

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To

The Members of M/s. VIRGO POLYMERS (INDIA) LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **M/s. VIRGO POLYMERS (INDIA) LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant 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 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian accounting standards prescribed under section 133 of the act read with the companies (Indian accounting standards) Rules, 2015 as amended (Ind AS)and accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its profit, total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended as on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 opinion.

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 of the current period. 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.



Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

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

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

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

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

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134 (5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2016, as amended from time to time, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement 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.

The board of directors 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 of the current period 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

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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in Annexure "A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- (c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss, and the cash flow statement 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 rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the board of directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting;
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197 (16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act; and



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

- a. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
- b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
- c. There has been no requirement in transferring amounts, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company
- d. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software's for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended 31 March 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has not been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software's. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from 1 April 2023, reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended 31 March 2024

For Venkat & Rangaa LLP
Chartered Accountants
LLPIN: AAK-5672, FRN No. 4597S


S Mohan Rajan (Partner)
M.No.206393



Place: Chennai
Date: 28-5-2024

UDIN: 24206393BKATKB5439

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report*

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report to the members of **M/s.VIRGO POLYMERS (INDIA) LIMITED** of even date)

1. In respect of the Company's fixed assets:

(a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The fixed assets of the Company were physically verified in full by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us and as examined by us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us, we report that the Company hold freehold land, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date. In respect of immovable properties of land and building that have been taken on lease and disclosed as fixed assets in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company.

2. The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. According to the information and explanations given to us and as examined by us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

3. According to information and explanation given to us, the company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register required under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iii) of the order is not applicable.

4. In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the company has granted any loans or provided any guarantees or given any security or made any investments to which the provision of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iv) of the order is not applicable.

5. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits and accordingly paragraph 3 (v) of the order is not applicable.

6. The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act for any of the activities of the company and accordingly paragraph 3 (vi) of the order is not applicable.

7. In respect of statutory dues:

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, except as per details below:



Sales Tax

S.No	Asst. year	Amt demand by Sales Tax Dept.	Amt Paid by The Company	Forum where Appeal is pending	Due
1	2000-01	76,582	46,776	Assessing Officer	29,806
2	2001-02	7,67,149	5,76,390	Assessing Officer	1,90,759
3	2002-03	45,47,242	16,89,640	Assessing Officer	28,57,602
4	2003-04	5,58,107	2,47,530	Assessing Officer	3,10,577
5	2008-09	2,05,302	51,330	Assessing Officer	1,53,972
6	2009-10	1,94,777	1,45,933	Assessing Officer	48,844

8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has outstanding dues to financial institutions and banks or any government or any debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (viii) of the order is not applicable.

9. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and has not taken any term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the order is not applicable.

10. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

11. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid/ provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

13. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act. Where applicable, the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the order is not applicable.

15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the order is not applicable.



16. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For Venkat & Rangaa LLP

Chartered Accountants

LLPIN: AAK-5672, FRN No. 4597S



S Mohan Rajan (Partner)

M.No.206393

Place: Chennai

Date: 28-5-2024



UDIN: 24206393BKATKB5439

Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report to the Members of **M/s. VIRGO POLYMERS (INDIA) LIMITED** of even date)

Report on the internal financial controls over financial reporting under clause (i) of sub – section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **M/s.VIRGO POLYMERS (INDIA) LIMITED** ("the Company") as at March 31, 2024, 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 board of directors of the Company 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. 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, 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.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the standards on auditing prescribed under Section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 over financial reporting were 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 system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 in 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 control system over financial reporting.

Meaning of internal financial controls over financial reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management of 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 over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

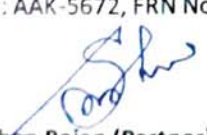
Opinion

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, 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.

For Venkat & Rangaa LLP

Chartered Accountants

LLPIN: AAK-5672, FRN No. 4597S


S Mohan Rajan (Partner)

