	-	-	(822.60)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,270.77
Other information	-	-	-	-	-
Segment assets	57,514.23	5,563.43	2,273.67	9,290.35	74,641.68
Segment liabilities	24,480.18	3,506.11	1,960.35	2,889.18	32,835.82
Capital expenditure	939.14	2,100.72	-	466.16	3,506.02

Refer note 39 for enhanced disclosure as compared to previous year.

***Adjustments and elimination**

Other income is not allocated to individual segments as the underlying instruments are managed on the Company basis.

Current taxes, deferred taxes and certain financial assets and liabilities are not allocated to those segments as they are also managed on an overall basis.

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



30 Fair Value

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Particulars	Notes	Carrying value		Fair value	
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Financial assets					
Investments	6E	-	3,468.43	-	3,468.43
Total		-	3,468.43	-	3,468.43
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	12A and 12B	13,055.31	9,595.41	13,055.31	9,595.41
Total		13,055.31	9,595.41	13,055.31	9,595.41

The management assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loan, other financial assets, trade payables, other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- (i) There is an active market for the Company's quoted investments.
- (ii) The fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at March 31, 2024 was assessed to be insignificant.
- (iii) The fair value of other financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined using unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.

Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within 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 assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy as at March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Notes	Fair value measurement using			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	12A and 12B	13,055.31	-	-	13,055.31
Total		13,055.31	-	-	13,055.31

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy as at March 31, 2024:

Particulars	Notes	Fair value measurement using			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets					
Investments	6E	3,468.43	3,468.43	-	-
Total		3,468.43	3,468.43	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	12A and 12B	9,595.41	-	-	9,595.41
Total		9,595.41	-	-	9,595.41

There have been no transfer to Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

In the absence of observable inputs to measure fair value, the assets and liabilities have been classified as level 3. The Company has not given further disclosures since the amount involved is not material.

The management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities having short term maturities recognised in the financial statements approximates their fair values.

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



31 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies.

The Company is exposed to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The senior professionals working to manage the financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company are accountable to the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee. This process provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that the financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company policies and risk objective. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees to policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings, deposits and equity investments.

The Company management evaluates and exercise control over process of market risk management. The Board recommends risk management objective and policies which includes management of cash resources, borrowing strategies and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with variable interest rates.

The Company manages its funding requirements through borrowings from different banks. In order to optimize the Company's position with regards to interest income and interest expense, the Company performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk by using different type of economic product of floating rate of borrowings in its total borrowings. The Company has obtained vehicle loan at fixed rate of interest and the remaining borrowings at floating rate of interest.

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate change at the end of reporting year are as follows :

Variable rate borrowing

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Borrowings	12A and 12B	10,763.56	7,072.39
Overdraft from bank	12B	449.88	-
Total		11,213.44	7,072.39

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on variable rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
Assumptions	Interest rate		Interest rate	
Sensitivity level	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease
Impact on statement of profit and loss	(56.07)	56.07	(35.36)	35.36

Currency and price risk

The Company does not have any financial instrument subject to currency and price risk.

ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with bank and financial institution and other financial instruments.

Credit risk management**Financial instruments and cash deposits**

The Company maintains exposure in cash and cash equivalents and term deposits with banks. Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at March 31, 2024 is the carrying value of each class of financial assets as disclosed in note 6.

Trade receivables and other financial assets

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Other financial assets are unsecured receivables. It comprises of margin money with the bank, utility deposits with the government authorities and contract assets.

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company through its established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on trade receivables using provision matrix to measure expected credit loss. Other factors of default are determined by considering the business environment in which the company operates and other macro-economic factors. The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information such as: adverse changes in business, changes in the operating results of the counterparty, change to the counterparty's ability to meet its obligations etc. Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Total maximum credit exposure on trade receivable (gross) as at March 31, 2025 is INR 9,433.85 lakhs (March 31, 2024 is INR 8,510.27 lakhs).