M.No.206393



Place: Chennai

Date: 28-5-2024

UDIN: 24206393BKATKB5439



BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2024

Particulars	Note	Figures as at the end of current reporting period	Figures as at the end of previous reporting period
I ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	1	112,245,071	117,734,865
(b) Capital work-in-progress			
(c) Investment Property			
(d) Goodwill			
(e) Other Intangible assets			
(f) Intangible assets under development			
(g) Biological Assets other than bearer plants			
(h) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	2	35,530	32,530
(ii) Trade receivables			
(iii) Loans			
(iv) Other Financial Assets			
(i) Deferred tax assets (net)			
(j) Other non-current assets	3	37,896,745	92,439,075
Total Non - Current Assets		150,177,345	210,206,470
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	4	167,682,450	85,170,139
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments			
(ii) Trade receivables	5	493,193,828	315,826,543
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	18,004,607	12,575,276
(iv) Short Term Loans & Advances	7	30,804,695	93,891,311
(c) Other current assets	8	69,285,066	36,083,954
Total Current Assets		778,970,646	543,547,223
TOTAL ASSETS (1+2)		929,147,991	753,753,693
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	9	34,000,000	34,000,000
(b) Other Equity			
(i) Retained Earnings	10	127,834,896	106,343,967
(ii) Other Reserves	11	39,015,883	39,015,883
Total Equity		200,850,779	179,359,850
2 Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	133,599,006	103,993,397
(ii) Other Financial liabilities			
(b) Provisions			
(c) Differed Tax Liability (Net)		11,759,480	13,704,619
(d) Other non-current liabilities			
Total Non - Current Liabilities		145,358,486	117,698,016
3 Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	168,855,929	153,536,992
(ii) Trade payables			
a) Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14		
b) Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		379,158,803	160,689,133
(b) Other current liabilities	15	19,669,134	126,926,757
(c) Short Term Provisions	16	15,254,860	15,542,944
(d) Current tax liabilities			
Total Current Liabilities		582,938,726	456,695,827
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (1+2+3)		929,147,991	753,753,693

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our Report attached
For Venkat & Rangaa LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No LLPIN - AAK-5672

S. Mohan (Partner)
M.No.206393
Place : Chennai
Date: 28-05-2024
UDIN: 24206393BKATK85439

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Vivek Ramsisaria
Managing Director
DIN: 01942187

Varun Ramsisaria
Wholetime Director
DIN: 01107837



STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS for the year ended 31st March 2024

PARTICULARS		Figures as at the end of current reporting period	Figures as at the end of previous reporting period
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)
INCOME			
I. Revenue from operations	17	1,305,347,552	1,702,816,708
II. Other Income	18	26,106,887	3,321,386
(III) Total Revenue (I+II)		1,331,454,439	1,706,138,094
EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	19	342,172,549	462,565,580
Purchases of stock in trade	20	583,184,869	763,728,662
Change in Inventories	21	(4,407,360)	23,847,871
Manufacturing Expenses	22	97,612,404	95,837,166
Employee benefit expenses	23	150,236,171	176,482,502
Depreciation	24	12,383,982	11,522,519
Finance Cost	25	26,219,741	38,084,914
Other Expenses	26	100,176,092	126,786,233
(IV) Total Expenses		1,307,578,449	1,698,855,446
V. Profit before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)		23,875,990	7,282,649
VI. Exceptional Items		-	-
VII. Profit before tax (V - VI)		23,875,990	7,282,649
VIII			
Provision for Deferred Tax Assets	27	(1,945,139)	(441,855)
Provision for Income Tax		2,964,781	985,891
Provision for Income Tax - Previous Year		1,365,419	437,217
MAT Credit Entitlement		-	-
IX. Profit (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		21,490,929	6,301,396
X. Profit (Loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
XI. Tax expense of discontinued operations		-	-
XII. Profit (Loss) from discontinued operations (after tax) (X-XI)		-	-
XIII. Profit/(Loss) for the period (IX+XII)		21,490,929	6,301,396
XIV. Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-	-
XV. Total Comprehensive Income for the period (XIII+XIV) (comprising profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		21,490,929	6,301,396
XVI. Earning per equity share (for continuing operation):			
(1) Basic		6.32	1.85
(2) Diluted		6.32	1.85
XVII. Earning per equity share (for discontinued operation):			
(1) Basic		-	-
(2) Diluted		-	-
XVIII. Earning per equity share (for continuing and discontinued operation)			
(1) Basic		6.32	1.85
(2) Diluted		6.32	1.85

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our Report attached

For Venkat & Rangaa LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg.No U.PHY - AAK-5672

S Mohan Rajan (Partner)

M.No.206393

Place : Chennai

Date: 28-05-2024

UDIN: 24206393BKATKB5439



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Vivek Ramsisaria
Managing Director
DIN: 01942187

Vafun Ramsisaria
Wholetime Director
DIN: 01107837



VIRGO POLYMERS (INDIA) LIMITED

A-1-A, MMDA Industrial Complex, Maraimalai Nagar, kancheepuram- 603209
CIN NO -L25200TN1985PLC011622

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

PARTICULARS	31-3-2024	31-3-2023
	Rs.	Rs.
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX	23,875,990	7,282,649
Adjustments for:		
Add: Depreciation	12,383,982	11,522,519
Interest and finance charges	26,219,741	38,084,914
	38,603,723	49,607,433
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	62,479,713	56,890,081
WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES		
Inventories	(82,512,311)	54,372,083
Sundry Debtors	(177,367,285)	67,044,891
Loans and Advances	63,086,616	(77,994,721)
Sundry Creditors for Purchases	218,469,670	(26,190,832)
Income Tax, MAT	(4,330,200)	(1,423,108)
Other Current and Non Current assets	21,341,218	21,312,505
Other Current and Non Current Liabilities	(107,545,707)	94,344,567
	(68,858,000)	131,465,385
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(6,378,287)	188,355,466
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of fixed assets	(6,894,187)	(9,389,908)
Sale of investments	(3,000)	-
Calls In Arrears Received	-	-
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(6,897,187)	(9,389,908)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase / (Decrease) in Loan Funds	44,924,546	(170,713,304)
Interest and finance charges paid	(26,219,741)	(38,084,914)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	18,704,805	(208,798,218)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A + B + C)	5,429,331	(29,832,661)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	12,575,276	42,407,937
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	18,004,607	12,575,276
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	5,429,331	(29,832,661)

In terms of our Report attached

For Venkat & Rangaa LLP

Chartered Accountants

FRN No. 45975

S Mohan Rajan (Partner)

M.No.206393

Place : Chennai

Date: 28-05-2024



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Vivek Ramsisaria
Managing Director
DIN: 01942187

Varun Ramsisaria
Wholtime Director
DIN:01107837

VIRGO POLYMERS (INDIA) LTD
CIN NO -L25200TN1985PLC011622
A-1-A, MMDA Industrial Complex, Maraimalai Nagar, kancheepuram- 603209

1 NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET

Freehold Land	1,015,371	1,225,571
Leasehold Assets		
Tangible Assets	111,229,700	116,509,294
Capital Work in Progress		
Total	112,245,071	117,734,865

2 Non Current Investments

Non Trade Investement at cost	35,530	32,530
Total	35,530	32,530

3 Other Non-Current Assets (Unsecured, considered good)

Balance with customs, Excise and Port Trust etc	11,641,816	11,641,816
Deposits with Govt Authorities	8,175,124	8,719,228
Deposits with Others	18,063,680	72,078,031
Other Receivables	16,125	-
Total	37,896,745	92,439,075

4 Inventories

Particulars	As at 31-3-2024	As at 31-3-2023
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Stock of Raw Materials and Stock in Trade	99,207,523	26,892,272
Stock of Work - in - Progress	36,751,556	41,349,327
Stock of Finished Goods	24,423,371	15,418,240
Stock of Spares	7,300,000	1,510,300
Total	167,682,450	85,170,139

5 Trade Receivables

Unsecured, considered good		
Related Parties		
Other Domestic	296,030,941	86,256,344
Exports	168,383,690	200,791,002
	464,414,631	287,047,346
Unsecured, considered Doubtful		
Exports	28,779,196	28,779,196
	28,779,196	28,779,196
Ageing Schedule		
Trade Receivables considered Good		
Less than 6 monhs	389,463,602	272,977,010



6 months to 1 year	60,368,302	2,339,933
1 year to 2 years	4,249,367	9,862,880
2 years to 3 years	9,541,198	1,377,024
More than 3 years	792,162	490,499
	464,414,631	287,047,346
Trade Receivables considered Doubtful		
2 years to 3 years	28,779,196	28,779,196
More than 3 years	28,779,196	28,779,196
Total	493,193,828	315,826,543

6 Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and Bank Balances		
a. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
(i) Balances with Bank (Current a/c)	2,125,269	4,397,929
(ii) Cash in hand	379,338	77,347
b. Other Bank Balances		
(i) FD/TDR held as Margin Money against LCs	15,500,000	8,100,000
Note: FD/TDR having maturity of > 3months Rs.155,00,000/-		
Total	18,004,607	12,575,276

7 Short term Loans and Advances

Advances with Creditors		
Unsecured, considered good	30,804,695	93,891,311
Total	30,804,695	93,891,311

8 Other Current Assets

Balance with customs, Excise and Port Trust etc	61,282,166	26,884,182
Tax deducted at Source	3,993,427	1,264,002
Mat credit	-	1,365,419
Forex Derivative liability	4,009,473	6,570,351
Total	69,285,066	36,083,954



9 Share Capital	As at 31.03.2024		As at 31.03.2023	
	Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
Authorised Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	6,000,000	60,000,000	6,000,000	60,000,000
Issued Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	3,400,000	34,000,000	3,400,000	34,000,000
Subscribed & Paid up Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	3,400,000	34,000,000	3,400,000	34,000,000
Total	3,400,000	34,000,000	3,400,000	34,000,000

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024		As at 31.03.2023	
	Equity Shares		Equity Shares	
	Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,400,000	34,000,000	3,400,000	34,000,000
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	3,400,000	34,000,000	3,400,000	34,000,000

Shareholders holding More than 5% of Shares outstanding

Name of Shareholder	As at 31.03.2024		As at 31.03.2023	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Piyush Fiscal Limited	232,800	7	232,800	7
Sai Aditya PTE Ltd	180,000	5	180,000	5

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

A. Equity Share Capital

Current Reporting Period				
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period error	Related Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
34,000,000			-	34,000,000
34,000,000			-	34,000,000
Previous reporting Period				
Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period error	Related Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the previous year	Balance at the end of the previous reporting period
34,000,000			-	34,000,000
34,000,000	-	-	-	34,000,000



	Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instrument	Reserves and surplus				Debt instrument through comprehensive income	Equity instrument through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow Hedges	Revaluation surplus	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Other items of other comprehensive income	Money received against share warrants	Total
			Capital Reserves	Share premium reserve	Other reserves (Investment Allowance Reserve, Investment Subsidy, General Reserve, Capital Subsidy)	Retained earnings								
Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period			779,733	29,791,500	8,444,650	106,343,967								#####
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors														
Retained balance at the beginning of the reporting period														
Comprehensive Income for the period						21,490,929								21,490,929
Transfer to retained earnings														
Any other change (to be specified)						21,490,929								21,490,929
Total Comprehensive Income														
Income for the period														
Dividends														
Transfer to retained earnings														
Any other change (to be specified)														
Total Comprehensive Income														
Income for the period														
Dividends														
Transfer to retained earnings														
Any other change (to be specified)														
Balance at the end of the reporting period			779,733	29,791,500	8,444,650	127,834,896								#####



Note

No.

10 **Retained Earnings**

Particulars	As at 31-3-2024	As at 31-3-2023
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Surplus		
Opening balance	106,343,967	100,042,572
(+) Net Profit/(Net Loss) For the current year	21,490,929	6,301,396
(+) Transfer from Reserves		
(-) Proposed Dividends		
(-) Interim Dividends		
(-) Transfer to Reserves		
(-) Depreciation Adjustment		
Closing Balance	127,834,896	106,343,967

11 **Other Reserves**

Capital Reserve	779,733	779,733
Additions/ Deductions / Transfer from P&L		
Closing Balance	779,733	779,733
Investment Allowance Reserve	358,700	358,700
Additions/ Deductions / Transfer from P&L		
Closing Balance	358,700	358,700
Investment Subsidy	1,645,650	1,645,650
Additions/ Deductions / Transfer from P&L		
Closing Balance	1,645,650	1,645,650
General Reserve	4,750,000	4,750,000
Additions/ Deductions / Transfer from P&L		
Closing Balance	4,750,000	4,750,000
Share Premium	29,791,500	29,791,500
Additions/ Deductions / Transfer from P&L		
Closing Balance	29,791,500	29,791,500
Capital Subsidy	1,690,300	1,690,300
Additions/ Deductions / Transfer from P&L		
Closing Balance	1,690,300	1,690,300
Total	39,015,883	39,015,883

12 **Long Term Borrowings**

A) Term Loans :		
GECL Loan-I	5,190	3,095,495
GECL Loan-II	6,827,703	10,200,016
Vehicle Loan	324,847	916,876
Unsecured Loan	126,441,266	89,781,010
Total	133,599,006	103,993,397

13 **Short Term Borrowings**

Particulars	As at 31-3-2024	As at 31-3-2023
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Working capital Facilities from Bank		
PCFC	-	-
EPC Loan	119,202,578	120,558,491
Cash Credit-SBI	19,394,011	19,125,110
SBI-EDFS	30,259,341	13,853,391
From Others		

Total	168,855,929	153,536,992

Secured Loans - SBI

GECLoans:

Collateral: 1st charge by way of Equitable Mortgage of factory Land and Building situated at Polt No. A1A and C44, MMDA Industrial Complex, Maraimalainagar, Tamilnadu, and 1st charge by way of hypothecation of un-encumbered plant and Machinery.

Vehicle Loans

Hypothecation of related vehicle.

Working Capital Facilities - PCFC/EPC/CC/LC etc.

Primary: 1st charge by way of Hypothecation of stocks, debtors and other current assets.

Collateral: Same as term loans above.

EDFS:

First charge by way of hyppothecation of Receivables.

The Managing Director and wholetime directors have given personal guarantees for the above facilities with SBI.

Unsecured loans:

The Unsecured loans are borrowed for the purpose of business and there is no stipulation of tenor. The said loans are accordingly shown under long term borrowings

14 Trade Payables

Micro Small & Medium Enterprises	-	-
Foreign Trade payable	-	-
Others	379,158,803	160,689,133
	379,158,803	160,689,133
Ageing Schedule		
1. MSME		
Less than 1 year	-	7,808,486
More than 1 year		
2. Others		
Less than 1 year	379,158,803	152,880,647
1-2 years		
2-3 years		
More than 3 years		
(There are no disputed Trade payables)	379,158,803	160,689,133

15 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31-3-2024	As at 31-3-2023
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Current Maturities of long term Debt		
(a) GECL Loan-I	3,090,305	7,433,340
(b) GECL Loan-II	3,666,720	611,120
(c) Vehical Loan	582,000	699,756
(d) Covid Loan	-	-
Professional Tax payable	514,056	92,000
Creditor for Expenses	3,162,587	4,231,937
Audit fees Payable	120,000	120,000
TDS Payable	1,995,759	6,664,528
Advance from Customer	6,537,707	107,074,076
Total	19,669,134	126,926,757

16 Short Term Provisions

Provision for employee benefits	12,171,538	14,557,053
Income Tax	3,083,322	985,891
Total	15,254,860	15,542,944



Note

NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

No.