Reconciliation of impairment allowance on trade receivables

Particulars	Amount
Impairment allowance on April 01, 2023	
Bad debt written off	402.80
Reversal of impairment loss on trade receivables (refer note 16)	53.89
Impairment allowance on March 31, 2024	(117.61)
Bad debt written off	231.30
Impairment loss on trade receivables (refer note 22)	-
Impairment allowance on March 31, 2025	137.80
	369.10



iii) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company's finance team maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Financing arrangement

The Company has access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Floating rate		
- Expiring within one year (Bank overdraft and other facilities)	4,550.12	5,000.00
Total	4,550.12	5,000.00

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2025 on undiscounted basis:

Particulars	On Demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 12 months	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	449.88	896.61	2,077.43	8,324.81	1,306.58	13,055.31
Trade payables	-	3,858.29	-	-	-	3,858.29
Other financial liabilities	-	1,019.04	-	-	-	1,019.04
Lease liabilities	-	647.96	1,985.79	16,892.86	8,495.32	28,021.93
Total non derivative liabilities	449.88	6,421.90	4,063.22	25,217.67	9,801.90	45,954.57

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2024 on undiscounted basis:

Particulars	On Demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 12 months	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	-	832.17	2,518.62	6,244.62	-	9,595.41
Trade payables	-	3,376.72	-	-	-	3,376.72
Other financial liabilities	-	693.38	-	-	-	693.38
Lease liabilities	-	681.21	2,088.95	14,457.28	9,923.24	27,150.68
Total non derivative liabilities	-	5,583.48	4,607.57	20,701.90	9,923.24	40,816.19

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

32 Capital management

Risk management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maintain optimum capital structure to reduce cost of capital and to maximize the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants which otherwise would permit the banks to immediately call loans and borrowings. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, lease liabilities, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

The debt to equity ratio and gearing ratio for the comparative year is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total equity (A)	40,700.03	41,805.86
Debt (including current and non-current borrowings and lease liabilities) (B)	30,670.42	27,779.57
Cash and cash equivalents (C)	439.28	771.98
Net debt (D=B-C)	30,231.14	27,007.59
Debt to equity ratio (B/A)	0.75	0.66
Gearing ratio (D/(A+D))	0.43	0.39

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

Loan covenants

Bank loans contain certain debt covenants relating to limitation on fixed asset coverage ratio, total debt to EBITDA ratio, debt service coverage ratio and total liabilities to tangible net worth. The Company has satisfied all debt covenants prescribed in the terms of bank loan.

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



33 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

The disclosures as per Section 22 of the MSMED Act, 2006 are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of		
i) Principal amount due to micro enterprises and small enterprises	713.14	192.70
ii) Interest due on above	19.89	11.85
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
(e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	19.89	11.85
(f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

*Includes capital creditors of INR 56.24 lakhs (March 31, 2024: INR 3.15 lakhs) pertaining to outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises. The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified by the Company.

(The space below has been left blank intentionally)



SNOWMAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

34 Collateral against borrowings

Current and non-current assets of the Company are pledged as security against debt facilities from the lender. For carrying amount of assets pledged as security refer note 35.

35 Assets pledged as security - Pari-passu

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	36,540.19	37,734.76
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	5,283.87	1,397.64
(c) Intangible assets	4	11.98	17.80
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	6D	1,779.13	1,846.66
(f) Other non-current assets	9A	2,598.92	791.66
Total non-current assets		46,214.08	41,788.52
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	6G	1,504.96	1,208.38
(b) Contract assets	6F	38.33	34.44
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6E	-	3,468.43
(ii) Trade receivables	6A	9,064.75	8,278.97
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	6B	439.28	771.98
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	6C	178.90	173.83
(v) Other financial assets	6D	69.96	42.09
(d) Other current assets	9A	1,579.77	824.75
Total current assets		12,875.95	14,802.87
TOTAL ASSETS		59,090.04	56,591.39