17 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the period ended 31-3-2024	For the year ended 31-3-2023
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Sale of Goods</u>		
Sales-Trade Goods (Net of GST)	625,187,747	838,304,166
Sales-Manufactured Goods (Net of GST)	654,628,593	836,991,406
less: Discount Allowed	-	(9,424,709)
	1,279,816,340	1,665,870,863
<u>Sales of Services</u>		
Commission Received (Net of GST)	13,736,584	7,434,038
	13,736,584	7,434,038
<u>Other Operating Income</u>		
Exchange Fluctuation Export	3,378,971	16,993,689
Export Benefits	8,415,657	12,518,119
	11,794,628	29,511,808
Total	1,305,347,552	1,702,816,708

18 Other Income

Interest Income	4,357,542	2,033,846
Rent Received	3,888,000	-
Interest on income tax refund	-	-
Misc Income	1,669,545	1,259,171
profit on sales of building	16,191,800	28,369
Total	26,106,887	3,321,386

19 Cost of Material Consumed

Opening Stock of Raw Material	26,892,272	52,971,784
Add: Purchases of Raw Material	414,487,800	436,486,068
Less: Closing Stock of Raw Material	99,207,523	26,892,272
Total	342,172,549	462,565,580

20 Purchases Of stock In trade

Purchases of Goods traded	583,184,869	763,728,662
Total	583,184,869	763,728,662

21 Change in Inventories of Finished Goods/WIP/stock in trade

Opening Stock of Finished Goods/WIP/Stock in Trade	56,767,567	80,615,438
Less: Closing Stock of Finished Goods/WIP/Stock In trade	61,174,927	56,767,567
Total	(4,407,360)	23,847,871

22 Manufacturing Expenses

Particulars	For the period ended 31-3-2024	For the year ended 31-3-2023
Freight and Cartage	5,986,628	5,965,758
Repairs and Maintenance	4,402,944	4,350,347
Power and Fuel	37,724,951	35,852,753
Customs Duty / Service Tax	336,371	380,654
Processing Charges	24,233,653	14,578,714
Testing Fees (Laboratory)	103,750	72,884
Security Charges	2,471,254	2,852,717
Engineering,electrical,stitching&consumable stores	22,352,852	31,783,337
Total	97,612,404	95,837,166

23 Employee Benefit Expenses

Salaries and Allowances	125,288,054	144,602,788
Bonus	7,085,004	7,726,603
Contribution to Provident and other funds	7,012,820	10,312,590
Staff Welfare	3,350,293	4,840,521
Payment to Directors	7,500,000	9,000,000
Total	150,236,171	176,482,502

25 Financial Costs

Interest	22,583,872	21,695,762
Finance Charges	3,635,869	16,389,152
Total	26,219,741	38,084,914

26 Other Expenses

Rent	21,278,494	18,228,351
Export Expenses	20,049,541	58,122,939
Discount and Commission	15,831,009	19,765,828
Professional Charges	6,182,169	5,575,414
Freight outward	1,668,550	2,598,127
Insurance	4,648,911	3,658,317
Vehicle Maintenance	1,540,787	2,806,543
Fees and Taxes	4,763,928	3,022,332
Travelling Expenses	12,486,800	5,198,425
Postage and Telephones	1,514,891	1,904,396
Repairs and Maintenance (General)	770,812	1,357,480
Printing and Stationery	809,912	626,961
Local Conveyance	287,946	285,946
Sales Promotion Expenses	1,175,940	225,480
Subscriptions	718,550	416,000
Audit Fees	120,000	120,000
Donation	20,000	154,125
Miscellaneous Expenses	6,102,610	3,234,727
Bad debts	205,242	(515,158)
Total	100,176,092	126,786,233



VIRGO POLYMERS INDIA LTD
DEPRECIATION STATEMENT AS PER COMPANIES ACT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024

Sch-24

Particulars	Life of asset	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION			TOTAL DEPN. Total Dep till 31-3-24	NET BLOCK	
		As on 1-4-23	Additions	Deletions	As on 31-3-24	Up to 31-3-23	For the Year	Deletion for the Year	WDV as on 31-3-24	WDV as on 31-3-23
Land		1,225,571		210,200	1,015,371	-			1,015,371	1,225,571
Building	30 years	25,064,853		4,575,000	20,489,853	16,594,798	566,591	3,477,000	6,805,463	8,470,055
Plant & Machinery	15 years	252,955,634	4,833,430		257,789,064	154,556,016	9,508,724		93,724,324	98,399,618
Furniture & Fixture	10 years	9,791,255			9,791,255	4,716,405	703,759		4,371,091	5,074,850
Office Equipments	5 years	2,454,648	650,471		3,105,119	2,423,452	81,861		599,806	31,196
Computer	3 years	5,177,398	2,363,060		7,540,398	4,312,178	916,600		2,311,620	865,220
Vehicle	10 years	15,595,621	355,486		15,951,107	11,927,740	606,447		3,416,920	3,667,881
Total		312,264,980	8,202,387	4,785,200	315,682,167	194,530,589	12,383,982	3,477,000	112,244,597	117,734,391



VIRGO POLYMERS INDIA LTD
Depreciation Statement for Income Tax purpose for the Year 2023-24

Particulars	Dep Rate	WDV as on 1-4-23	Additions		Deletions	Total	Depreciation	WDV as on 31-3-24
			Before 30-9-23	After 1-10-23				
Factory Building	10%							
Plant and Machinery	15%	53,127,380	1,067,660	3,765,750		57,960,810	8,411,690	49,549,120
Vehicles	15%	3,848,893	168,148	187,338		4,204,379	616,606	3,587,772
Van	30%	485				485	145	339
Furniture and Fitting	10%	6,532,171				6,532,171	653,217	5,878,954
Computer	40%	639,608	2,138,000	225,000		3,002,608	1,156,043	1,846,565
Office Equipments	15%	131,338	617,251	33,220		781,809	114,780	667,029
TOTAL		64,279,875	3,991,079	4,211,308	-	72,482,262	10,952,482	61,529,779



VIRGO POLYMERS INDIA LTD
Deferred Tax

Sch-27

Particulars	FY 2023-24 Amount	FY 2022-23 Amount
WDV As per Companies Act	112,244,597	117,734,391
WDV As per Income Tax Act	61,529,779	64,279,874
Difference	50,714,817	53,454,517
Deferred Tax Liability	11,603,550	13,898,174
Bonus Disallowed under IT	7,085,004	7,726,603
Bonus Disallowed earlier, now allowed	(7,766,515)	(5,947,903)
Difference	(681,511)	1,778,700
Deferred Tax Asset.	(155,930)	462,462
Total Deferred Tax Liability	11,759,480	13,435,712
Deferred Tax Opening Balance	13,704,619	14,146,474
Provision To be created in Current Year	1,945,139	710,761

Income tax Rate	22.00	25.00
Surcharge		
	22.00	25.00
Education cess	4.00	4.00
Gross IT rate	22.88	26.00



28 EARNING IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

	2023-24	2022-23
	Rs.	Rs.
EXPORT SALES	59,11,50,324.00	74,75,45,361.00
EXCHANGE FLUCTUATION ON EXPORT	59,39,849.00	1,69,93,689.00
	59,70,90,173.00	76,45,39,050.00

29 CIF VALUE OF IMPORTS DURING THE FY

	2023-24	2022-23
	Rs.	Rs.
RAW MATERIALS	23,23,44,437	31,12,92,307
	23,23,44,437	31,12,92,307

30 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	2023-24	2022-23
	Rs.	Rs.
BILLS DISCOUNTED WITH SBI		
BG ISSUED BY SBI	2,17,00,000	2,17,00,000
SALES TAX LIABILITY	-	30,78,167

31 TURNOVER DETAILS:

	2023-2024		2022-2023	
PARTICULARS	QTY IN KGS	Rs.	QTY IN KGS	Rs.
PLASTIC GRANULES	64,29,877	62,15,02,520	80,85,885	83,54,96,270
FABRICS	11,758	34,88,814	7,841	11,78,119
BAGS	3,77,488	5,59,99,290	5,34,527	8,49,43,765
WASTES & OTHERS	26,000	32,48,929	1,10,752	61,32,058
EXPORT SALES	33,92,836	59,11,50,324	38,26,877	74,75,45,361
LINER & YARN	3,796	7,90,268	-	-
SERVICE	-	36,91,856	-	-
TOTAL	1,02,41,755	1,27,98,72,001	1,25,65,882	1,67,52,95,573

32 PURCHASE DETAILS:

	2023-2024		2022-2023	
PARTICULARS	QTY IN KGS	Rs.	QTY IN KGS	Rs.
GRANULES	1,08,48,058	1,00,28,63,905	1,18,41,911	1,13,39,22,859
FABRIC	-	-	7,915	13,51,324
CONSUMABLES	1,76,791	10,97,036	4,27,148	6,48,92,987
TOTAL	1,10,24,849	1,00,39,60,941	1,22,76,974	1,20,01,67,170



Virgo Polymers (India) Limited

Notes to financial statements

1. Corporate Information

Virgo Polymers (India) Limited (the 'Company') is a public listed company domiciled in India. Its Shares are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange ('BSE'). The Company is a diversified business dealing in FIBC Jumbo Bags, PP Woven Sack Bags and related products.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issued on 28.05.2024

2. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Statement of compliance:

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, notified under Sec 133 of The Companies Act, 2013. The Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing standard requires a change in the accounting policies hitherto in use.