36 Other statutory information

- (i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
 - (ii) The Company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - (iii) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.
 - (iv) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.
 - (v) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.
 - (vi) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous financial year.
 - (vii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, 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 Beneficiary) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiary.
 The Company has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiary.
 - (viii) The borrowings obtained by the Company from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.
 - (ix) The Company does not have any transaction 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).
 - (x) The Company have not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or Government or any government authority or other lender.
- 37 In pursuant to the recent amendment in Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014, the Company is maintaining proper books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic mode which is accessible in India at all times. Further, the books of account maintained in electronic mode is currently being backed-up on daily basis, however, the exact location for the backup server is not defined in the Microsoft SOC report and the management is unable to comment whether server is physically located in India.
- 38 The Company has used accounting software Dynamics 365 Business Central for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility which was not enabled throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Accordingly, the audit trail has not been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.



SNOWMAN LOGISTICS LIMITED

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

39 Reclassification and enhanced disclosures

During the year, the Company has reassessed presentation of outstanding employee salaries and wages, which were previously presented under 'Trade Payables' within 'Current Financial Liabilities'. In line with the recent opinion issued by the Expert Advisory Committee (EAC) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) on the "Classification and Presentation of Accrued Wages and Salaries to Employees", the Company has concluded that presenting such amounts under 'Other Financial Liabilities', within 'Current Financial Liabilities', results in improved presentation and better reflects the nature of these obligations. Accordingly, amounts aggregating to INR 289.10 lakhs as at March 31, 2025 (INR 355.12 lakhs as at March 31, 2024), previously classified under 'Trade Payables', have been reclassified under the head 'Other Financial Liabilities'. Both line items form part of the main heading 'Financial Liabilities'.

Further, the Company has also reassessed presentation of Director sitting fees which was previously presented under 'Other expense'. However, based on review of commonly prevailing practices and in line with paragraph 7 of Ind AS 19, the Company has concluded that presenting such amount under 'Employee benefit expense', results in improved presentation and better reflects the nature of the expense. Accordingly, amounts aggregating to INR 47.00 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: INR 48.00 lakhs), previously classified under 'Other expenses' has been reclassified under the head 'Employee benefit expense'. Both line items form part of the main heading 'Expenses'.

In addition, the Company has reviewed its presentation of segment information in line with the IFRS Interpretations Committee's Agenda Decision titled "Operating Segments – Disclosure of Revenues and Expenses for Reportable Segments". Based on this guidance, the Company has enhanced its segment disclosures to include segment-wise break-up of specified and material income and expense items. To ensure consistency and comparability, the corresponding figures for the year ended March 31, 2024 have also been revised.

The above changes do not impact recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements, and, consequentially, there is no impact on total equity and/ or profit (loss) for the current or any of the earlier periods. Nor there is any material impact on presentation of cash flow statement. Considering the nature of changes, the management believes that they do not have any material impact on the balance sheet at the beginning of the comparative period and, therefore, there is no need for separate presentation of third balance sheet.

- 40 The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. Certain sections of the Code came into effect on 3 May 2023. However, the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. Based on a preliminary assessment, the entity believes the impact of the change will not be significant.
- 41 The management has evaluated the likely impact of prevailing uncertainties relating to imposition or enhancement of reciprocal tariffs and believes that there are no material impacts on the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025. However, the management will continue to monitor the situation from the perspective of potential impact on the operations of the Company.

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI firm registration number: 301003E/E300005

per Amit Gupta

Partner

Membership Number: 501396

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 26, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Snowman Logistics Limited

Prem Kishan Dass Gupta

Chairman and Director

DIN: 00011670

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 26, 2025

N Bala Krishna

Chief Financial Officer

Membership Number: 239908

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 26, 2025



Padamdeep Singh Handa

CEO and Whole Time Director

DIN: 10809817

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 26, 2025

Sohan Singh Dhakad

Company Secretary

Membership Number: 63562

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 26, 2025