(b) Basis of preparation and presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments and net defined benefit liability that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

(c) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IndAS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets at the Balance Sheet date. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.
- **Impairment testing:** Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.
- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realized. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and there the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.
Provision for tax liabilities require judgments on the interpretation of tax legislation, developments in case law and the potential outcomes of tax audits and appeals which may be subject to significant uncertainty. Therefore the actual results may vary from expectations resulting in adjustments to provisions, the valuation of deferred tax assets, cash tax settlements and therefore the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.



Virgo Polymers (India) Limited

Notes to financial statements

- **Fair value measurement financial instruments:** The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. This involves significant judgments to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the Balance Sheet date. Fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active market is determined from market prices as reduced by estimated cost of trading.
- **Litigation:** From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings, the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgment is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances.

(d) Functional currency :

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the Company's functional currencies.

(e) Revenue recognition :

Sale of Goods

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer which is usually on dispatch / delivery of goods, based on contracts with the customers.

Revenue towards satisfaction of performance obligation is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, price concessions, incentives, and returns, if any, as specified in the contracts with the customers. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government. Accruals for discounts/incentives and returns are estimated (using the most likely method) based on accumulated experience and underlying schemes and agreements with customers. Due to the short nature of credit period given to customers, there is no financing component in the contract.

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, it does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable including net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, volume rebates and GST.

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend

Dividend income is recognized on cash basis.

(f) Employee Benefits (other than for persons engaged through contractors):

- Provident Fund:** The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary (currently 12% of employees' salary), which is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year. Amounts collected under the provident fund plan are deposited with Government administered provident fund. The Company has no further obligation to the plan beyond its monthly contributions.



Virgo Polymers (India) Limited

Notes to financial statements

Compensated Absences

Entitlement to annual leave is recognised when it accrues to employees. The Company determines the liability for such accumulated leave at each Balance Sheet date and the same is charged to revenue accordingly

ii. Other Employee Benefits

Other benefits, comprising of discretionary Long Service Awards and Leave Travel Allowances, are determined on an undiscounted basis and recognised based on the entitlement thereof.

Contribution to defined contribution scheme towards retirement benefit in the form of Superannuation fund is recognized as expenses in the statement of Profit and loss during the period in which employee renders the related service

(g) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), expenses directly related to the location of assets and making them operational for their intended use and, in the case of qualifying assets, the attributable borrowing costs (refer note no. 2(p) below). Initial estimate shall also include costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An assets' carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method except for asset situated at Registered Office, which are depreciated by written down value method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets is in accordance with rules prescribed under part "C" of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Capital work in progress represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment's are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided so as to write off the cost of assets less residual values over their useful lives of the assets, using the straight line method as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful life, they are accounted for as separate items (Major Components) and are depreciated over their useful life or over the remaining useful life of the principal assets whichever is less.

Depreciation for assets purchased/sold during a period is proportionately charged for the period of use, irrespective of actual operation and uses of the assets in question

(h) Intangible Assets:



Virgo Polymers (India) Limited

Notes to financial statements

Intangible assets include cost of acquired software and designs, and cost incurred for development of the Company's website and certain contract acquisition costs. Intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition cost including any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use. Internally developed intangibles are capitalised if, and only if, all the following criteria can be demonstrated:

- i) the technical feasibility and Company's intention and ability of completing the project;
- ii) the probability that the project will generate future economic benefits;
- iii) the availability of adequate technical financial and other resources to complete the project; and
- iv) the ability to measure the development expenditure reliably.

Expenditure on projects which are not yet ready for intended use are carried as intangible assets under development.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their estimated useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation periods are reviewed and impairment evaluations are carried out at least once a year. The estimated useful life used for amortising intangible assets are as under:

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use of disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

(i) Impairment of assets:

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(j) Foreign Currency Transactions :

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in Foreign currency are recorded at the rate of exchange in force at the time transactions are effected and exchange difference, if any, on settlement of transaction is recognized in Profit & Loss Account. Monetary transaction balance other than FCDL as on date of Balance Sheet have been reported at exchange rate on Balance Sheet date and difference charged to profit & loss account. Forward contract premium paid on forward contracts are amortized to Profit & loss account over life of such contract

(k) Assets taken on lease:

Leases are classified as finance lease whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All the other leases are classified as operating leases.



Virgo Polymers (India) Limited

Notes to financial statements

Operating lease payments are recognized as expenditure in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis, unless another basis is more representative of the time pattern of benefits received from the use of the assets taken on lease or the payments of lease rentals are in line with the expected general inflation compensating the lessor for expected inflationary cost. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Assets held under finance lease are capitalised at the inception of the lease, with corresponding liability being recognised for the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the reduction of the lease liability and finance charges in the statement of Profit or Loss so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

(l) Inventories:

Inventories of Raw material, Work-in-progress, finished goods and Stock-in-trade are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, Raw material and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and Labours and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis
- Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

All other inventories of stores, consumables, project material at site are valued at cost or NRV whichever is low. The stock of waste is valued at net realisable value.

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

(m) Government Grants

Government grants are recognised in the period to which they relate when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and that the Company will comply with the attached conditions

Government grants are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

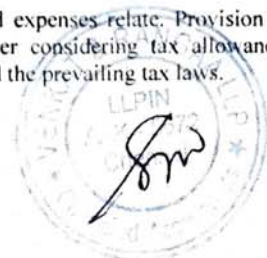
The company did not receive any government grant during the financial year and previous year.

(n) Income Taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(i) Current tax:

Current Tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.



Virgo Polymers (India) Limited

Notes to financial statements

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred tax :

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income 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.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

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

(o) Accounting for Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognized, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation and the unwinding of the discount is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are recognized only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in these financial statements, but are disclosed in Notes

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

(p) Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset.



Virgo Polymers (India) Limited

Notes to financial statements

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs

that the Company 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.

(q) Cash and Cash Equivalent (for the purpose of cash flow statements):

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(r) Cash Flow Statement:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. Cash flow for the year are classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

(s) Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year including potential equity shares on compulsory convertible debentures. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(Rs in Lakhs)

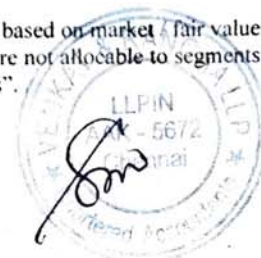
Particulars		2023-2024	2022-2023
Profit/(Loss) for the year After tax, prior period adjustments and exceptional item as per Profit and Loss Account Rs in Lakhs	A	214.91	63.01
Calculation of weighted average number of shares			
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year		34,00,000	34,00,000
Number of equity shares at the end of the year		34,00,000	34,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	B	34,00,000	34,00,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (INR) – after Exceptional item	A/B	6.32	1.85
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	C	34,00,000	34,00,000
Diluted earnings per share (INR) - after Exceptional item	A/C	6.32	1.85

(t) Segment Reporting:

The Company identifies operating segments based on the internal reporting provided to the Managing Director. The Managing Director, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the committee that makes strategic decisions.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Company. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment.

Inter-segment revenue is accounted on the basis of transactions which are primarily determined based on market fair value factors. Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under "unallocated revenue / expenses / assets/liabilities".



Virgo Polymers (India) Limited

Notes to financial statements

All operating segments, operating results are reviewed regularly by the Company's Board of Directors to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

(u) Financial Instruments:

Financial Assets:

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and measurement:

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) 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.

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 and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and advances, deposits, trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

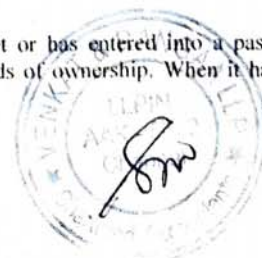
All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments are classified as FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any.

Derecognition

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 Company's 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



Virgo Polymers (India) Limited

Notes to financial statements

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

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.
- b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are 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.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

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 interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

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 and Loss.



Virgo Polymers (India) Limited
Notes to financial statements

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Related Party Disclosure:

Disclosure of transactions with Related Parties, as required by Ind AS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" has been set out in a separate statement annexed to this Schedule. Related Parties as defined in Ind AS 24 have been identified on the basis of representations made by key managerial personnel and information available with the Company.

Related party transactions during the year and outstanding as on date 31-03-2024 are as below. Nature of Relationship: A private limited company in which directors relatives are member / director.

Sl.No	Name of Party	Transactions during the year					(Rs. Laacs)
		Sale of goods	Purchase of goods	Lease/Rental deposit	Rent	Unsecured loan	Cl. bal. as on 31-03-2024 (Cr)/Dr.
1	CHANDRAPAL POLYMERS PRIVATE LIMITED	876.95	202.94		2.09		304.92
2	DURJAYA ESTATES PRIVATE LIMITED	769.43					
3	IKCON FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED		70.76				
4	LAKSHMIWAN POLYMERS PRIVATE LIMITED	77.2					
5	PIYUSH FISCAL LTD		226.47				
6	RGF FINCON PVT LTD	10.19	40.09				
7	SHYAM AGENCY PRIVATE LIMITED					1264.41	1264.41
8	VIDHATA POLYMERS PRIVATE LIMITED				1.21		
9	WINGER POLYMERS PRIVATE LIMITED		152.51				
10	VIVA PETROCHEMICAL LLP		145.43				

As per our Report of even date annexed

For Venkat & Rangaa LLP

Chartered Accountants

LLPIN: AAK-5672, FRN No. 45975

S. Mohan Rajan (Partner)

M.No.206393

Place : Chennai

Date: 28-5-2024



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Vivek Ramsisaria
Managing Director
DIN: 01942187

Varun Ramsisaria
Wholetime Director
DIN:01107837